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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/29/66

SAC, Columbia (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT:

CIRM

(OO: NY)

In absence of any information to submit by report for past four months, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

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Bureau (RM)

New York (100-153735) (RM)

Columbia

BM:jac

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/29/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/18/66 - 7/26/66
TITLE OF CASE <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY SA 	TV b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Cleveland report of SA dated 4/29/66.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH (INFO)

Copies of this report are designated for the information of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

APPROVED <i>jas/gnw</i> COPIES MADE: <i>1cc + 4mm 927 910</i> SEE COVER PAGE "B" FOR COPIES. COPIES DESTROYED (100-442524) R209 DEC 30 1976	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-1930 8 AUG 3 1966 REC-60 EX-103 <i>RM</i>
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency: AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,	Notations: <i>B...</i>
Request Recd. DEPT. ISD, CRD, IAO	
Date Fwd. DATE FORW: 8/9/66	
How Fwd. HOW FORW: R13	
By RDS/ME	

77 AUG 11 1966

CV 100-27056

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- 1 - Pittsburgh (info) (RM)
- 3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

✓ CV T-1 is

[REDACTED]

Location in File

[REDACTED]

Used to identify SAK LEVIN,
JEAN KRCHMAREK, FRIEDA KATZ,
CCR

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

✓ CV T-2 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Used to identify ANTHONY
KRCHMAREK

✓ CV T-3 is

[REDACTED]

100-27056-262
Used to identify LEWIS
ROBINSON

✓ CV T-4 is

[REDACTED]

100-27056-261

✓ CV T-5 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify MORRIS JAFFA,
BONNIE HOLT, ERIC REINTHALER

✓ CV T-6 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify MORRIS JAFFA

CV T-7 is
NY-1190-S*

Used to identify HARRY WACHTEL

CV 100-27056

CV T-8 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-9 is

[REDACTED]

(by request)

CV T-10 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-11 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-12

CV T-13 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-14 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-15 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-16 is

[REDACTED]

(by request)

CV T-17 is

[REDACTED]

(by request)

CV T-18 is

[REDACTED]

CV T-19 is

WFO-997-S*

Used to identify HARRY
WACHTEL

100-27056

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

Used to identify RANDOLPH
BLACKWELL

Used to identify RANDOLPH
BLACKWELL

Not used

100-26234

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Used to identify CLAUDE
LIGHTFOOT

100-27056

100-26449

100-26449

Used to identify PHILIP PASSEN.

Used to identify DONALD
GUREWITZ

CV 100-27056

✓ CV T-20 is
WFO-1016-S*

Used to identify DONALD
GUREWITZ

✓ CV T-21 is
[redacted]

Used to identify DANNY
ROSENSHINE

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b7C
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✓ CV T-22 is
[redacted]

100-26449

✓ CV T-23 is
CG-5824-S*

Used to identify ANTHONY
KRCHMAREK

✓ CV T-24 is
[redacted]

Used to identify LEWIS
ROBINSON

✓ CV T-25 is
[redacted]

100-26449

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-1, 2, 4, 5, 6, etc. which would result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

- 1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U. S. Army,
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force
Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
- 2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: 7/29/66

Office: Cleveland

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-27056

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 16, 1966 THROUGH JULY 15, 1966

It was proposed at Ohio CP State Convention, 6/5/66, that Ohio CP work to elect a Negro as Mayor of Cleveland and as a Congressman from Cleveland. Ohio CP expects a Negro to be sent to Cleveland to help recruit Negroes into the CP and to help Party's position among Negroes. Local CP instructed to become more active in civil rights movement. A three-day conference on "The Administration of Southern Justice" held at Oberlin College, 4/19/66, with HARRY WACHTEL in charge. SWP members are active in Freedom Fighters. CP leader was advised that Cleveland CORE is completely alienated from Communist movement. Officers of SNCC in Cleveland are active in YSA.

- P* -

DETAILS:~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~Group 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

(U)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on June 7, 1966 that at the Second Session of the Ohio Communist Party (CP) State Convention, held in Cleveland on June 5, 1966, SAK LEVIN gave a report on proposed political activity for the Party, stating that the CP should work to elect a Negro as mayor of Cleveland and also to elect a Negro congressman from the Cleveland area.

SAK LEVIN

CV T-1 reported on June 7, 1966 that SAK LEVIN attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 4 and 5, 1966, at which convention he was elected a member of the CP State Committee.

CV T-2 advised on March 29, 1966 that on March 24, 1966, JEAN KRCHMAREK stated the local CP is expecting a Negro to be sent, to Cleveland from New York to help try to recruit some Negroes into the CP.

JEAN KRCHMAREK

CV T-1 advised on June 7, 1966 that JEAN KRCHMAREK was present at the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland on June 4 and 5, 1966.

CV T-1 advised on April 1, 1966 that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK confided on March 31, 1966 that he expects a Negro to be sent to Cleveland to help improve the Party's position among the Negroes. KRCHMAREK stated that the CP hopes to identify the Communists with the civil rights movement, but so far, have not done a good job in this regard.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

CV T-2 advised on April 1, 1966 that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK is currently one of the leaders of the Ohio CP and was former Chairman of the Ohio CP. CV T-23

advised on April 9, 1964 that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK is a member of the National Board of the CPUSA.

CV T-2 advised on April 11, 1966 that during a discussion with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK on April 8, 1966 concerning efforts to get more Negroes into the CP, KRCHMAREK stated that the Negroes are not responsive and that the Party is failing to reach them. KRCHMAREK stated that this is the result of mistakes made by the CP in the past on the Negro question. He said that the Party has not done a good job on the whole question of civil rights and that the party has not been identified as an effective force in the civil rights movement.

CV T-2 advised on May 2, 1966 that KRCHMAREK stated on April 24, 1966 that the CP wants to start infiltrating the civil rights movement. He stated that New York wants to train some Negroes for this purpose, but so far, has not found a suitable local person. KRCHMAREK stated that the CP is still considering sending a Negro into Cleveland from New York, but the problem is that this person will have to be paid, and it is questionable whether this can be done.

CV T-2 commented on May 2, 1966 that it was apparent from KRCHMAREK's remarks that the local CP has had no success in getting into the civil rights movement, and he commented that the Party in New York is very disappointed with Cleveland since much better work has been done by the Party in civil rights matters in other sections of the country.

CV T-2 advised on May 20, 1966 that during a discussion with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK on May 19, 1966, he stated that the Party is still trying to get someone in Cleveland to work among the Negroes in an effort to recruit them into the CP; also that the Party is still discussing who might be available from out of town to come into Cleveland for this purpose. KRCHMAREK again reiterated that the local CP does not have sufficient participation in the Negro movement.

As background information for the following items, it is pointed out that there were racial disturbances in the area of E. 79 Street and Superior Avenue to E. 105 and Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, starting June 22, 1966. Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY,

Cleveland Police Department, advised that these racial disturbances were caused by Negro teen-age youths and that it was the consensus of police officers in the area that most of the trouble was caused by youth who frequent the Jomo Freedom Kenyatta House (JFK), located at 8801 Superior Avenue in Cleveland. Sergeant UNGVARY described this JFK House as a private community center operated by LEWIS ROBINSON; that ROBINSON publicly announced in 1964 that he intended to organize a rifle club to protect civil rights demonstrators if the police failed to do so. Sergeant UNGVARY advised that such a rifle club did meet in the Spring of 1965 at the JFK House. The racial disturbances during this period consisted of rock throwing, broken windows, some looting, throwing of firebombs, the starting of several fires, and some shooting. *OHIO*

CV T-3 advised on June 24, 1966 that the Ohio CP delegation present at the CPUSA National Convention, which was in session in New York City at that time, read news items of racial disturbances in Cleveland and were considering sending ANTHONY KRCHMAREK back to Cleveland because of these disturbances. Source stated that he did not know what action KRCHMAREK was supposed to take if he came back to Cleveland. Source advised that the CP Convention was considering sending telegrams to Cleveland's Police Chief to protest police action in these disturbances.

OHIO
CV T-4 advised on June 26, 1966 that as of that date, FRIEDA KATZ was anxious to get in touch with LEWIS ROBINSON regarding the current racial unrest in Cleveland. She stated that she is disappointed that groups such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), etc., are not helping ROBINSON, and she wants to offer him the help of the Citizens for Constitution Rights (CCR). FRIEDA KATZ stated that she is going to get in touch with CHARLES LOEB tomorrow to get his assistance for ROBINSON. CV T-3 advised that LOEB is a former NAACP leader and a current member of the Cleveland Transit Board. *C. P. MEMBER*

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-1 advised on June 7, 1966 that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland on June 4 and 5, 1966, at which convention she was elected a delegate to the National Convention of the CPUSA and also elected a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

LEWIS ROBINSON

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced to local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police failed to do so.

On March 25, 1965, CV T-24 advised that a Negro rifle club met regularly at the JFK House and that LEWIS ROBINSON attended meetings of this club.

In his application for Federal employment, dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with communist organizations, ROBINSON replied "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Boston in 1953."

The-LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CCR

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1952. She reported on September 5, 1961 that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which time the name CCR was approved to replace the name, Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which had been the name formerly used by this group. Mrs. HARDIN stated that EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR

CV 100-27056

which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purpose of the CCR is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and to fight against the Smith Act and McCarran Act.

EDNA KAUFMAN

C. P. MEMBERS
CV T-1 advised on March 29, 1966 that EDNA KAUFMAN attended an Ohio CP State Conference held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965 at which conference she was congratulated by FRIEDA KATZ for the work she had done to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities which was a "Party assignment."

CV T-4 further advised on June 26, 1966 that he had learned that another person active in the CP in Cleveland had been in touch with LEWIS ROBINSON and was advised that there would be a meeting at the JFK House on the evening of June 27, 1966 to discuss the racial unrest in the Cleveland area.

CV T-3 advised on June 27, 1966 that the interest shown by FRIEDA KATZ and other CP members in the racial problem in Cleveland was the result of CP instructions to become more actively involved in the civil rights movement.

CV T-3 advised on July 21, 1966 that he had learned that on June 27, 1966, one of the local Negro CP youth leaders did approach LEWIS ROBINSON to see whether the CP could assist ROBINSON in his program to further the Negro cause. ROBINSON pointed out to this CP youth leader that the CP believes in integration rather than in Black Nationalist views of ROBINSON's group, and that therefore, he could not accept CP assistance as such. He said, however, that he would accept help from individual Negroes regardless of their affiliations and would accept financial contributions from anyone.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

There is no pertinent information to report on activity of the SWP for the period of this report. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. PICKETING OF CLEVELAND BOARD OF EDUCATION, JUNE 14, 1966, BY THE NAACP

On June 14, 1966, approximately 40 pickets, sponsored by the NAACP, marched on the sidewalk in front of the Cleveland Board of Education building, downtown Cleveland. The demonstration was announced in news media and picket signs called for more integration of pupils and teachers. Cleveland Police Department Officer THOMAS MAHON advised that among the 40 pickets was MORRIS JAFFA who he identified as a member of the Executive Board of the Cleveland NAACP.

MORRIS JAFFA

ISADORE BAKST, a self-admitted former member of the CP, advised on December 12, 1949 that MORRIS JAFFA was a member of the CP prior to 1945.

CV T-5 advised on May 21, 1959 that JAFFA was present at a testimonial banquet for GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 10, 1959.

CV T-6 advised in March, 1965, that JAFFA was listed as a subscriber to "The Worker" at that time.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

B. THREE-DAY CONFERENCE AT OBERLIN COLLEGE, ON "THE ADMINISTRATION OF SOUTHERN JUSTICE", BEGINNING APRIL 28, 1966

An article in "The Oberlin Review," Oberlin College student newspaper, issue of April 29, 1966, stated that a three-day conference on "The Administration of Southern Justice," co-

sponsored by the National Student Association and the American Foundation on Non-Violence (AFON) began at Oberlin College on the evening of April 28, 1966.

According to the article, the conference opened with a banquet on April 28, 1966, and HARRY WACHTEL, Executive Vice-President of AFON read a statement by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Honorary Chairman of AFON, expressing his hope that the conference "will speed the day when justice in the South is a fact, not a problem."

The article noted that Judge BENJAMIN L. HOOKS, described as the first Negro judge in the South since reconstruction days, and President of AFON, gave the keynote address.

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice-President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

CV T-7 advised in December, 1949, that HARRY WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild appears in the appendix.

On March 5, 1944, CV T-8 furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that CV T-8 furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

On May 4, 1966, CV T-9 advised that he attended three sessions of the above conference. He stated the largest turnout was for the banquet on the evening of April 28, 1966, at which Judge HOOKS was the principal speaker. He estimated 200 persons attended this banquet.

CV T-9 further stated that approximately 175 persons attended the speech of Senator PHILIP HART, of Michigan, on the evening of April 29, 1966. Senator HART spoke on new civil rights legislation which had been introduced in the Congress.

CV T-9 stated that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL, Program Director of the SCLC, confined his speech to details of poverty existing in two counties in Alabama, and that about 75 persons heard him speak. *SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE*
C. P. MEMBER

CV T-9 also advised that the program on April 30, 1966, was attended by about 50 students and these did not remain until the end. He stated that, in his opinion, the conference was not a success.

CV T-9 said that ALAN WACHTEL, a sophomore at Oberlin College, was co-chairman of the conference but took very little part in running the conference. He stated that WACHTEL's father, HARRY WACHTEL, appeared to run the entire conference and introduced all the speakers.

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, CV T-10 advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

CV T-11 advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a LYL convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The LYL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. FREEDOM FIGHTERS

CV T-13 advised on September 25, 1964 that Freedom Fighters is an inter-racial group in Cleveland, Ohio, formed for the purpose of protesting job inequality for Negroes.

CV T-14 advised on May 11, 1966 that BONNIE HOLT is currently the secretary of the Freedom Fighters. Source also advised that Freedom Fighters exerts little or no influence in the civil rights movement in the Cleveland area at this time. He stated that the leaders of the civil rights organizations, such as NAACP, the Urban League, etc. have disassociated themselves from the Freedom Fighters.

BONNIE HOLT

CV T-5 advised on January 14, 1966 that a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting was held in Cleveland, on January 6, 1966 with BONNIE HOLT being present. She is an active member in the SWP.

CV T-14 advised on May 11, 1966 that on May 6, 1966, a Freedom Fighters meeting was held at St. Mark's Church in Cleveland for the purpose of planning a benefit dinner for one of the local civil rights attorneys. ERIC REINTHALER was among the eight persons present.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

ERIC REINTHALER

CV T-5 advised on July 6, 1966 that ERIC REINTHALER is currently one of the leaders of the local SWP.

B. CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CV T-15 advised on April 4, 1966 that on April 1, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that in the draft resolutions on the Negro question, being prepared for the coming CPUSA National Convention, he was writing a speech on the struggle against white chauvinism. He stated that while in Cleveland recently, he met with RUTH TURNER, Executive Secretary of Cleveland CORE, and with another Negro who works on the poverty program. He stated that both of these persons told him that they were completely alienated from the communist movement because the white forces were not going to produce.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-15 advised on February 15, 1965, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice-Chairman of the CPUSA; a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA, and Chairman of the Illinois CP district.

CV T-16 advised on June 1, 1966 that the Cleveland Chapter of CORE has deteriorated to the point where it is no longer a significant force in the civil rights picture. He stated that RUTH TURNER, long-time Executive Secretary of Cleveland CORE, has left Cleveland and is working for CORE in Washington, D. C. He stated that there are only about 10 active members in Cleveland CORE and that they cannot reach agreement on any programs of action.

CV T-14 advised on July 1, 1966 that DANNY ROSENSHINE had brought some literature to the JFK House, which, source believed, was printed by CORE.

DANNY ROSENSHINE

CV T-21 advised on May 2, 1966 that DANNY ROSENSHINE is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland. *OHIO* SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

C. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) *OHIO*

CV T-17 advised on May 6, 1966 that SNCC continues to maintain its headquarters at Apartment 6, 2123 Stearns Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

CV T-18 advised on May 6, 1966, that PHILIP PASSEN *1-412* is the President of the Western Reserve University chapter of SNCC. Source stated that the other officers of this chapter are ROY GINSBURG and DON GUREWITZ. *PASSEN*

PHILIP PASSEN

CV T-18 advised on June 30, 1965, that he heard on June 3, 1965, that PHILIP PASSEN was a member of the Cleveland branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (CBYSA). PASSEN was observed at an open forum sponsored by the CBSWP on June 27, 1965.

A characterization of the CBYSA and CBSWP appears in the appendix section of this report.

DONALD GUREWITZ

CV T-19 advised on June 29, 1965, that DONALD GUREWITZ of Silver Springs, Maryland, is the son of CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ.

CV T-20 on January 14, 1963, identified CLARENCE GUREWITZ as a current member of the CP.

CV T-20 advised on February 20, 1964 that HELEN GUREWITZ was a member of the CP as of that date.

CV T-20 advised on February 10, 1965 that CLARENCE ~~THOMAS~~ and ~~HELEN~~ GUREWITZ were still active in the Communist movement.

CV T-25 advised on December 17, 1965 that a meeting of the Viet Nam Day Committee was held at the Church of the Covenant, 11205 Euclid Avenue. PHIL PASSEN of SNCC acted as chairman. A vote was taken on inviting high school students to unite with the Viet Nam Day Committee. Some of the members and students were against the proposal but it was passed by a majority vote.

DANNY ROSENSHINE announced that efforts were being made to try to get YSA, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, (DCA), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), SWP, CORE, SNCC, and other groups to join the Viet Nam Day Committee so that there can be one massive organization.

CV T-25 advised on December 17, 1965, that on December, 1965, a membership meeting of the SWP was held at 5927 Euclid Avenue. It was announced that RON LUCAS, DCA; PHIL PASSEN, SNCC; and DANNY ROSENSHINE, SWP; are the organizers of the group of high school students. The high school students are being urged to unite with the Cleveland Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

A characterization of the DCA appears in the appendix.

CV T-12 advised on February 9, 1966, that on February 5, 1966, a meeting was held at the apartment of DANNY ROSENSHINE, 2776 Hampshire Court, Hampshire Street, Cleveland, Ohio. According to the source, members of the DCA, YSA, and SNCC were in attendance.

The purpose of the meeting was to make plans for a demonstration in front of the Cleveland Public Hall to protest United States intervention in Viet Nam.

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CV T-22 advised on February 9, 1966 that on February 7, 1966, a demonstration sponsored by the Cleveland Committee to End the War in Viet Nam took place at the Cleveland Public Hall. Source advised that members of the DCA, YSA, and SNCC participated in the demonstration.

(1)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)
CLEVELAND BRANCH

A source in April, 1943, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized about 1938 or 1939, and was affiliated with the National SWP and followed its policies and directives.

A second source, on June 14, 1965, advised that the Cleveland Branch SWP, with approximately sixteen members, is affiliated with the National SWP, and is currently active in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.

A P P E N D I X

(1)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A source, on June 9, 1965, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized in 1964, is affiliated with the national YSA, follows its policies and directives, and it is close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), as the majority of its members are members of the SWP. Source related that its activities are aimed toward youth on college campuses and that it claims to be independent of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A P P E N D I X

10450

(1)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. These delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied, however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of May, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

A P P E N D I X



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio
July 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Report of SA [redacted]
[redacted] dated and captioned
as above at Cleveland, Ohio.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/29/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/14-28/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		SA 	TYPED EF
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C (U) CONFIDENTIAL	

REFERENCE: Report of SA at Milwaukee, dated 4/29/66

LEADS:

MILWAUKEE OFFICE

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters..

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "**CONFIDENTIAL**" because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 and MI T-2, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense. ~~C~~ (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY **503**
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW **7-22-90**

TERMINED
9-24-79
CH 36,395

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☒ No

APPROVED

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM)
 - (1 - G-2, Chicago)
- 1 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Chicago
- 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
- 1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC				
Request: ISD, CRD, RAO				
DATE: 7/10/66				
BY: RDS/JFK				

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-193 REC-61

15 AUG 4 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

COPIES DESTROYED
2009 DEC 23 1040

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
7-27-80 and

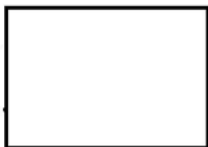
MI 100-14439

INFORMANTS:

Identity

MI T-1 is

MI T-2 is



Location

This report, page 2

This report, page 2,3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b7D

- B* -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - G-2, Chicago)
1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)

2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - OSI, Chicago)
1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: July 29, 1966

Office: Milwaukee

b6
b7C

Field Office File No.: MI 100-14439

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

As of July, 1966, Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) had taken no definite steps to place members in racial organizations, and it appears that focus has transferred from civil rights to United States intervention in Vietnam. Members, Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), are members of various civil rights groups, but these groups have been fairly inactive recently, and SWP is devoting time to obtaining funds and is taking part in demonstrations protesting United States intervention in Vietnam. (U)

- P* -

CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED]
REASON - [REDACTED]
DATE OF REVIEW 7-29-80
16-2-20-80
C# 36325

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
DATE 2-21-80 amg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

WIC
As of July, 1966, the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) had taken no definite steps to place members in any racial organizations. JOHN GILMAN, a member of the State Board of the CPW, has, in the past, been active in the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC), but this group and other civil rights groups in the Milwaukee area have been fairly inactive in the recent past, and no demonstrations have been held. It appears that focus has transferred from civil rights to United States intervention in Vietnam. (U)

(Source: MI T-1, July 28, 1966) (U)

As of July, 1966, the following members of the Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), were members of the civil rights organizations indicated below:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):

WIC
MYRTLE KASTNER

Negro-American Labor Council (NALC):

MYRTLE KASTNER
WAYNE LEVERENZ
JAMES BOULTON

Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC):

ALBERT STERGAR
BETSY STERGAR
MYRTLE KASTNER

National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People (NAACP):

Most members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP,
belong to this organization.

MI 100-14439

Recently, the above-mentioned organizations have been fairly inactive, and it appears that the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, is no longer interested in the civil rights cause, but is devoting its time to rummage sales to obtain funds, and is taking part in demonstrations protesting United States intervention in Vietnam.

(Source: MI T-2, July 28, 1966) ~~C~~ (U)

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, is contained in the appendix hereto.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

July 29, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [REDACTED] dated and captioned as above at Milwaukee. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403)-(P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 4/27/66.

No information has been developed during the period, 5/1/66 through 7/31/66, suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

No report being submitted.

100 922 940

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Indianapolis

MHB/swm
(5)

REC-41

100-442529-1932

15 AUG 4 1966

[Handwritten signature/initials]



57 AUG 11 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : *RVK*
 SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

Re Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64;
El Paso letter to Bureau dated 4/29/66.

On 7/29/66, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has some knowledge of the Communist Party and/or related activities in the El Paso area, advised that no information whatever has come to his attention during the first quarter of 1966, which would in any way indicate communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso Division. He indicated that there has been no discussion of any such activity, nor have there been any racial disturbances whatsoever.

Contact with sources in the El Paso Human Relations Council, the NAACP, the El Paso Community Assn. and the National Negro Progressive Society, Inc., all organizations interested in racial integration, has failed to show any information which would indicate any communist influence in the organization or guidance of any of their activities.

Since no information has been received from any source whatever regarding the matter, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time in accordance with current Bureau regulations.

- ②-Bureau (REG. AM)
- 1-New York (Info) (REG. AM)
- 1-El Paso

FJP:mad
(4)

1cc 922 92D

REC 37

100-442529-1933

EX 109

15 AUG 5-1966

Baffon
DCI-SEC.



51 AUG 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~(U) CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE SAN ANTONIO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/29/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/28/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. KEMMY	TYPED BY jmb
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>16-26-84</i> Classified by <i>SP7 mag</i> Declassify on: <i>OADR</i> <i>A 246594</i>	

REFERENCE: San Antonio letter to Bureau, 4/28/66.

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Classified*
DATE *10-30-84*

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report all evidence of Communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SA T-1

DOCUMENTATION OF JOHN STANFORD

SA T-2

DOCUMENTATION OF HARRY AND GRACE KOGER

APPROVED

[Signature]
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM, RM)
- 1 - New York (AM, RM)
- 1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
- 1 - OSI, 10th District (RM)
- 1 - ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)
- 2 - San Antonio (100-9845)

<i>100-442529-1934</i>	REC-42
<i>8 AUG 4 1966</i>	EX-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
Request Recd.	REQUEST: JSD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: <i>8/9/66</i>
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: <i>RIS</i>
By	BY: <i>RDS/M</i>

Notations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

56 AUG 12 1966

SA 100-9845

SA T-3:

SA T-4:

DOCUMENTATION OF
WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH LYTL

DOCUMENTATION OF JOHN INMAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

b7D

(U)

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The agents who observed the march on 6/12/66
were SAs JOHN J. CREEDEN and JOHN M. KEMMY.

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ (U)
because it contains information from SA T-1 through SA T-4
who are Security Informants of continuing value, the
unauthorized disclosure of which would effect the security
of the United States.

- B* -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Copy to: 1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1 - OSI, 10th District, San Antonio (RM)
1 - ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: July 29, 1966

Office: SAN ANTONIO

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

H246574
Classified by SP7mag
Declassify on: OADR
10-26-84

On 6/12/66, a demonstration was held in San Antonio under guidance of San Antonio Branch of NAACP. Demonstration protested shooting of JAMES P. MEREDITH. It was orderly and there were no incidents. Among those present were JOHN STANFORD, HARRY and GRACE KOGER, WILLIAM, and ELIZABETH LYTLE and JOHN INMAN.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF

DATE

- P -

Classified
10-20-84 RKS

~~GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Demonstration San Antonio, Texas, June 12, 1966

On June 12, 1966, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Antonio, Texas, observed the following regarding a march and demonstration, protesting the shooting of JAMES E. MEREDITH.

The group, under the guidance of the San Antonio Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), gathered at City Hall in San Antonio, Texas. At approximately 2:00 p.m., then began their march to the Alamo, Texas shrine of independence. The march was led by S. L. DECKARD, President of the San Antonio Branch of the NAACP; MAURY MAVERICK, JR., former Texas State Congressman and Counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in San Antonio; and Father SHERRILL SMITH, head of the local Project Equality for San Antonio Archbishop ROBERT E. LUCEY. Approximately 61 persons began the march at City Hall, composed of both Negroes and whites, and upon arriving at Alamo Plaza, they were joined by others, bringing a total of approximately 70 persons.

During the march, two youths carried small signs reading "We shall overcome."

The convocation was brought by the Reverend EMERSON MARCEE, President of the NAACP for the State of Texas. He then introduced the President of the San Antonio Branch of the NAACP, S. L. DECKARD.

DECKARD advised those present that the meeting had a three-fold purpose:

1. Commemoration of the anniversary of the murder of civil rights leader MEDGAR EVERS in Jackson, Mississippi.
2. Protesting the shooting of JAMES P. MEREDITH in Mississippi.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

3. Urging support of legislation protecting civil rights workers from harrassment and assault.

There was the community singing of "We Shall Overcome," which was led by temporary head of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in San Antonio, Sgt. DON WATKINS. TEXAS

The principal speaker was identified as MAURY MAVERICK, JR.

The march and demonstration was carried off in a very orderly fashion and there were no incidents.

Among those present at the demonstration were the following individuals:

MRS. JOHN STANFORD and his wife, CELIA STANFORD TEXAS

HARRY and GRACE KOGER

WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE

JOHN INMAN

SA T-1 (5/31/66) ~~C~~ (U)

S.I. JOHN STANFORD was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Texas at the State Convention of the CP held in San Antonio on May 29, 1966. ~~C~~ (U)

SA T-2 (5/9/63) ~~C~~ S.I. (U)

HARRY and GRACE KOGER were known to be CP members during the 1940's. They were known not to be members of the CP during the early 1950's, and they were again known to be members of the CP during the mid-1950's. ~~C~~ (U)

SA T-3 (6/11/59) ~~C~~ MRS (U)

From statements made and literature read (National Guardian and The Worker) by WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE, source believes they are both Communist sympathizers

TEXAS
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SA 100-9845

sympathizers; however, source has no knowledge of them being members of the CP. ~~C~~ (U)

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

National Guardian

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, report, "Trial by treason; The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and MORTON SOBELL," August 25, 1956, P. 12)

SA T-4 (9/14/55) ~~C~~ (U)

Source advised that as of September 11, 1955, JOHN INMAN, CP leader of San Antonio, was one of five members of the State (Texas) Board of the Communist Party. ~~C~~ (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

DLW (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas
July 29, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TITLE	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : *JWT*
SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: *0*
CIRM
IS - C

ReMOlet to Bureau, 4/28/66.

During the quarter ending June 30, 1966, no pertinent information was received concerning captioned matter.

No CP group has been reported active in this Division and the only known CP member is an elderly, unemployed Negro male at Montgomery, Alabama.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

②-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM) (100-153735)
1-Mobile
JTB:paw
(4)

M

1cc 922. 94D

REC-24

100-442529-1935

8 AUG 4 1966

INT. SEC.



AUG 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NORFOLK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/3/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/1/66-7/1/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA LEMUEL W. KERR	TYPED BY qig
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Norfolk letter to Bureau, 4/2/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is marked ~~confidential~~ because it contains information furnished by NF T-1, NF T-2, and NF T-3, security informants of continuing value. The disclosure of such information might compromise their future effectiveness.

Information copy furnished to Baltimore and to Richmond because Baltimore covers District Headquarters of the Communist Party and Richmond covers State Headquarters of the Communist Party in the State of Virginia.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9-Bureau (100-442529) (REGISTERED) 1-NISO, Norfolk, Virginia (REGISTERED) 1-OSI, Langley AFB, Virginia (REGISTERED) 1-INTC, Norfolk, Virginia (REGISTERED) 1-Baltimore (INFO) (REGISTERED) 1-Richmond (INFO) (REGISTERED) 1-New York (REGISTERED) COPIES DESTROYED (100-5921) R209 DEC 30 1970		100-442529-1936 15 AUG 5 1966 ST-108 INT SEC.	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,		
Request Recd.	DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW. 8/16/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW. R/S		
By	BY: 70 AUG 23/1966		

57 AUG 16 1966

NF 100-5921

INFORMANT DATA:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

NF T-1 is

NF T-2 is

NF 100-2263-126

b3
b7D
b7E

NF T-3 is

LEADS

NORFOLK

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. Will continue to follow and report information developed in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Copy to:

1-NISO, Norfolk, Virginia (REGISTERED)
1-OSI, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia (REGISTERED)
1-INTC, Norfolk, Virginia (REGISTERED)

Report of:

SA LEMUEL W. KERR

Office:

Norfolk, Virginia

Date:

August 3, 1966

Field Office File #:

100-5921

Bureau File #:

100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

On 2/6/66, NF T-1, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the Norfolk, Virginia, area, advised GEORGE MEYERS, known to NF T-1 as a CP leader from Baltimore, Maryland, planned to contact ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK at Suffolk, Virginia, on 2/6/66. NF T-2 advised GEORGE MEYERS visited ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK on 2/6/66 at Suffolk, Virginia.

- P* -

DETAILS:I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

On February 6, 1966, NF T-1, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the Norfolk, Virginia, area advised GEORGE MEYERS, known to NF T-1 as a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CP leader from Baltimore, Maryland, planned to contact ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK at Suffolk, Virginia, on February 6, 1966.

NF T-1 indicated ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK is a Negro female, believed to be a leader in the Planters Peanut Union at Suffolk, Virginia.

The 1965 Hill's Suffolk, Virginia, City Directory lists ROBBIE M. RIDDICK as the secretary-treasurer of the Retail-Wholesale Department Store Union (RWDSU), AFL-CIO, 505 East Washington Street, Suffolk, Virginia. (The RWDSU local union at Suffolk, Virginia, has a predominant Negro membership.)

On February 6, 1966, NF T-2, who is familiar with some CP activities in the State of Virginia, advised GEORGE MEYERS visited ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK on February 6, 1966, at Suffolk, Virginia. MD DC C.P. member

On May 19, 1966, NF T-2 advised MEYERS had reportedly contacted ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK more than once during the recent past. GEORGE MEYERS is known to NF T-2 as the CP District Organizer from Baltimore, Maryland.

On May 4, 1966, NF T-1 advised GEORGE MEYERS contacted ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK at Suffolk, Virginia, as MEYERS had planned. On February 6, 1966, NF T-1 indicated the purpose of MEYERS' contact with ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK was not known.

On May 4, 1966, NF T-1 advised he possessed no information indicating the CP was influencing the activities of Negro organizations involved in racial matters or the Civil Rights Movement.

On June 15, 1964, NF T-3 identified GEORGE MEYERS as a member of the CP, USA, National Committee and Chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia, and North Carolina (North Carolina no longer included).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NF 100-5921

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

IV. Miscellaneous

No information to report.

3*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-5921

Norfolk, Virginia

August 3, 1966

TITLE	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHARACTER	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFERENCE	Norfolk report of SA LEMUEL W. KERR dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/3/66

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-57) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

The report regarding captioned matter is presently being prepared and will reach the Bureau on or before 8/9/66.

100-922-940

② - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jackson
EMC/bgj
(4)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED

14 AUG 5 1966



5010-108-01

55 AUG 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Bas...
INT. SEC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/2/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/26-27/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY LEO A. SCHON	TYPED BY drC
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] at San Francisco 4/28/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York, office of origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco area as they relate to similar activity within their respective areas.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions copies have been furnished to local intelligence agencies.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-6 if disclosed could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

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COPIES MADE:

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IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

SF 100-53902

SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES

100-442529-1937 REC-63

EX 110

16 AUG 8 1966

1cc kept 922 DSK

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	PHO-ISAIO6-DICED ONT	OST
Request Recd.	ACSI	Sec. Sec.
Date Fwd.	8/12/66	
How Fwd.	h/p	29
By	57 AUG 25 1966	214

Notations

13/10/66
INT. SEC. 1

The Special Agent of the FBI who observed CP members in the "Rally for Justice" on 7/17/66 is SA ALBERT P. CLARK.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
✓ SF T-1 is	[REDACTED]
✓ SF T-2 is	100-53902-392
✓ SF T-3 is	Characterization of GEORGE SANDY
✓ SF T-4 is	[REDACTED]
✓ SF T-5 is	
✓ SF T-6 is	
✓ SF T-7 is	Characterization of CLAUDE BEGARI
✓ SF T-8 is	Characterization of JEFFERY FREED CAROLE POWELL, ED VICKERY
✓ SF T-9 is	Characterization of VINCENT HALLINAN
✓ SF T-10 is	Characterization of HOLLAND ROBERTS
✓ SF T-11 is	Characterization of JACK KURZWEIL PHIL DAVIS
✓ SF T-12 is	Characterization of DECCA TRUEHAF
✓ SF T-13 is	Characterization of HARRY WILLIAM

b3
b7D
b7E

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✓ SF T-14 is [REDACTED]	Characterization of HAROLD SUPRIANO	b6 b7C b7D
✓ SF T-15 is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (By Request)	Characterization of STEVE HAMILTON	
✓ SF T-16 is SF 2759-S*	Characterization of STEVE CHERKOS	
✓ SF T-17 is [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	100-53902-400	
✓ SF T-18 is [REDACTED]	100-53902-400	
✓ SF T-19 is [REDACTED]	Characterization of VINCENT LYNCH AARON CHAPMAN 157-243-1073	

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow the activities of the Communist Party and other subversive groups in racial matters and submit report on a quarterly basis.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-NISO, 12th Naval District, San Francisco (RM)
2-G-2, 6th Army (RM)
1-OSI, Travis AFB (RM)

Report of: LEO A. SCHON
Date: 8/2/66

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: *J*

In April 1966 TERRY GREENE, member of East Bay Industrial Club, CP, Alameda County, California, presented an educational to the club summarizing the contents of a CP publication, "New Program of the Communist Party, USA." The pamphlet stated that social tensions and conflicts are on the rise and that the Negro freedom movement has been the most dynamic element in rising social turbulence and the communist rule is to join with the millions to defeat the Dixiecrats and ultra-right. At a May Day meeting sponsored by the CP, Sonoma County, California, on 5/1/66 GEORGE SANDY, Business Manager of the "People's World" newspaper, stated that the CP will give the right leadership to the movement of the Negro people in their fight for their rights and that today the CP in the United States has a better chance to organize than ever before in its history. San Francisco County Committee of CP instructed organizer of Fillmore Club, CP, to establish liaison with DuBois Clubs of America for more action in the Fillmore District of San Francisco. At Northern California District Convention of CP held at San Francisco on 6/12/66 ROSCOE PROCTOR reported on discussions held by a panel commission on the Negroes' civil rights struggle. The panel commission recommended that the Negro commission be strengthened by the addition of white comrades, establishment of a separate district commission on youth and Negroes combined together to represent the work in the Negro struggles, and by making a study of white chauvinism in the CP itself. CP members participated in "Rally for Justice"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1~~

(U)

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

SF 100-53902
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7/17/66 with Baptist Ministers Union, CORE, and NAACP..
Leaders in M2M and PLP participated in posting BBB posters in
Oakland, California. Members of CP, USA (Marxist-Leninist)
participated with Negro youths in Fillmore District in an
attempt to cause a racial incident 7/4/66.

~~-p*-~~

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like

At a meeting of the East Bay Industrial Club of the CP, Alameda County, California, held at 2312 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley, California, on April 11, 1966, TERRY GREENE, a member of the club, presented an educational to the club summarizing material contained in Chapter 3--The Path Ahead--of a CP publication entitled "New Program of the Communist Party, USA (A Draft)."

The inside cover page of the pamphlet entitled "New Program of the Communist Party, USA (A Draft)" lists Political Affairs Publishers, Inc., 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, as publisher of the pamphlet in February 1966. A foreward written by GUS^S HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, states in part as follows:

"As a political document this program is unique. It is a study of a new kind of contemporary USA as well as a projection in outline of its future development.... We wish to emphasize that it is a draft prepared for submission to the membership of the Communist Party. As such it is, itself, part of the process of formulation which will result eventually in the emergence of the program in final form."

In commenting on the above publication at the meeting of the East Bay Industrial Club, CP of Alameda County, TERRY GREENE stated that the problems of the working people have reached or are reaching crisis proportions, that social tensions and conflicts are on the rise and take on an explosive character. The series of clashes and upheavals in major ghettos demonstrate how much social dynamite is stored in the enclaves of human misery and how swiftly fuel may be ignited. The Negro freedom movement has been the most dynamic element in the rising social turbulence. It has introduced a new style into political life because of its militancy and its demands which are essentially radical because they aim to destroy entrenched social and political institutions and customs. It has had enormous influence upon

other sections of the population. In some instances the influence is direct by attacking others, notably youth, to the Negro freedom struggle. Although the Negro freedom movement is the most dynamic expression of change on the national scene it is not the only one highly significant in the movement for peace. In addition to enlisting growing numbers of the younger generation, it has also enlisted thousands of women, civil rights activists, labor and religious groups. This movement challenges the corporate establishment. The varied forms of action in which the Negro freedom movement has engaged includes such activities as sit-ins, picket lines, boycotts, civil disobedience, and mass demonstrations. GREENE continued that the next step for the Negro people is political power. Also needed is labor and Negro cooperation toward political independence. GREENE stated that the communist role is to join with the millions to defeat the Dixiecrats and ultra-right, JIM CROW poverty and repression.

✓ SF T-1, April 28, 1966

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members

At a May Day meeting held under the sponsorship of the CP, Sonoma County, California, on May 1, 1966, at Penngrove, California, GEORGE SANDY, Business Manager of the "People's World" newspaper, San Francisco, was guest speaker. SANDY reviewed his experiences in organizational activities for the CP in the South and Northwest in the 1930's in organizing unions and young Party members. He stated in the late 1930's young people were fighting for their rights to organize workers and to walk picket lines. Today young people are going to the South to fight for the right of the Negro people to vote, for the right to march for peace, and to advocate withdrawal from Vietnam. SANDY stated that the CP will give the right type of leadership to the movement of the Negro people in their fight for their rights and that today the CP in the United States has a better chance to organize than ever before in its history.

✓ SF T-2, May 19, 1966

In May 1966 GEORGE SANDY was employed as Business Manager of the "People's World" (PW) newspaper, San Francisco, and as of July 26, 1966, he was an active member of the Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco.

✓ SF T-3, July 26, 1966

The PW is a West Coast CP newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP held at 700 Kansas Avenue, San Francisco, on May 23, 1966, the organizer of the Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco, was instructed to establish liaison between the Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco, and the DuBois Clubs of America for the purpose of initiating more action in the Fillmore district of San Francisco. The Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco, contains the largest concentration of Negro membership in the CP of San Francisco County, and the Fillmore District of San Francisco has more Negro residents than any other area of the city.

SF T-4, May 26, 1966

A characterization of the DuBois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix.

A Negro panel made up of delegates to the Northern California District Convention of the CP held a meeting at 1581 Masonic Street, San Francisco, on June 11, 1966. ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, acted as chairman of the panel which consisted of 18 persons. ROSCOE PROCTOR read the draft resolution on the Negro question which had been previously disseminated to CP members. Thereafter a discussion took place on general Negro questions and the present position of the Negro in politics and in labor. It was pointed out that Negro masses are now living in the big cities and have a place in politics and labor. Further discussion took place as to why the Party had no appeal to Negro women. A Negro female member of the panel bluntly informed that the reason why Negro women did not return to the Party was because the white women "showed their butt and the red-blooded men are going to look" and pretty soon the Negro women no longer had their men. With this comment the session adjourned without formulating any resolution and ROSCOE PROCTOR and three other members were delegated to remain to write a resolution.

SF T-5, June 13, 1966

At the June 12, 1966, session of the Northern California District Convention of the CP held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, ROSCOE PROCTOR reported on the conclusions of the panel commission which had met the previous day to discuss the civil

rights struggles of the Negro people.

In his report PROCTOR stated that a draft resolution previously disseminated to Party members for study, which included comments on the problems of Negroes, was completely inadequate. According to PROCTOR, the draft resolution takes as the main point of its analysis that the Negro movement is an all class movement -- the Negro people constituting a cross section of the classes of society with, of course, a smaller percentage of Negro capitalists. The people on the panel thought that the principal point to be made in an analysis of the Negro movement is the increasing concentration of the Negroes in large urban areas. By the next generation the majority of the population in some large urban areas will be Negro. The Party's program should call for the transformation of the ghettos into places of beauty where white people will want to come. The Party program should not be to get rid of the ghettos. It has developed a new set of stress factors between the Negro people and their allies. Part of this is caused by the Negro becoming aware of his political power at the same time as the poverty program is disrupting the ghettos where the concentration of the Negro power lies.

PROCTOR continued stating that before the program to beautify the ghettos can get under way the war in Vietnam will have to be ended so that more money is available. The Negroes must remember that just because money becomes available it does not mean it will be spent on Negro problems. Every dollar will have to be fought for. White chauvinism in unions must be fought if the Negro is to have equal job opportunities. White chauvinism in unions is helping to build right reactionism on the political scene. The Party's position with regard to Negro nationalism is weak. Negro nationalism does exist and there are two kinds. The first has bourgeois overtones and is destructive. The Party should take a position against this kind. The second is positive in character and reveals the Negro developing pride in himself and his race. It develops Negro leadership of the Negro movement but with white allies. The Party should support this and not be as negative about it as it is because it represents a growth of the Negro people. The report from the panel commission made the following organizational proposals:

1. Strengthen the Negro commission, particularly by the addition of white comrades. At present the Negro commission is all Negroes.
2. There should be a separate district commission on youth and Negroes combined together to improve the work

in the Negro struggles. This is necessary because it is the youth who are most active in this struggle.

3. There should be a study made of white chauvinism in the Party itself. Several reasons for this were mentioned:
 - a. The problems of the Negro women are completely overlooked by the Party.
 - b. The composition of the Party at present causes working class Negroes to feel out of place.
 - c. Some of the Party's positions could have been written 20 years ago.

It was advocated in the report of the panel commission that discussions by the Party on this subject should be honest and open.

The above report presented by ROSCOE PROCTOR was generally greeted by the delegates in attendance at the convention with silence and everyone seemed a little surprised. ROBERT KAUFMAN, a delegate present from the CP of Alameda County, California, next spoke to the delegates explaining what he thought ROSCOE PROCTOR had meant to say about keeping the Northern ghettos. KAUFMAN said that in order to achieve civil rights the Negro is going to have to have political power. In the Northern cities political power can best be obtained by the concentration of the Negroes as he is now concentrated in the ghettos. CARL BLOICE, a Negro delegate from the CP of San Francisco, took exception to trying to keep the ghettos, stating he favored Negro power but that he does not think it is necessary to keep the ghettos to obtain the power. Negroes do not like ghettos and desire to get out of them and do so as soon as they obtain jobs which will support them in the community outside the ghettos. The idea of making ghettos beautiful places to live is a dream and not a realistic goal.

A female delegate then addressed the convention stating that the report was vague and that it seemed to advocate the reversal of the present Party policy which has been to work for racial integration. The report seems to suggest that this should be put off in favor of building a Negro power bloc even if it means keeping the segregation of the ghettos. If this is the case this matter would be submitted to the whole Party.

ROSCOE PROCTOR again addressed the convention stating

that the report had not really meant to change the Party policy on integration, but that at this time to further the cause of integration the Negro must have a political power bloc along the lines suggested by ROBERT KAUFMAN. PROCTOR further expressed the thought that the report of the panel which he had made should be taken to the National Convention but with all of the discussion included. This was so decided by the convention. He stated that another thing that should be stressed with the Negro people is that only socialism can solve their problems. The reason this is so true is that the Negro is used as a scapegoat by the capitalist class.

SF T-6, June 24, 1966

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

Information concerning CP direction and influence over and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts, and any other similar activities with racial overtones.

The following persons were observed by a Special Agent of the FBI at the "Rally for Justice" between 2:30 p.m. and 4 p.m., July 17, 1966, on Polk Street at the San Francisco City Hall, sponsored by the Baptist Ministers' Union, Congress of Racial Equality, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for the purpose of protesting the severity of the sentences imposed on those convicted for trespass as a result of their participation in the sit-in demonstrations on Auto Row and at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, in 1964:

CLAUDE BEAGARIE, JR.
ALBERT J. LIMA
JEFFREY FREED
VINCENT HALLINAN
HOLLAND ROBERTS
JACK KURZWEIL
DECCA TREUHART
HARRY WILLIAMS
HAROLD SUPRIANO
PHIL DAVIS
CAROLE POWELL
ED VICKERY

Literature and leaflets of the "People's World", W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, "National Guardian", and Progressive Labor Party were being passed out by individuals at the rally.

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is contained in the appendix.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is contained in the appendix.

CLAUDE BEGARIE is a current member of the Bay Area PLP.

SF T-7, April 18, 1966

ALBERT J. LIMA is publicly acknowledged Chairman of the Communist Party of Northern California and a member of the National Committee Communist Party, USA.

JEFFERY FREED as of November 1965 was a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

SF T-8, November 3, 1965

VINCENT HALLINAN is a well-known attorney in Northern California and counsel for communist causes, and in October 1962 TERRANCE HALLINAN, son of VINCENT HALLINAN, stated that VIVIAN HALLINAN would be willing to join the Communist Party but had not done so since VINCENT HALLINAN felt he could not stand the strict Party discipline.

SF T-9, October 31, 1962

HOLLAND ROBERTS was a member of the District Peace Commission, Northern California District of the CP, as of May 1965.

SF T-10, May 28, 1965

JACK KURZWEIL as of October 9, 1963, was a member of the Berkeley On-Campus (University of California) CP Youth Club.

SF T-11, October 10, 1963

DECCA TRUEHAFT was a member of the CP in the San Francisco area as late as 1958, and while a member of the Communist Party held numerous State offices in the CP as a full-time employee.

✓ SF T-12, March 21, 1958

HARRY WILLIAMS was a member of the Fillmore Section of the CP in San Francisco in 1935-1936 and continued to be an active member of the CP of San Francisco as late as 1959.

✓ SF T-13, May 13, 1959

HAROLD SUPRIANO is a current member of the Community Youth Club of the Communist Party in San Francisco.

✓ SF T-14, April 18, 1966

PHIL DAVIS attended a Communist Party recruiting class on October 26, 1962, in Berkeley, California.

SF T-11, November 2, 1962

CAROLE POWELL has been a member of the San Francisco County Communist Party since at least October 1965. She is currently serving as a member of the District Youth Commission on the Communist Party of San Francisco and has participated in at least one National Youth Commission meeting of the CP.

SF T-8, March 21, 1966

In the October 1965 issue of "Spur", self-described newsletter of the DCA, ED VICKERY was described as the National Community Coordinator and on the National Executive Committee of the DCA. At a Youth Commission CP meeting held March 29, 1966, in San Francisco, one of those present announced ED VICKERY was a new recruit who was ready to join the Communist Party.

SF T-8, March 30, 1966

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The "Oakland Tribune", a daily newspaper of general circulation, in its June 29, 1966, issue, page 2, carried an article captioned "Riot Curb Thorny Legislative Issue."

This article concerned a meeting in Sacramento, California of the State Assembly Criminal Procedure Committee before which Mayor SAMUEL YORTY of Los Angeles, California, and Police Chief WILLIAM PARKER of Los Angeles focused attention on a sign reading "B-, B-, B-." The article stated that these signs have been posted in many Negro areas of the State and that YORTY had declared, "No matter what they say, it means "Burn, Baby, Burn." The article further states that the organization that posted the signs, the Non-Violent Action Committee, told the Committee that the message is "Boycott, Baby, Boycott" and is aimed at political candidates who do not favor programs of social reform.

Sergeant CARL DAHL, Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised on July 1, 1966, and July 6, 1966, that investigation by the Oakland Police Department and Oakland Fire Department concerning the arson on June 18, 1966, at properties located at 5731 Grove and 5771 Grove Street, Oakland, California, resulted in insufficient evidence for prosecution of the crime of arson.

Investigation did disclose that a witness had observed two men posting "B---, B---, B---" signs on the two buildings, and then hurriedly depart in a green Volkswagen which had a luggage rack painted the same color as the car. The fires broke out shortly after the men departed.

Sergeant DAHL identified photographs of STEVE HAMILTON and STEVE CHERKOSS as closely resembling the two men but could not positively identify them.

^{SF} STEVE HAMILTON has been identified as President of the May 2nd Movement (M2M) at the University of California, Berkeley, during the fall of 1964.

✓ SF T-15, September 16, 1965

A characterization of the May 2nd Movement is contained in the appendix.

^{SF} STEVE CHERKOSS has been identified as a member of the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) on October 10, 1965.

✓ SF T-16, October 10, 1965

SF 100-53902
LAS:drc

It was reported on June 20, 1966, that on June 19, 1966, CLAUDE BEGARIE of San Francisco, California, had "B---,B---,B---" signs in his automobile and was going to Oakland to post these signs.

✓
SF T-17, June 20, 1966

CLAUDE BEGARIE has been previously identified herein.

It was reported on July 6, 1966, that on July 4, 1966, at approximately 5 p.m. that at the corner of McAllister and Fillmore Streets, San Francisco, which is located in a predominate Negro area that a crowd of people were gathered with banners condemning the draft, the war in Vietnam, and the racial problem. The leaders were using bullhorns and were exhorting bystanders to join in a march. The group consisted of: from 10 to 15 persons, all Negroes. The leaders were attempting to start an incident; however, the adults in the area ignored the group but a few youths did join the group for mere excitement.

✓
SF T-18, July 6, 1966

A San Francisco Police Department report reviewed July 6, 1966, and dated July 4, 1966, revealed that at 7:20 p.m., July 4, 1966, two police officers were dispatched to Fillmore and Mc Allister Streets, San Francisco, to investigate "an unusual situation." Upon arriving at the location the officers observed approximately 10 to 15 Negro male adults in the middle of Fillmore Street between Golden Gate Avenue and Mc Allister Streets, San Francisco.

According to the police report a number of the marchers were carrying signs reading, "F--- the White Man" and "Black Supremacy." The leaders of the march were using bullhorns and hollering obscenities to passing motorists and pedestrians to join them in their march up Fillmore Street. Those utilizing the bullhorns were uttering statements, "F--- the White Man," "Black Supremacy", "Black Man Unite", and "Get the Mother F----- Out of Our Neighborhood." The report went on to state that approximately 10 to 12 motorists who had proceeded through mentioned area stopped and advised the reporting officers that their cars had been kicked and bottles had been thrown by persons participating.

The report related that at approximately 8 p.m., July 4, 1966, the reporting officers proceeded to Ellis and

SF 100-53902
LAS:drc

Fillmore Streets, the scene of the alleged assault. At that location RICHARD MOORE and BETTY MARLER, white, and residents of Oroville, California, complained that while proceeding through Fillmore and McAllister Streets, their car was kicked by someone and a second person, "apparently also of the group", threw a bottle through the right front window of the automobile, breaking the bottle and cutting Miss MARLER with flying glass. Miss MARLER was treated at Central Emergency Hospital, San Francisco, for minor lacerations of the right arm and cheek, and was released.

The report related that inasmuch as the leaders were unsuccessful in obtaining others to join them, the demonstrators dispersed of their own accord at approximately 8:30 p.m., July 4, 1966.

The report stated that the reporting officers had taken up an observation position at Ellis and Webster Streets, San Francisco, where the marchers could be observed.

A witness related on July 6, 1966, that at the time he was proceeding through Fillmore and Mc Allister Streets, San Francisco, in a car he also observed signs reading, "July 4th Is the Devil's Holiday, " and "We Will Not Fight the Asians for the White B-----." Witness commented that the Negroes in the area of Fillmore and Mc Allister Streets appeared to be disgusted with the rabble rousers and their actions. Witness recalled that when the traffic did not give way to the demonstrators, they then commenced to walk on the sidewalks. He also recalled that as the cars went past, the demonstrators would hold up their signs and would shout obscenities.

On July 6, 1966, numerous photographs were displayed to a witness and he identified AARON CHAPMAN and VINCENT LYNCH as two who participated.

✓ SF T-19, July 6, 1966

AARON CHAPMAN has been identified in February 1966 as Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist) when the organization was founded in September 1965. He resigned in February 1966.

SF T-19, February 5, 1966

VINCENT LYNCH as of September 7, 1965 was a

SF 100-53902
LAS:drc

member of the San Francisco cell of the
Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist).

SF T-19, September 7, 1965

A characterization of the Communist Party, USA
(Marxist-Leninist) is contained in the appendix.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
MARXIST-LENINIST (CP, USA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a confidential source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of MIKE LASKY. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above confidential source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped and the CP, USA, M-L was formed under LASKY's leadership. The CP, USA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CP, USA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SF 100-53902

San Francisco, California

August 2, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA LEO A. SCHON,
dated and captioned as above,
at San Francisco, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/27/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated July 26, 1966, containing information orally furnished on July 26, 1966, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on July 27, 1966, and the original report is maintained in

b3
b7D
b7E

- ②-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2-Cleveland (RM)
 - (1 - 100- (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - (1 - 100- (CIRM)
- 2-Detroit (RM)
 - (1 - 100- (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - (1 - 100- (CIRM)
- 2-New York (RM)
 - (1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
 - (Info)
- 4-Chicago
 - (1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - (1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)

REC-1

RWH:MDW
(12)

100-922-98D

100-442529-1938

51 AUG 10 1966

July 26, 1966

On July 26, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois and Chairman of the CP, USA National Negro Commission, stated that within the next few days he planned to travel to Cleveland and Detroit. He stated he would talk to Party people in these cities regarding the Negro question and would specifically take up the meaning of black power and also discuss the Negro ghettos. In connection with this, LIGHTFOOT was heard to remark that in his opinion people should listen to and pay more attention to him because "I am the voice of the ghetto and know what those people are saying." LIGHTFOOT claimed he goes into the ghettos and talks to the people, understands them, and knows how they will react in certain situations. LIGHTFOOT raised this because he felt that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, had not been paying sufficient attention to him and had not been giving him sufficient time during which they could discuss the Negro question.

100-443117-172
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/5/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1/66-7/31/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted]	TYPED BY b6 bgj b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>PORTIONS OF ATTACHED REPORT EXCISED ACCORDING TO COURT ORDER + ORIGINAL SENT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES.</i> 992 5/19/77	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES O. INGRAM dated 5/3/66, at Jackson.

- P -

LEADS:

JACKSON DIVISION:

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

APPROVED [signature]
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-1939 REC 31
EX-108
8 AUG 8 1966
Barker

100 Rept 922 Oct. R209 DEC 30 1970

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	RAD-T. 2006:DI. 100-101
REQUEST REC'D	OSI Sec. Per.
DATE FWD.	8/17/66
HOW FWD.	h/p
BY	ptb. l. pro

NOTATIONS

55 AUG 30 1966

JN 100-57

IDENTITY

JN T-1 is [REDACTED]

JN T-2 is [REDACTED]

JN T-3 is [REDACTED]

JN T-4 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

by request.

JN T-5 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

by request.

JN T-6 is NY 5609-S*

JN T-7 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JN T-8 is [REDACTED]

JN T-9 is [REDACTED]

JN T-10 is NY 3810-S*

JN T-11 is NY 694-S*

JN T-12 is [REDACTED]

JN T-14 is [REDACTED]

LOCATION

JN 100-730-2 (Used to
characterize MONICA
KLEIN)

Used to characterize
EDWARD CRAWFORD.

Used to characterize
EARNEST THOMAS.

Used to characterize
CLARENCE JONES.

Used to characterize
OLIVER LEEDS.

KX 100-3464-10

Used to characterize
GEORGE MEYERS.

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report is furnished to New York as that office is origin in this matter.

COVER PAGE

B

JN 100-57

In regard to the names set forth in Senator JAMES EASTLAND's article which appears in the details of this report, the indices of the Jackson Office do not contain any subversive information on the following individuals:

EARL HARRIS ✓
EDWARD CRAWFORD ✓
BENNETT JOHNSON, JR. ✓
DERRICK MORRISON ✓
ANN MARY O'BRIEN ✓

This report is classified "~~SECRET~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a very sensitive nature about racial matters in the USA and the communist influence thereof.

COVER PAGE
C*

~~SECRET~~ (U)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 - NISO - CHARSN, Charleston, South Carolina
- 1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
- 1 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia

Copy to:

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office:

JACKSON

b6
b7C

Date:

AUGUST 5, 1966

Field Office File No.:

JN 100-57

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis:

No information developed of communist strategy and tactics. Information from informants regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliations, set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

GROUP 1.

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification.

~~SECRET~~

JN 100-57

This report covers the period May 1, 1966, through July 31, 1966.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous section

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

On June 8, 1966, JN T-1 advised that LAWRENCE GUYOT continues to be the Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), whose State Headquarters is located at 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. The MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continues to be the only legitimate civil rights organization presently within the State of Mississippi.

MONICA KLEIN

JN T-1 advised that MONICA KLEIN, former office worker at MFDP, returned from California to Jackson, Mississippi, on Tuesday, June 7, 1966, to help set up communications in connection with the March to Jackson. According to the informant, KLEIN will be assisted by MIKE HIGSON, Office Worker, MFDP. The function of the communication section in regard to this march will be an attempt to determine who is participating in the march and who to contact in connection with obtaining demonstrators to participate in the march.

Miss. Freedom Democratic Party

JN 100-57

Information concerning the March to Jackson will be set forth hereinafter in this report.

On February 6, 1956, JN T-2 advised that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). Informant advised three or four months previously KLEIN was Club Educational Director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

IRA GRUPPER

Chief of Police E. E. JOHNSON, Columbia, Mississippi, Police Department, advised on July 29, 1966, that IRA GRUPPER continues to be active in the marches in Columbia, Mississippi, sponsored by the MFDP.

JN T-3 advised on May 4, 1965, that IRA GRUPPER was believed to be a current member of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, based on his attendance at meetings of this club and his participation in activities of this club.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Club is set forth in the appendix section.

MARCH TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

On June 5, 1966, JAMES H. MEREDITH commenced a march from Memphis, Tennessee, with the announced goal of Jackson, Mississippi. On June 6, 1966, MEREDITH was shot near Hernando, Mississippi. This march was taken over on June 7, 1966, by prominent civil rights leaders throughout the country, including Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), FLOYD MC KISSICK, Director of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, Director of Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

The following information is being set forth to indicate the identity and background of some of the individuals who participated in this march:

An article appearing in the July 21, 1966, issue of the Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Mississippi, datelined Washington, D. C., captioned "Eastland Names Reds in March" "Senator Says 11 Communists In Walk To State Capitol". The article is as follows:

"Communist participation in the James Meredith - Mississippi march was exposed by Sen. James O. Eastland today in the Senate.

"Eastland named 11 known Communists who participated in the march.

"After Meredith was sprayed with birdshot on June 6, Mississippi was invaded by outside agitators including Communists," he said. "These Communists actively participated and influenced this march."

"Eastland named Edward Crawford, chairman of the New York council to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as one of the Communists taking part in the march.

"This is the kind of thing that is behind the riots and shootings in the northern cities," Eastland told the Senate. "Communists are staging a revolution in this country."

"Among others named by Eastland on the Senate floor were Earl Harris, a registered member of the Communist Party; Blyden Jackson, former campaign manager for Herbert Aptheker, member of the National Committee Communist Party, USA; Bennett Johnson Jr.; Clarence Jones, who held a position with the Labor Youth League, identified by Eastland as a subversive organization; Phillip Lapsansky, member of the Socialist Workers' Party; Oliver Leeds, member of Communist Party; USA; Stanley Levison, secret member

Mich.
of Communist Party, USA as late as 1963; Derrick Morrison, member of the Socialist Worker's Party of Detroit; Ann Mary O'Brien, former member of Labor Youth League and C. T. Vivian, member of Communist Party, Peoria, Ill., prior to 1947. *M. = 5*

"Eastland warned that such infiltration should not go un-noticed by the public, and he promised further exposure of Communists involved in the march as well as other civil rights activities."

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the New York Council to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities appears in the appendix section.

EDWARD CRAWFORD

JN T-4 advised on March 10, 1966, that CRAWFORD has stated that he, CRAWFORD, has been attempting to organize a chapter of the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated, in Chicago at the request of EARNEST THOMAS, Vice President and Regional Organizer of the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated (DDJ). CRAWFORD has made no secret of the fact that he feels that Negroes should be armed for their own self-defense and need an organization such as the DDJ to protect them. Informant added that CRAWFORD is extremely militant and is a potential troublemaker.

JN T-5 advised on February 24, 1966, that EARNEST THOMAS at a meeting held on February 18, 1966, stated in part at this meeting that the DDJ was formed in Jonesboro, Louisiana, in July, 1964, for the purpose of protecting Congress of Racial Equality and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee workers in Louisiana who were being beaten and sometimes murdered by the "red necked sheriffs." THOMAS said that in one week the DDJ had five hundred

JN 100-57

BLYDEN JACKSON

On June 24, 25, 1966, JN T-6 advised that SI GERSON, Communist Party Functionary, had been in contact with PETER KIHSS, New York Reporter, concerning BLYDEN JACKSON, who is campaign manager for HERBERT APTHEKER, Member of National Committee, Communist Party, USA, and Director of American Institute for Marxist Studies and currently running for office of Congressman from Brooklyn, New York. KIHSS advised GERSON that JACKSON, who is currently in Mississippi, was arrested in Canton, Mississippi, on Thursday, June 23, 1966.

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

JN T-7 advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY

JN T-8 advised on January 18, 1966, that LAPSANSKY was guest speaker at a public forum of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Seattle Branch, held on January 8, 1966, at 3815 Fifth Avenue, Northeast, Seattle, Washington. At this meeting LAPSANSKY discussed his activities on behalf of the civil rights movement in Mississippi. LAPSANSKY is paid \$100.00 per month by the Seattle Branch while working in Mississippi, according to informant.

Informant advised on April 4, 1965, that PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY as of that date was a member of the Seattle Branch of the SWP.

A characterization of the SWP, Seattle Branch, appears in the appendix section.

The following letter was written to the editor of the Jackson Daily News by PHILLIP LAPSANSKY dated July 25, 1966, which is in answer to Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND's article which appeared in the Jackson Daily News under date of July 21, 1966:

"Phil Lapsansky
Box 95,
Tougaloo, Mississippi
July 25, 1966

"To the editor,

"In the July 21 edition of the Jackson Daily News I am mentioned by Senator James Eastland as one of '11 known Communists' who 'participated and influenced' the recent Meredith-Mississippi March ('Eastland Names Reds in March').

"It is not my intention in this letter to deny Eastland's 'exposure'. I am indeed a 'known Communist' -- a Marxist, a revolutionary socialist, an open advocate of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and its replacement with a world Socialist order. Eastland's intrepid snoopers could have saved the taxpayers' money, for in my two years of civil rights activity in this state I have never attempted to hide my political convictions or my affiliations. Far from denying the charge, I am greatly honored to have been denounced on the Senate floor as an implacable foe of this most qualified representative of degenerate racism.

"Eastland's latest blast is a heartening sign to the Negro people and the poor people of the state, for it shows that the old plantation master from Sunflower County is trembling at the spectre of thousands of Mississippians rising up to smash his beloved system of racist oppression.

"Eastland, who constantly talks of Mississippi's 'excellent' race relations, has the tricky job of explaining the mass support of the Meredith-Mississippi March among the state's Negro population, culminating in an enthusiastic rally of some 20,000 at the Capitol in Jackson. The best he can come up with is a handful of alleged communists who happened to be among the tremendous crowd. --

"Sorry Senator, but the thousands and thousands of Mississippi people moved to action be recent events in the state know they are not 'infiltrated.' This was the Mississippi peoples' work, 'agitated' by you and your kind and the decadent system you so ably represent.

"The Senator screams 'Communists are staging a revolution in this country.' Speaking from the Senator's home state, I say yes indeed Mr. Eastland, there is a revolution being staged here, and although 'Communists' can hardly be credited with staging it, it is a revolution that deserves the partisan support of all those who work for a society free of racism, violence and exploitation of man by man.

"There is a revolution afoot here to destroy the naked rule of the rich, which has made Mississippi the poorest state in the nation; to destroy the vile racism nurtured by Eastland and his ilk that blinds men to their common interests in struggle and has denied the most basic of human rights to vast numbers in this state; to destroy the attitude

of subservience to a 'law and order' designed to perpetuate a reactionary racist order, and to instill the revolutionary will to organize and fight among the oppressed masses of this state. There is a revolution afoot here, which will consign all the Eastland's and everything they represent to their long deserved place on the garbage heap of history.

"Eastland sees the handwriting on the wall; and fights back with any weapon he can get his hands on; for he knows that a society free of racist oppression means the social, political and economic death of all the James Eastlands of the world.

"As a 'known Communist' I am proud to be a participant in this revolution that will someday forever silence the James Eastlands.

"/s/ Phil Lapsansky

"Phil Lapsansky"

MIKE HIGSON, former office manager, MFDP, Jackson, Mississippi, on July 29, 1966, advised he had conferred with PHILLIP LAPSANSKY on the evening of July 28, 1966, and LAPSANSKY told him that he, LAPSANSKY, had written a letter to the editor of the Jackson Daily News setting forth his views and answers to Senator EASTLAND's article which appeared in an earlier edition of this newspaper.

OLIVER LEEDS

JN T-9 advised on October 21, 1964, that during a meeting of the Press Club, Kings County, Communist Party (KCCP), held on October 13, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York, LEO RABOUINE, a member of this club, was overheard

JN 100-57

to say that OLIVER LEEDS had "once been a Party member and no longer was." Informant, on November 10, 1964, advised that LEEDS, from the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, was one of the speakers at a forum sponsored by the Crown Heights and Bedford Stuyvesant Clubs, KCCP, held on October 31, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York.

STANLEY LEVISON *u.s.A.*

JN T-10 on June 8, 1966, advised that STANLEY LEVISON (principal advisor to MARTIN LUTHER KING) was in contact with JOSEPH ROBISON (phonetic) of the American Jewish Congress on that date in regards to the Mississippi march being conducted by MARTIN LUTHER KING and other civil rights leaders. LEVISON said "they" (KING and other rights leaders) want all the assistance they can get in support of their march.

JN T-11 advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism.

C. T. VIVIAN, also known as Cordy Tindell Vivian, Cordy T. Vivian, C. Tyndell Vivian, "C.T."

JN T-12 in November, 1947, advised that C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, informant advised that C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria, Illinois, area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period.

JN T-14 on January 28, 1965, said he knows MEYERS to be a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Executive Committee, and also knows him to be the Communist Party Organizer for the southern region of the Communist Party.

LITERATURE RECEIVED BY MFDP HEADQUARTERS

On May 9, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI was at the MFDP Headquarters on official business when he observed several bundles of newspapers on desks at MFDP, which were readily available for anyone to read. The newspapers were copies of the following:

"The Worker"
"The National Guardian"
"The Militant"

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

A characterization of "The National Guardian" appears in the appendix section.

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JN 100-57

2

elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman HUGH STERLING FOWLER, II (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity CARL ELLENGER BLOICE (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLMAN (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer SUSAN PHYLLIS BORENSTEIN (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meeting of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965, in connection with DCA Summer Project).

APPENDIX

- 16* -

~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi

August 5, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated August 5, 1966, at Jackson.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 3, 1966

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AT 100-6670

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

✓
(AT T-18, 12-49)

As of March 5, 1944, the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

✓
(AT T-19, 3-44)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party as of March 5, 1944.

✓
(AT T-19, 3-44)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is set forth in the Appendix Section of this report.

DOROTHY R. ZELLNER

As of June 29, 1963, ZELLNER was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, Communist Party, New York City.

✓
(AT T-20, 7-1-63)

AT 100-6670

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

On February 11, 1959, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party in New York City, JIM MALLORY identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a member of the Communist Party.

(AT T-16, 2-59)

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

(AT T-16, 9-63)

On February 19, 20, 1964, BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

(AT T-17, 2-64)

AT 100-6670

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

Source advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

(AT T-14)

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

(AT T-5, 4-64)

JIM MALLORY

As of March 6, 1959, JIM MALLORY was organizer of the Harlem, New York Branch of the Communist Party.

(AT T-15, 3-59)

AT 100-6670

BERTA GREEN

As of February 28, 1964, BERTA GREEN was a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

✓ (AT T-12, 2-64)

The SWP has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

GUS HALL

As of February 14, 1966, GUS HALL was General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

(AT T-5, 2-66)

JOHN E. JACOBS, also known as
Jon Jacobs

On September 13, 1965, JON JACOBS attended an executive board meeting of the Pittsburgh chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), held at the residence of Beth Edelman, 932 Mellon Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

✓ (AT T-13, 9-65)

A characterization of the DCA is set forth in the Appendix Section of this report.

ARNOLD JOHNSON

As of February 14, 1966, ARNOLD JOHNSON was Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA.

✓ (AT T-5, 2-66)

AT 100-6670

and the remaining 2,000 were to be mailed to various individuals. This leaflet set forth information that an hour prayer meeting would be held at the Union Bethel A.M.E. Church, 2321 Thalia Street, at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, March 14, 1965, to adopt a petition to Federal officials and, in addition, to dramatize their concern and demands, a march from the church to the Federal Building on Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, was planned.

(Detective BERNARD
WINDSTEIN, Intelligence
Unit, New Orleans Police
Department, 3-65).

At approximately 2:10 p.m. on March 14, 1965, a total of 65 demonstrators were observed in front of the Federal Building at 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. This observation was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

✓ (AT T-11, 1-64)

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

AT 100-6670

As of September 18, 1961, a close friend was trying to have ISOBEL kicked out of the Communist Party because of her present religion "jag," and because she did not attend CP meetings regularly when visiting Palo Alto during the summers.

(AT T-9, 9-61)

As of August 28, 1962, ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY were out of the Communist Party although the \$25.00 received for their current dues was to be retained by the Party.

(AT T-9, 8-62)

VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS

A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) held at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 16, 1965, reported that the spring meeting of the Board of Directors of SCEF met on April 16, 1965 at the Inter-Denominational Theological Seminary, 633 Beckwith Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Among the members of the Board, Advisory Committee and staff, also present was Mrs. VIRGINIA Y. COLLINS.

✓ (AT T-10, 6-65)

The minutes also revealed that Mrs. VIRGINIA Y. COLLINS was designated as Special Assistant to Dr. JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, Executive Director of SCEF by action of the Board.

On March 11, 1965, a leaflet had been distributed by the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Citizens which lists VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS as chairman. This leaflet was mimeographed in the office of SCEF and 5,000 copies had been prepared of which 3,000 were to be distributed locally,

AT 100-6670

The Courier - Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier - Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier - Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

On August 30, 1963, CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

✓ (AT T-8, 8-30-63)

ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY

On August 25, 1961, a meeting of the Palo Alto Communist Club, Palo Alto, California, was held on August 23, 1961. Source reported that \$36.00 was turned over at this meeting as up to date payment of the Communist Party dues for ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY.

✓ (AT T-9, 8-61)

AT 100-6670

A program pertaining to a meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Norfolk April 26-27, 1963 set forth a list of the names of "resource people." Among these names appeared that of HARRY BOYTE.

(Inspector ROXEY CHARLES,
Norfolk, Virginia
Police Department,
4-29-63)

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

AT 100-6670

HARRY BELAFONTE

As of October 28, 1958, according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

(AT T-5, 10-58)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

(AT T-6, 2-26-53)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

(AT T-7)

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

HARRY G. BOYTE

While attending the kidnapping trial of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in Monroe during February, 1964, as a defense witness, HARRY G. BOYTE was observed to be in frequent contact with BERTA GREEN.

(Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, 2-27-64)

AT 100-6670

IV. CHARACTERIZATIONS

JOHN BARBER

On November 22, 1957 JOHN BARBER, then a graduate student at Yale University, made an appointment to see BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. Source advised BARBER was desirous of conferring with DAVIS informally in view of his basic interest in economics and politics.

(AT T-4, 11-57)

On February 11, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed JOHN BARBER enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant, 233 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, and stand close to the entrance. At 11:37 a.m., ISOBEL CERNEY was observed to enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant and immediately engage BARBER in conversation.

B. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

As of July 20, 1966, national headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-3, 7-66)

No pertinent change in officers of SNCC has occurred since these officers were last reported.

(AT T-3, 7-66)

As of the middle of June, 1966, JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER and his wife, DOROTHY R. ZELLNER, were residing in New Haven, Connecticut and had no present connection with SNCC.

(AT T-3, 6-66)

On June 12, 1963, JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER advised Special Agents of the FBI in Danville, Virginia that he came to Danville on an assignment from SNCC as a photographer and reporter for "The Southern Patriot." He exhibited a telegram dated June 10, 1963 from ANNE BRADEN authorizing him so to act.

AT 100-6670

However, he said at that time he felt the shooting of MEREDITH did not appear to be a sufficient basis for implementing an immediate appeal. LEVISON explained in all probability a number of civil rights organizations would be asking for funds based on the MEREDITH incident and, therefore, SCLC should avoid immediate action in this regard because such action might be misconstrued by the public as a "grab" for money.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

AT 100-6670

As of July 7, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON continued to supervise SCLC's program of soliciting contributions via mail which program is handled by the New York City office of SCLC.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

On June 7, 1966, JAMES HARRISON of the SCLC Finance Office inquired of STANLEY LEVISON his opinion as to SCLC using the shooting of MEREDITH as the basis for an immediate appeal for financial contributions to SCLC. LEVISON said he felt this possibility should definitely be kept in mind because subsequent developments in connection with the MEREDITH incident might present opportunity to utilize a carefully worded appeal letter.

On July 7, 1966 SCLC received from HARRY WACHTEL two checks, each dated July 5, 1966, one in the amount of \$2,000 and the other in the amount of \$3,000. Both checks were made payable to "Voter Education Fund" and were drawn upon the account of AFN, care of HARRY M. WACHTEL, maintained with the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, 100 Park Avenue (41st Street), New York, New York. The \$2,000 check reflected a notation indicating it pertained to SCLC activities in Georgia and a notation on the \$3,000 check reflected it pertained to SCLC activity in Mississippi.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

AT 100-6670

During the aforementioned meeting Project Dialogue of SCLC was discussed. It was agreed SCLC did not have sufficient funds available to continue this project. JONES, LEVISON and WACHTEL jointly suggested consideration be given to seeking financial assistance for this project from the Stern Foundation. It was decided at the meeting that JONES and WACHTEL would endeavor to locate a foundation which would provide funds to continue this project. It was also agreed if their efforts were not successful by September 1, 1966, Project Dialogue would then be discontinued.

At this meeting Reverend KING announced he anticipated receiving in the near future \$120,000 from Sweden as a result of his tour in that country during the spring of 1966. He said transmittal of this money was delayed because of a necessary audit being conducted by Swedish Government officials. Concerning this tour, Reverend KING explained it had been organized by HARRY BELAFONTE and that BELAFONTE's expenses which SCLC had yet to pay, amounted to approximately \$20,000.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

Reverend KING also discussed WILLIAM STEIN, in charge of Church Promotion, SCLC. He complained he was not satisfied with the results of STEIN's fund raising efforts on behalf of SCLC and, therefore, proposed that STEIN's annual salary be reduced by \$2500. The meeting agreed to this proposal; however, LEVISON objected. LEVISON declared that STEIN's work was neither clearly understood nor evaluated by SCLC. He said STEIN's work was far more valuable to SCLC (not explained) than Reverend KING believed it to be. J. S. A.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

Pursuant to instructions of Reverend KING, several staff members of SCLC participated in a meeting held June 13, 1966 at SCLC headquarters with Reverend KING, CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL was one of the staff members who attended portions of this meeting.

The purpose of this meeting was to examine the current financial position of SCLC and determine methods whereby the monthly expenses of the organization might be reduced. As of June 13, 1966, computations made by the SCLC Finance Office reflected that during the preceding three month period, expenditures of SCLC exceeded receipts by approximately \$26,000 monthly.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

1. General Activities

As of July 20, 1966, headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continued to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

At a conference of SCLC officers dealing with SCLC financial matters held June 13, 1966 at SCLC headquarters, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC, announced that he was in receipt of a letter from HARRY G. BOYTE, Director, Project Dialogue, SCLC. Reverend KING said in this letter BOYTE pointed out he did not feel the services he was rendering to SCLC justified the compensation he received from SCLC. Consequently, BOYTE stated he planned to leave SCLC.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

On July 7, 1966, FRANCIS SIMS, Secretary to Program Director, SCLC, informed some employees of SCLC that RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, SCLC, would commence a leave of absence from SCLC during August, 1966. SIMS mentioned no further details on this occasion.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

On July 20, 1966, Reverend KING mentioned during a meeting with several SCLC officers he was currently endeavoring to assist HARRY G. BOYTE in obtaining new employment. He furnished no further details regarding this matter.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

AT 100-6670

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

DETAILS:

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Characterizations of individuals referred to where available are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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II. Communist Tactics	3
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Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting of James H. Meredith	9
B. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee	11
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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Copy to:

- 1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)
- 1 - NIS, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of:
Date:

SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA
August 3, 1966

Office: Atlanta, Georgia

Field Office File #:

100-6670

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267N SEP 16
07 7-18-01

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

#930775

Synopsis:

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) headquarters remains in Atlanta, Ga. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, SCLC, contemplates taking leave of absence commencing 8/66. HARRY G. BOYTE, Director, Project Dialogue, SCLC, seeking new employment. BLACKWELL and BOYTE have had CP connections. On 6/13/66 CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL participated in meeting with Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC, and other SCLC officers in order to examine financial position of organization and determine methods of reducing expenses. At this meeting Reverend KING announced expected in near future to receive \$120,000 for SCLC from spring 1966 tour in Sweden. Stated HARRY BELAFONTE organized tour and incurred expenses of \$20,000. JONES, LEVISON, WACHTEL and BELAFONTE have CP history. American Foundation on Non-Violence managed by WACHTEL handled funds for SCLC during June and July, 1966. LEVISON continues to supervise SCLC mail appeal program out of SCLC New York City office. In connection with raising funds for Mississippi march regarding shooting of JAMES H. MEREDITH, Reverend KING requested BLACKWELL obtain mailing list previously used by BAYARD RUSTIN. RUSTIN has CP history. LEVISON's advice sought by Reverend KING's secretary regarding SCLC instructions to be given United Steel Workers upon that organization's offer to assist in Mississippi march. National headquarters, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee continues in Atlanta. No pertinent information developed.

- P -

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~

(U)

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source

Location of Information

✓ AT T-15 is [REDACTED]

Characterize JIM MALLORY

✓ AT T-16 is [REDACTED]

Characterize WILLIE MAE MALLORY
and BAYARD RUSTIN

✓ AT T-17 is NY 4212-S*

Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN

✓ AT T-18 is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

✓ AT T-19 is NY 1190-S*

" "

✓ AT T-20 is [REDACTED]

Characterize DOROTHY R. ZELLNER

ADMINISTRATIVE

Observations referred to on 6/12/66 were made
by SAS [REDACTED] and ALAN G. SENTINELLA. Observations
referred to on 6/13/66 were made by SAS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and ALAN G. SENTINELLA.

Attached report is classified ~~SECRET~~ because it
contains information furnished by [REDACTED] It is felt
this classification is necessary in order not to compromise
the nature of this former highly sensitive source.

Dissemination of information furnished by [REDACTED]
should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source
occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of
information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals
could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source

Location of Information

Characterize HARRY G. BOYTE
and JOHN BARBER

Instant Report

Characterize JOHN BARBER

Characterize HARRY BELAFONTE,
GUS HALL, ARNOLD JOHNSON and
STANLEY LEVISON

Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL.

" " "

Characterize ANNE and CARL BRADEN

Characterize ISOBEL CERNEY

Characterize VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS

Characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Characterize BERTA GREEN

Characterize JOHN E. JACOBS

Characterize CLARENCE JONES

b6
b7C
b7D

✓ AT T-3 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-4 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-5 is NY 694-S*

✓ AT T-6 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-7 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-8 is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(by request)

✓ AT T-9 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-10 is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(by request)

✓ AT T-11 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-12 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-13 is [REDACTED]

✓ AT T-14 is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE: ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/3/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/25 - 8/1/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-18-01 BY 60267 NSE/INT # 930775		REPORT MADE BY SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA	TYPED BY :cmp
		CHARACTER OF CASE Portions of attached report excised according to court order original sent to National Internal Security - C Archives. 995 5/19/77	

REFERENCE: Report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA dated 5/25/66, Atlanta.

- P -

LEAD:ATLANTAAT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will follow captioned matter and submit quarterly report 11/1/66.

INFORMANTS:Identity of SourceAT T-1 is Location of InformationInstant Report

APPROVED *JRP* *CSM* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

COPIES DESTROYED *R209 DEC 30 1970*

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)

1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)

1 - NIS, Charleston, S. C. (RM)

1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

1cc kept 9230 sk

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY *100-153735 (New) OSI, ONI*

REQUEST REC'D *REC. per. f. 253*

DATE FWD. *8/17/66*

HOW FWD. *10 AUG 31 1966*

BY *ptl. [unclear]*

NOTATIONS

100-442529-1940

16 AUG 8 1966

REC-1

INT. SEC.

(R.B.)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

9:06 PM EDST 8-4-66 URGENT HAL

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND 041958

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - INTERNAL SECURITY
COMMUNISTS.

RE BUREAU TEL AUGUST 3 LAST.

ON AUGUST FOUR SGT. JOHN J. UNGVARY, BUREAU OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHO HANDLED POLICE OFFICERS JESSE THOMAS AND FRED GIARDINI IN THEIR UNDERCOVER ASSIGNMENTS, AND POLICE CHIEF RICHARD WAGNER ADVISED THERE WAS NO OBJECTION TO OUR INTERVIEWING THOMAS AND GIARDINI. HOWEVER, BOTH WERE GRANTED LEAVE AFTER THEIR TESTIMONY, ARE PRESENTLY OUT OF TOWN, AND ARE EXPECTED BACK LATTER PART OF NEXT WEEK. THEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED AT THAT TIME. THEIR IDENTITIES WERE PUBLICLY DISCLOSED IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR TESTIMONY.

SGT. UNGVARY ADVISED IT WAS JESSE THOMAS WHO CONTACTED LEWIS G. ROBINSON IN LATTER PART OF JUNE, 1966, AND OFFERED SUPPORT OF CP. ROBINSON TOLD HIM HE DID NOT SUBSCRIBE TO INTEGRATION

REC-26

100-442529-1941

AUG 9 1966

EX 101

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO CLEVELAND 041958

VIEWS OF CP BUT WOULD ACCEPT SUPPORT FROM INDIVIDUAL NEGROES REGARDLESS OF THEIR AFFILIATIONS AND WOULD ACCEPT FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM ANYONE. UNGVARY ADVISED AROUND THE MIDDLE OF JULY, THOMAS MET WITH ROBINSON TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE COOPERATION BETWEEN ROBINSON'S GROUP AND LOCAL DUBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA ON PROGRAMS OF MUTUAL INTEREST. ROBINSON REPORTEDLY AGREED TO SUCH COOPERATION, BUT THE RIOTS BEGAN SHORTLY THEREAFTER AND NOTHING FURTHER CAME OF THE AGREEMENT.

SGT UNGVARY STATED HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THOMAS HAS ANY FURTHER INFO RE PHIL BART'S STATEMENT ABOUT GETTING OUT A LEAFLET PROTESTING POLICE BRUTALITY IN DISTURBANCES.

SGT. UNGVARY POINTED OUT THAT HIS CONTACTS WITH THE OFFICERS WERE VERY LIMITED DURING THE TIME THEY WERE OPERATING UNDERCOVER AND HE HAD A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE GETTING DETAILED INFORMATION FROM JESSE THOMAS. HE STATED IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THOMAS MAY BE ABLE TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL DETAILS DURING THE ABOVE INTERVIEW.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED AND LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED UPON COMPLETION OF INTERVIEWS.

RECEIVED: 9:23 PM RAK

cc. Mr. Thompson

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 8/5/66

Transmit the following

~~SECRET~~

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED

Via

(Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JAM/ly*
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*
FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *8-5-86*
DECLASSIFICATION *6076*
~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (42) *11-18-87*

SUBJECT: ~~CIRM~~
IS-C

Classified by 3842 AUT/DB/8
Authority on: OADR WCS
Garrow/King 82-0611

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN INASMUCH AS, BY ITS NATURE, SAID INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY NY 694-S*, A VALUABLE INFORMANT, AS THE SOURCE. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED FROM A SOURCE OTHER THAN NY 694-S*, IT SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED--EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM--IN THE INVESTIGATIVE SECTION OF A REPORT.

On 8/5/66, [NY 694-S*] advised as follows:

[According to ~~GEORGE MEYERS~~, MARTIN LUTHER KING lieutenants recently have been very panicky and concerned with the Party coming close to them and are cancelling their subscriptions to "The Worker." HUNTER PITTS O'DELL is being criticized by Party officials for not having been close enough to KING and to have foreseen this.]

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (RM)
- 1 - Baltimore (100-12076) (GEORGE MEYERS) (RM)
- 1 - NY 100-91330 (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) (42)
- 1 - NY 100-136585 (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1 - New York (42)

1 copies made
3-10-78 JTA/ek
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Bufile #82-117290)

DECLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/11/90
CIR 513 Appar 82-0611 (11/3/90)

WCM:msb
(12)

REC-47

100-442529-1942

4 AUG 6 1966

XEROX

AUG 9 1966

57 AUG 11 1966

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

2/21/78

~~SECRET~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Simpson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/86 BY SP-6 BJS/ML

8/9/66

Airtel

TX 101

SAC, Albany

Director, FBI (100-442529) - 1943

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Aug 9 11 00 AM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

With the continuing increase of racial unrest and activities relating to the civil rights movement in this country during the past year, there has been a pronounced increase in the attempts of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) to inject itself into the racial movement. The National Negro Commission of the CPUSA has recently issued several directives instructing its membership of the utmost necessity to participate in the civil rights movement.

The emphasis given to the Negro question at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, in New York City, in June, 1966, further illustrates the increased involvement of the Party in these activities. The Vice-Chairman of the CPUSA, Claude Lightfoot, in presenting the resolution on the Negro question to the Convention emphasized that the CPUSA must be known as the "best fighter" for Negro rights in the United States and stressed the need for the Negro working class to take the lead in the civil rights struggle. He also called for the broadest linking of the civil rights struggle with the struggle for peace.

Based on the action taken at the Convention, the keynote now is that the Party will boldly step forward and lead its own civil rights struggles and join with more militant elements. Henry Winston, the Party's new National Chairman, is going to be the leader in this field, and it can be anticipated that he will give much impetus to this movement, and that the Party will operate in a considerably more open and public fashion than they have in recent years.

There has been an increasing tendency not only on the part of the CPUSA, but other communist groups such as the Progressive Labor Party, and the Socialist Workers Party to relate the civil rights struggle with internal struggles in nonwhite countries such as Vietnam, Rhodesia and South Africa. This presents these groups with more opportunities to interject their propaganda into the civil rights

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

COMM-FBI

RDS:rtb (119)

56 AUG 17 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "CPUSA" and "10/10/86".

Airtel SAC, Albany
Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100- 442529

struggles and thus develop greater influence in this field. It also provides a sounding board for the introduction of international personalities and philosophies.

In our continuing investigations of subversive organizations we must be constantly alert to any indications of attempts of these organizations to influence, infiltrate or control civil rights organizations, and civil rights activities and racial incidents. Our responsibilities to keep the White House and appropriate agencies of the Federal Government promptly advised of all activities of such organizations in this field should not be overlooked. All pertinent information relative to subversive activities in the civil rights field should be promptly submitted to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination. This should not be interpreted as precluding the use of the telephone or teletype in advising the Bureau of important developments if the circumstances dictate.

The importance of this field of our operations should be immediately brought to the attention of appropriate Agent personnel in your office, and this matter should be afforded your continued close attention.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 8/8/66

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Simpson

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With the continuing increase of racial unrest and activities relating to the civil rights movement in this country during the past year, there has been a pronounced increase in the attempts of the Communist Party, USA, to inject itself into the racial movement. There has also been an increasing tendency of other communist groups, such as the Progressive Labor Party and the Socialist Workers Party to intensify and expand their efforts in this same field.

During the recent 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, it was emphasized that the Communist Party, USA, must become known as the "best fighter" for Negro rights and it was stressed that the civil rights struggle should be linked with the struggle for peace.

It is felt that we should, at this time; instruct the field to be constantly alert for all indications of attempts of subversive organizations to influence, infiltrate or control civil rights organizations, civil rights activities and racial incidents, in view of our responsibilities to keep the President and other representatives of the Government promptly advised of all pertinent developments in this field.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached airtel to Albany, with copies to all offices, be approved.

Enclosure

100-442529
RDS:rth (5)

EX 101

REC-61

11 AUG 11 1966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 6
Page 86 ~ Duplicate;
Page 87 ~ Duplicate;
Page 90 ~ Duplicate;
Page 180 ~ Duplicate;
Page 209 ~ Duplicate;
Page 219 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/9/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/21/66 - 7/20/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	TYPED 1
REFERENCE		DECLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED] DATE: 7-18-01 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X	

~~SECRET~~ (U)
7-18-01
CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED] DATE: 7-18-01
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

STAMP: INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

STAMP: 3-20-78

Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, 5/5/56, at New York.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, NY 5496-S* and NY 5182-S*, sources which furnish information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof. Accordingly, the "~~Secret~~" classification is used to prevent the disclosure of these sources.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: [Signature]
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - 108th INTC, NY (RM)
1 - 2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)
1 - DIO, Third Naval District (RM)
4 - New York (100-153735)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

14-29-1944
17 AUG 11 1966
REC-65
REC 45
EX-100

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	DATE FORW: 8/17/66
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
How Fwd.	By: [REDACTED]

Notations

INT. SEC.

(U)

LIMITED CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

This document was not reviewed in its entirety. Classification review was limited to:

<u>Page</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>
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54	2,3	1	ALL
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55	1-4		
----	-----	--	--

11 BRACKETS

on 11/12/79

by

b6
b7C

File # 100-442529

Serial 1944

NY 100-153735

(U) ~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 694-S*, who furnished highly concentrated information in characterizing STANLEY LEVISON.

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

For the assistance of the Bureau, an appendix section is utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in this report.

In addition to SA [] the following agents of the NYO prepared inserts for this report:

b6
b7c

JOHN W. ROBINSON

Progressive Labor Party

[]

Congress of Racial
Equality (CORE)

RAYMOND F. MOHR

Negro American Labor
Council (NALC)

[]

Southern Christian
Leadership Conference
(SCLC)

With regard to the Workers World Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Socialist Workers Party, the agents to whom these cases are assigned, reviewed them but found that there was nothing pertinent to report for this period.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

Per Bureau instructions, in order to afford greater security for the informants in the NY, CP caucus of the NALC, only one source was utilized in reporting the various meetings, convention, etc. All of them reported substantially the same information as the source utilized in the report. Their identities, as well as the meetings, etc. attended, are being set forth hereinafter:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Identity of Meeting, Etc.</u>
		4/11/66	NY District CP Board Meeting
		3/5/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		4/3/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		4/23/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		5/30/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		5/31/66;	NALC Convention
		6/2/66	
		4/23/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		4/23/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SAS JOHN W. ROBINSON, ALESIO SAVIOLA and were the agents who observed a street meeting at 116th St. and Lexington Ave., NYC, 7/16/66, sponsored by the PLP.

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

✓ NY T-1
NY 5608-S*

✓ NY T-2

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-3

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-4

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-5

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-6
NY 2010-S*

✓ NY T-7
NY 5601-S*

✓ NY T-8

[Redacted]

File Number Where Located

[Redacted]

(S) (U)

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b7E

Characterization of
HERBERT WRIGHT

[Redacted]

(S) (U)

Instant Rep page 31

[Redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source

✓
NY T-8

[Redacted]

✓
NY T-9

[Redacted]

✓
NY T-10

[Redacted]

✓
NY T-11
NY 4569-S*

✓
NY T-12

[Redacted]

(Conceal per request)

✓
NY T-13

[Redacted]

✓
NY T-14

[Redacted]

File Number Where Located.

Characterizations of
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
RASHEED STOREY,
JAMES TORMEY,
AGNES WILLIS

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
Characterization of
MARY LAUB

Instant report,
Pages 25, 26, 27

Instant report,
Page 28

[Redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

✓ NY T-15

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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b7C
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b7E

Characterization of
LEO RABOUINE

✓ NY T-16

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-17
NY 3810-S*

✓ NY T-18

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

✓ NY T-19
NY 5496-S*

✓ NY T-20
NY 5182-S*

✓ NY T-21

[Redacted]

Characterizations of
ERDINE ANTONSEN,
ZEKOR ANTONSEN

✓ NY T-22

[Redacted]

Characterizations of
ZEKOR ANTONSEN,
ROBERT SCHNEIDER,
GAIL SCHNEIDER

✓ NY T-23

[Redacted]

Characterization of
ISIAH CLINTON

(By request)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

(U) ~~SECRET~~

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

✓ NY T-24

[Redacted]

Characterization of
TOM DENNIS

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b7C
b7D

✓ NY T-25
NY 2760-S*

Characterizations of
MILDRED EDELMAN,
GEORGE MEYERS

✓ NY T-26

[Redacted]

Characterizations of
JAKE GREEN,
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

✓ NY T-27

[Redacted]

Characterization of
RALPH HELSTEIN

(By request)

✓ NY T-28
NY 694-S*

Characterizations of
JAMES JACKSON,
M.L. KING,
STANLEY LEVISON

✓ NY T-29

[Redacted]

Characterization of
CLARENCE JONES

✓ NY T-30

[Redacted]

Characterizations of
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT,
HET, SM, ...

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NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
✓ NY T-31 [redacted]	Characterizations of ELAINE OBRINSKY, WILLIAM OBRINSKY
✓ NY T-32 NY 2359-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN
✓ NY T-33 Former NY 4212-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN
✓ NY T-34 [redacted]	Characterization of SANDRA SABLER
✓ NY T-35 [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY TANZER
✓ NY T-36 [redacted]	Characterization of EDWARD TENNE
✓ NY T-37 [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL
✓ NY T-38 [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL

b6
b7C
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LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, N.Y. Will follow and report
pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence
in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 11/1/66

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~SECRET~~

(U)

Copy to:

2-108th INTC, NY (RM)
1-2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)
1-DIO, Third Naval District (RM)

Report of:

Date:

AUG 9 1966

Office: New York, New York

b6
b7c

Field Office File #:

100-153735

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

During the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, held in NYC, 6/22-26/66, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, reporting for Panel on Negro Equality, said report should be strengthened as far as Party's responsibility in civil rights struggle is concerned. Party, LIGHTFOOT said, must be initiator of civil rights struggles; also urged incoming National Committee, National Board and Negro Commission, CP, initiate specific campaigns dealing with Negro struggle. Convention adopted LIGHTFOOT's motion that sub-committee consider panel's discussion and amend Draft Resolution and present as Party's civil

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Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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SYNOPSIS (Cont'd)

rights program. NY District, CP Convention, held NYC, 6/10-12/66 and heard report from Negro and Puerto Rican panel. Report enumerated 4 points in NY needing attention. RASHEED STOREY* spoke during NY District CP Board meeting on 4/8/66, and acknowledged Party is weak on Negro question; said full employment for everyone is key issue facing Party. In "The Worker", 5/17/66, editorial dealing with Supreme Court ruling of 1954 outlawing segregation in public schools, said most Negroes remained segregated, and laid blame on Federal Government; urged all Americans join their neighbors to force end to segregation by applying pressure on President JOHNSON. Editorial in same paper on 6/12/66, fixed responsibility on President JOHNSON for shooting of JAMES MEREDITH and urged that Negro soldiers in Viet Nam be brought home to defend their families in Mississippi. On 6/16/66, PLP member sent to Chicago "to get in on rebellion." On 7/16/66, during rally by PLP in NYC, leaflets distributed urging Negroes to organize to end violence against them. NALC elected new officers in May, 1966; identities set forth. NYNALC CP caucus activities set forth. STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL continue their activities with the SCLC.

N.Y.

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NY 100-153735

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DETAILS

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the appendix section of this report. An asterisk follows the names of individuals and organizations found therein.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the Party

During the evening of June 22, 1966, the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held the first session of its 18th National Convention in New York City. The Convention was held at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, New York City, and lasted from June 22, 1966, through June 26, 1966.

51
GUS HALL*, in making his introductory speech, dealt with many issues, one of which concerned civil rights. In that regard HALL charged that capitalism had refined the practice of slavery, and he described the civil rights struggle as a crisis of United States democracy and minorities and as a movement turned into a most meaningful struggle for democracy. Victory in the struggle for equality, according to HALL, lies in the fact that the working class is meeting the same opposition as the civil rights movement, thus forcing that class to coordinate the economic and political struggle.

HALL mentioned that there were minority groups consisting of Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans, each group suffering discrimination that is linked with oppression of their homeland by imperialism. Class unity, HALL said, will be extended to all oppressed minorities.

NY T-1

June 26, 1966

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During the afternoon session of the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, which was held on Wednesday, June 23, 1966, in New York City, a meeting of the Negro Rights Panel was held.

HERBERT WRIGHT* was the main speaker, emphasising in his report that the center of the struggle for the Negro people was in Chicago, Illinois. He said the merging of the forces of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING's* Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, and the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), also has its impact in the fight for full equality for the Negro people in Chicago. The central issues emerging from these efforts, according to WRIGHT*, are essentially those projected in the CP Draft Resolution on the Negro question, specifically: abolishing the ghetto, the economic question, political representation, quality education, and building the Negro labor alliance.

Following WRIGHT's remarks, a discussion period ensued during which time other panel members made observations, none of which were reported by the source.

The summary of the Panel was made by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, who said the main task of the white comrades was to fight white leaders, while the job of the Negro comrades was to fight Negro "misleaders".

NY T-2
June 27, 1966

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* delivered the report of the Panel on Negro equality during the afternoon session of the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, which was held on June 24, 1966.

LIGHTFOOT* said in his report of the Panel, that in his opinion the resolution from the Panel needed to be strengthened, specifically the matter of the Party's responsibilities in connection with the current civil rights struggle and the responsibilities for future civil rights struggles. It was thought, LIGHTFOOT* said, that the Party must be the initiator

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of struggles, a force encouraging others in the struggle and a supporter of the struggles initiated to the limit of the ability of the Party.

Following extended discussions, LIGHTFOOT* said that there would be no summary as the time was limited. However, he urged that the incoming National Committee, National Board, and Negro Commission, initiate specific campaigns, one of which should struggle for Negro youth. He said it was being recommended by the Panel that a sub-committee take the discussion into account and amend the Draft Resolution and then present it as the CP's position on the Negro question. LIGHTFOOT's motion was approved overwhelmingly by the Convention.

NY T-1
June 24, 1966

51
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, while reporting on the Negro question during the afternoon session of the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, which was held on June 24, 1966, in New York City, said there was considerable work to be done on the Negro Resolution. Furthermore, he felt that it was time for the Party to put out a major document on this issue. He said that due to the fact that 70 per cent of the Negro population in the United States live in cities, it was important that the Party get such a document prepared for distribution.

LIGHTFOOT said that Negro cadre in the Party must work with the Negroes in the ghettos. He also recommended that the CP Negro Commission work on these questions. Additionally, LIGHTFOOT recommended that the procedures discussed by the Negro Panel be considered by the Negro Commission of the Party.

NY T- 2
June 27, 1966

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, in giving the Negro Commission report during the June 24, 1966, session of the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, held in New York City on June 22 through 26, 1966, observed that a transition was taking place in the

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civil rights struggle. And when asked how individual Communists should view the struggle he said, "We believe that we must strengthen our role in the Party, we must encourage others to action, and we must support the efforts of other types of organizations." He said the Party must initiate new struggles, and must be the best fighter in struggling for rights.

LIGHTFOOT observed that the youth of America are no longer susceptible to "red baiting"; that no one has the Negro people in his pocket; therefore, this gives the CP the opportunity to lead. In leading, LIGHTFOOT said, the Party must do the following things: link up all civil rights and peace groups; focus on economic problems; and finally, increase the income of the individuals living in the ghettos.

LIGHTFOOT went on to state that there were certain political aspects relative to the Negro question. He said the Negro must fill the ballot boxes in the South and must defeat Mayors YORTY of Los Angeles, DALY of Chicago, and LINDSAY of New York and the Dixiecrats.

LIGHTFOOT said the Party must make the unemployed and the student youth able to stand in the arena of the Party's great struggle. The Party, according to LIGHTFOOT, must struggle for higher Negro quality of political representation.

On the question of white chauvinism, LIGHTFOOT said the times require that the Party have a new mode of inter-racial living. He said when Negroes are struggling for identity, they must have the white participation and support.

✓
NY T-3
June 27, 1966

The following sources, all of whom were in attendance during the June 24, 1966, session of the 18th National Convention, furnished substantially the same information as NY T-1, NY T2 and NY T-3.

✓
NY T-4
July 11, 1966
NY T-5
July 11, 1966

NY 100-15335

51 51
On June 7, 1966, HENRY WINSTON* and GUS HALL* were in contact concerning the shooting of JAMES MEREDITH in Mississippi on June 6, 1966. WINSTON* related that he and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* had discussed the case and had learned that subsequent to the shots that felled MEREDITH and as he was crawling toward Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local police cars, there was no return of fire against the assailant, nor was there protective fire to insure that MEREDITH made it safely to assistance. WINSTON* said the failure to do those things was a brazen case of "100 per cent racist bandits firing murderously at the civil rights fighter. That failure," WINSTON* said, "showed that there was absolutely no protection whatsoever afforded to Negro democracy fighters even though there were present 'so called' law enforcement agencies. That failure," according to WINSTON*, "in 'our' opinion called for the immediate demand of J. EDGAR HOOVER's resignation as Director of the FBI for his failure to provide protection for democracy in general and Negroes in particular, fighting for equal rights in the South."

WINSTON* then proposed to Hall that the Party note these observations in the form of a statement in the news media of the nation. HALL* agreed that WINSTON's* proposal was a good one.

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NY T-6
June 7, 1966

2. Plans and Strategy Made at District and Lower Level Meetings of the Party

On June 12, 1966, the third day's session of the New York State Communist Party Convention (NYCP) was held in the Grand Ballroom, Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, New York City. The Convention, which lasted from June 10 through June 12, 1966, was held in its entirety at Central Plaza.

51
MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN* reported for the Panel on Negro and Puerto Rican Work. She reported four main points which emanated from the Panel, specifically: that there must

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be a concentrated effort by the Party to eliminate the ghetto areas of New York City; the Party must work for unity between the trade unions and Negro people; white chauvinism must be completely eliminated; and the Convention should issue a resolution around the issue of Cuba and Puerto Rican independence.

✓ NY T-7

June 12, 1966

On April 8, 1966, a CP, USA, New York District Board Meeting was held at Academy Hall, Room 156, 853 Broadway, New York, New York.

51
RASHEED STOREY* delivered the main report, dealing with the Negro question. In his opening remarks, STOREY* said the Party was very weak on the Negro question and that although it had generally been discussed on a State and National level, it had not been thoroughly discussed throughout the Party on a club level. He said there was a lot of talk concerning Negro and white unity, which he said was wrong. He said it should be discussed on the plane of Negro and white workers; that, he said, was the key to the Negro question. He said full employment for Negroes and Puerto Ricans and job opportunities for everyone were the key issues to be considered by the Party.

STOREY. said that Negroes and Puerto Ricans had been upgraded slightly in order to get City and Government jobs, but remarked that that was only a token of what could be done throughout the country. He said when there was a crisis in New York City it concerned Negroes and Puerto Ricans, their problems and what could be done to solve them.

The Party, according to STOREY., has not played its full role in the ghetto areas. He said Party clubs should be reorganized so that they could work in the community where there was a need for help in the Negro. and Puerto Rican ghettos.

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In reference to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING's* efforts to eradicate slum conditions in Chicago, STOREY said something should be done along those lines in Harlem and the Bedford Stuyvesant sections of New York City.

MIKE DAVIDOW*, a member of the New York District CP, commented that what was needed by the Party was a known spokesman in the Harlem area.

NY T-8

April 14, 1966

On April 16 and 17, 1966, a meeting of the New York District CP Committee was held in New York City. The first day's session was held at the Edison Hotel and the second session was held in the Manhattan Hotel.

RASHEED STOREY* presented the main report, the one dealing with the Negro question. In his report, STOREY said the Negro question had been discussed by the Party on the national and state levels, but had not been discussed throughout the City on club and district levels. As a consequence of not having done so, STOREY said there was a weakness existing in the New York District.

Conceding that there had been some upgrading of Negroes in the State and City Governments in so far as labor is concerned, STOREY said however, on the whole the Negroes had not made too many important gains in job employment, apprenticeship training programs, education, and union status. In fact, STOREY claimed that the Negro people were worse off now than ever, and specifically pointed to housing as an example of their plight. He said the "left" should take the initiative in the struggle within the ghetto areas to solve the conditions of bad housing for the Negro and Puerto Rican people.

STOREY* reported, in referring to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that there was a tendency by many people to think that the Negro fight was over. He conceded that the

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fight was far from being over.

STOREY said that crises had arisen in Negro organizations because many of their leaders had entered into anti-Party programs and therefore the Party was weaker.

STOREY said there was white chauvinism among the cadre engaged in civil rights and in the peace... movement as well. But, on the brighter side, he said the peace organizations in Harlem were growing and the Party concentration in those areas was paying off. According to STOREY, the national leadership of the Party desires Party concentration in Harlem, and wants to get a Party spokesman in that area.

In recommending specific points for the Party, STOREY said it should push both major parties in the US to support more Negro candidates for State and National positions. If they did that, according to STOREY the Party could support those candidates.

Following STOREY's report, a discussion period ensued and after the period, the report of STOREY's was passed without change.

NY T-8
April 21, 1966 and
April 25, 1966

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

In the May 17, 1966, issue of "The Worker", on page 2, there appeared an editorial captioned, "After 12 Long Years". The editorial, dealing with the Supreme Court ruling of 12 years ago, invalidating segregation in the Nation's schools,

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said although the decision cleared the way for the Nation to erase "this shameful blot on American democracy", the vast majority of Negro children in the South and the North are still confined to overcrowded ghetto Jim Crow schools.

The Federal Government, the editorial commented, in the administrations of Presidents JOHNSON, EISENHOWER, and KENNEDY, was responsible for the failure to carry out in life the order of the Supreme Court for desegregation of the schools.

"As the years lengthen", the editorial notes, "it is becoming clearer that the Federal Government is stalling on segregation in the schools. It is not using its vast police and economic power to force the racist elements who control the school systems in the South and many places in the North to end education segregation. The Department of Justice is dragging its feet on bringing into court the white supremacists who are violating the Supreme Court's school desegregation order and the United States Constitution. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is helping the racists get huge sums of Federal money without really ending school Jim Crow."

In offering an end to the alleged discrimination, the editorial said a speedy end to the Negro ghetto school system was the major test of President JOHNSON's "oft-proclaimed commitment to full rights for the Negro people. Up to now he has flunked the test miserably."

"It is obvious", the editorial concluded, "that the President would have to feel the full blast of the pressure of the people before he would move adequately against the racists who were continuing to segregate Negro school children. Every American who cherishes democracy is urged to act with his neighbors to force an end to the crime of segregation against all the children of the Nation"

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The June 12, 1966, issue of "The Worker," on page 3 : an editorial captioned, "No Idle Tears", also dealt with the MEREDITH shooting. The editorial in essence fixed responsibility for the shooting. It said President JOHNSON could not absolve himself with a sanctimonious expression of right of the murderous attempt on the life of JAMES MEREDITH by a racist assassin.

"The President", the editorial continued, "and his predecessors have always been sorry after the atrocity!"

The editorial said the President and his administration have done nothing to prevent these atrocities and the many other unrecorded ones against the Negro people, South and North, or against white civil rights workers.

"President JOHNSON", the article continued, "has the power to prevent the white supremacists who control Southern states from continuing their reign of terror against the Negro people. He has sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States which guarantee the Negro citizens full protection of equal rights."

"However, the 'President's FBI Agents'", the article says, "stood idly by while the racist assassin pumped shotgun shells into the body of MEREDITH. They watched as MEREDITH dragged himself across the highway to the cover of a parked car."

The editorial questioned why MEREDITH was shot, and in answering said he had planned to march through Mississippi to defend the rights of all Americans under the Constitution, to promote free elections in that state. Because of his actions he symbolized the onward march of freedom throughout the country.

"But President JOHNSON", the editorial noted, "who is sacrificing thousands of young Negro and white GI's in Viet Nam, with the phony excuse that they are to defend democracy and freedom did not send Federal Troops to Mississippi to prevent the attempted assassination of JAMES MEREDITH, or to defend freedom and democracy for the Negro people."

The editorial concluded on the note that President Johnson must bring home the Negro GI's in Viet Nam to defend their people in Mississippi from racist supremacists.

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"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, USA.

In the April, 1966, issue of "Political Affairs", there appeared an article attributed to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, captioned "Civil Rights. A New Phase". LIGHTFOOT*, in opening his article, referred to the fact that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) recently opened a civil rights drive in Chicago, Illinois, to eradicate slums. However, the overall results of the drive, according to LIGHTFOOT*, could be judged only by history. So, therefore, LIGHTFOOT* said this new phase of the civil rights struggle affects every aspect of "our" national life, and new developments would be spawned in many directions. According to LIGHTFOOT*, his article limited itself to a discussion on how to build a closer alliance between the Negroes and the labor movement and end the struggle for a political realignment.

LIGHTFOOT* said a significant crossroad had been reached where objective conditions were maturing for the strengthening of the Negro-labor alliance. Most civil rights leaders, he noted, had always favored strong ties with the labor movement. The problem, however, has always lain with the labor movement, he noted.

The problems within the house of labor, LIGHTFOOT* said, were not civil rights problems per se. They are much deeper. He said labor was passing through a period on which its posture with regard to purely trade union questions had declined.

The virtual absence of a militant Left-wing in the labor movement has resulted in the Right-wing forces having unchallenged domination while the center forces, in the absence of pressure from the Left, gravitated toward the right, LIGHTFOOT* observed. As a result, the article stated, the working class became divided in some respects between the

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more affluent and the less affluent workers. This growth of the labor aristocracy provided the mass basis for much of the ability of the Right wing labor leaders to dull the fighting capacity of the labor movement.

As a consequence of a program which favored one section of the workers over another, LIGHTFOOT* said, problems have accumulated which will erupt as did Watts in relation to the civil rights movement last year. The dissatisfaction of the workers, LIGHTFOOT said, was to be seen in union elections in some internationals as well as on the local level. As a consequence of this and the hardening activities of the Government's attitude toward labor, the unions were being forced to fight more militantly for the general demands of labor itself, which in turn require it to fight more energetically for the rights of the Negro people and for peace and the general welfare.

LIGHTFOOT* said, for a long time the only force which waged militant struggles was the Negro people's movement. Later the youth came in, then the Church, and now there are signs that labor will also come in. The enlargement of forces to do battle for the things each component element is committed to was the much needed condition to impell all to wage joint struggles against a common foe. It is these features, LIGHTFOOT said, which should encourage all who have lost hope in labor's capacity to join in a meaningful way, the civil rights battles.

Following the 1964 elections, civil rights leaders emerged with a greater understanding of the need to carry the struggle forward into the political arena. They had combined their forces, LIGHTFOOT said, to defeat BARRY GOLDWATER. In the course of doing that, they came to feel that the center of gravity of the civil rights struggle would rest in the political arena.

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Some people, according to LIGHTFOOT*, suggested that street demonstrations should be substituted for actions at the ballot box. "We Communists", LIGHTFOOT* said, "do not subscribe to such a view." Political action in his mind, should mirror a variety of forms of social protest, and the demonstration form should not be the least among them. The demonstration remains a most potent weapon to influence the political machinery to respond to the needs of the people. However, what the new phase of the civil rights struggle chiefly calls for, in LIGHTFOOT's* way of thinking, is the election of "real pro-labor, pro-civil rights candidates to office in all branches of government."

LIGHTFOOT*, in reporting the Party's belief as to what was required to change inequalities in racial matters, said a new People's Party was needed. But conditions, in his words, had not ripened to the point where this objective could be carried out. "Meanwhile, therefore, civil rights, peace and labor forces in every area are needed to come together and map out plans on how to deal with the immediate situation, doing these things that are possible and practical as of now", LIGHTFOOT said.

LIGHTFOOT* said it was idle chatter to talk about a new People's Party unless the Dixiecrats strength in the South was broken. As a corollary to the Southern struggle, the Negro and labor movement in the North needed to become independent of the Democratic Party, to promote Negro and labor representation at every level of Government, and either to force changes on the present officeholders or eventually to eliminate them.

However, becoming independent does not mean forming a new party at this time. The basis for such development, in LIGHTFOOT's opinion, does not exist. The establishment of independent policies by Negro and labor forces would be a step in that direction. He concluded on the note that the labor movement is the key factor in the civil rights struggle.

NY 100-153735

Other Communist Groups

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)*

The April 5, 1966 issue of "Challenge - De Safio", a newspaper published in English and Spanish every other week by the PLP in New York City, page 3, carried an article captioned "Cops Beat Two, Jail Three, on East Side", written by MARY LAUB*. In this article it is claimed that New York City plainclothesmen from the New York City Police Department had beaten two youths without provocation and then were arrested by the Police officers for "interfering" with an arrest of a narcotics suspect.

The article quotes the two victims as stating they were treated like dogs on the street.

The April 19, 1966, issue of "Challenge", page 2, carried an article captioned "Two Girls Beaten, Jailed" written by FELIPE DE JESUS*. In this article, it is claimed that two Puerto Rican sisters were victims of Police brutality on Tuesday, April 12, after the two girls went into a supermarket at 104 Avenue B, New York City, where they asked the owner for a certain type of cake. According to the article, the owner called them stupid, and asked them to leave the store. The two girls claimed that the store owner and his wife kicked and beat them after accusing them of stealing from the store. The store owner locked the door and called the police. The police arrived and then the police also hit and kicked the two girls according to the article.

The May 3, 1966, issue of "Challenge", page 2, carried an article captioned "Police Brutality Must Go", written by ZAIDA LOPEZ, a Puerto Rican girl, who was one of two sisters referred to in the story in "Challenge" dated April 19, 1966.

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Miss LOPEZ, who was accused of shoplifting in a supermarket at 104 Avenue B, New York City, set forth in her article that the police always favor the rich, many innocent people are jailed by the police and the police are guilty of police brutality.

The June 21, 1966 issue of "Challenge", page 4, carried an article captioned "Resistance" written by a special correspondent in Chicago which was an article about Puerto Ricans rebelling in Chicago. The article claims that the uprising in Chicago, started after the police kicked a pregnant Puerto Rican woman in the stomach and another defenseless Puerto Rican had been shot four times. The article accuses the police of attacking the people.

The July 5, 1966 issue of "Challenge", page 3, carried an article captioned "Puerto Ricans Rebel, Chicago Speaks Out" written by FELIPE DE JESUS.

The article sets forth that "June 12 and 13, in Chicago will go down in history as the days Latin Americans in the United States raised the revolutionary flag of Lares and followed the lead of their brothers in the fatherland and around the world. It is almost two years since the Harlem rebellion. Since then black people, North and South, have temporarily controlled whole areas and have merely flexed their muscles ..."

The article then sets forth statements of individuals in Chicago who complained of Police brutality against Puerto Ricans in Chicago, higher prices charged to Puerto Ricans for rent and food and the poor jobs available to Puerto Ricans in Chicago.

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1.

On June 12, 1966, the PLP sponsored a street meeting at West 104th Street and Broadway, New York City, from 1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. to commemorate Puerto Rican Flag Day.

All of the speakers referred to the imperialistic enslavement of Puerto Rico by the United States and called for unity among all revolutionary organizations in the world.

✓
NY T-9

June 13, 1966

On June 19, 1966, the source learned that FELIPE de JESUS, a PLP member in New York City, had gone to Chicago on or about June 16, 1966 "to get in on the rebellion." DE JESUS reportedly met with MILTON ROSEN, President of the PLP, prior to leaving for Chicago and apparently gave DE JESUS instructions on what to do upon his arrival in Chicago.

✓
NY T-10

June 19, 1966

On May 17, 1966, THOMAS JOHNSON, a reporter for the "New York Times", a daily newspaper in New York City, interviewed WILLIAM EPTON, Vice President of the PLP and Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club, to obtain EPTON's assessment of the last two years since the Harlem riots in July, 1964.

EPTON advised that "essentially nothing has changed in the community as far as the conditions of the people. We still have the highest rate of unemployment, dope addiction, poor hospital service,

NY 100-153735

JWR:mek

2.

the highest rate of tuberculosis, the highest rents and the worst slums. Harlem has always been and it still is a potential bomb that any action on the part of the police can ignite and make it go off. Brutality of the police against the people has not changed one bit since 1964. One can still walk the streets and feel the same tension one felt in 1964. Now in the black community there is the added impetus of the war in Viet Nam. The black people feel that it is not their war and they have no interest in it but it is another ingredient added to a very difficult tense situation."

EPTON accused the City of New York of not carrying out its responsibilities and was trying to find someone to use as a scapegoat when all they had to do was to look and see all the elements that make people want to rebel against their present system and that was what actually happened.

EPTON claimed that at that particular time the PLP was trying to give some kind of leadership to the people against the police tactics in the Harlem community and as a result the PLP bore the brunt of the city's attack.

In answer to a question that the Harlem riots were "Communist inspired", EPTON replied that New York City Deputy Mayor, PAUL SCREVANE, "Like most people who have no consciousness or awareness of what is going on in the black community panicked."

NY 100-153735

JWR:mek

3.

EPTON further stated that there is a kind of feeling among white politicians that someone always has to tell the black people or lead the black people to do things. The white politicians seem to think that the black people are not aware of their own conditions, therefore, someone has to tell them what their conditions are which forments an insurrection. EPTON stated that SCREVANE had this old worn out white supremacy idea about black people that someone has to tell them to do something, therefore, anyone who speaks out against the conditions of the people is immediately called a Communist, left wing, left lead, left influenced or Communist inspired.

In the event of another riot, EPTON stated that the PLP's role is quite clear and the PLP states publicly what they are going to do. The PLP supports any position the people take on their own behalf and in their own defense. Whatever the people decide to do and if the PLP considers it a just form of struggle, the PLP will support and do everything it can to make that support as organized as possible.

EPTON further stated that the only way the black people in Harlem can make progress is being organized together to present their grievances in some sort of organized fashion.

EPTON stated that once the people are organized and whatever action they decide to use in their own interests to achieve their ends for national liberation for the black people in the United States, the PLP will support their actions.

NY T- 11
May, 1966

NY 100-153735

JWR:mek

4.

On July 16, 1966, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a street meeting at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, sponsored by the PLP.

A mimeographed leaflet was being distributed at this meeting, which read as follows:

"WE WILL WIN!

"After almost 350 years of slavery, beatings, intimidations, terror, brainwashings and murder the black people are still fighting back and refuse to suffer more indignities.

"Since we were first brought over here as slaves in 1619 the black people have fought back, revolted and organized to gain our complete freedom and liberation, and that fight is still going on.

"TODAY THE BATTLE IS BEING WAGED BY OUR BROTHERS IN CHICAGO!

"LAST YEAR OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN WATTS, LOS ANGELES FOUGHT GALLANTLY AGAINST THIS RACIST GOVERNMENT AND THEIR POLICE RAISING THE SLOGAN 'THIS IS OUR VIETNAM!'

"IN 1964 IT WAS IN HARLEM, ROCHESTER, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES.

"THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO ROSE UP TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST THE SAVAGE ATTACKS OF THE POLICE IN CHICAGO!

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5.

"THE BLACK PEOPLE ARE ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH TO CONTROL THEIR OWN DESTINY IN THOSE AREAS WHERE THEY ARE THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION!

"THE COLORED PEOPLES OF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA ARE WAGING MILITANT STRUGGLES AGAINST THIS SAME U.S. GOVERNMENT!

"ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES WHITE WORKERS ARE GOING OUT ON STRIKE FOR MORE WAGES, BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS, AND THEY HAVE TAKEN A MORE MILITANT STAND!

"THE STRUGGLE GROWS & SPREADS!

"The Vietnamese people are fighting against the same common enemy that is oppressing us here. We have no business being over there when our fight is for our liberation here in the United States. The latest statistics show that 50% of the troops that go into combat in Vietnam are Black!!!!

"The United States Government is murdering us in Vietnam, Chicago, Harlem, Watts and across the south. WE MUST ORGANIZE TO PUT A FINAL END TO THESE CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST COLORED PEOPLES BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT!

"Harlem Progressive Labor Party
"336 Lenox Avenue
"FI 8-2254"

III. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information to report.

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

1.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

Proposed Plans and Activities

On July 13, 1966, Mr. DON SMITH, Director of Community Relations, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, New York, advised Special Agent (SA) JAMES D. BRODY that the current project of National CORE is a drive in Baltimore, Maryland, to advance the Negro there in housing and employment. Mr. SMITH described the term "Black Power", which was recently used by the National Director of CORE, as an economic and political power to advance the aims of the Negro so he can attain his natural status as a United States citizen. He stated the "Black Power" concept is not associated in any way with violence, anti-white sentiments, black nationalism or any other misinterpretation by the press. Mr. SMITH stated he had no knowledge of any specific instances of Communist Party influence or control in the civil rights movement, of which CORE is a part.

Location

On July 13, 1966, DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised SA BRODY that CORE's National Offices are located at 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

Officers

On July 13, 1966, DON SMITH, mentioned above, advised the National Officers of CORE are:

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2.

*OFFICERS
CORE J.S.A.*

National Director
Associate National
Director
Special Assistant
to National Director
Organizational Director
Community Relations
Director

~~FLOYD MC KISSICK~~

~~LINCOLN LYNCH~~

~~JAMES MC CAIN~~

~~HERBERT CALLENDER~~

DON SMITH

Mr. SMITH stated that the positions of Direct Mail Director and Special Projects Director have been discontinued.

Chapters

Brooklyn Chapter

As of July, 1966, the following names were listed as officers of Brooklyn CORE, 448 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York:

Chairman

Co-Chairman

Secretary

Corresponding Secretary

Employment Chairman

Education Chairman

Financial Secretary

Community Relations

Director

Rent Strike Chairman

~~MAJOR OWENS~~

~~MARY PHIFER~~

~~SHARON GERSON~~

~~SANDRA SABLER*~~

~~RONALD CRENSHAW~~

~~STANLEY BRESNOFF~~

~~KAY FRANCES BETHEA~~

~~ANN LITTLEJOHN~~

~~PAUL HEINEGG~~

✓ NY T-12

July 12, 1966

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

3.

Bronx Chapter

As of July, 1966, Bronx CORE was very inactive and operated out of the apartment of MABEL HURST. The Bronx CORE consists of the following officers:

Chairman
Vice-Chairman

SOL HERBERT
NAT WILLIAMS
(Unofficial)

Secretary
Treasurer
Fund Raising

MABEL HURST
SOL HERBERT
NAT WILLIAMS and
TERRY FOLKES

NY T-12
July 11, 1966

New York Chapter

As of July, 1966, New York CORE, located at 307 W. 125th Street, New York City, had the following officers:

Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer
Employment Chairman
Employment Co-Chairman
Employment Co-Chairman
Housing Chairman
Acting Housing Chairman
Fund Raising
Education
Community Relations

ROY INNIS
CHARLES VAUGHT
ALICE SCOTT
ROBERT HARRIS
HARRY TANZER*
WILBERT KIRBY
JOHN SANCHEZ
JAMES SPRINGER
LEONARD DE CHAMPE
BOB DOUGHTY
JOE JACKSON
JESSIE SCOTT

NY T-12
July 11, 1966

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

4.

Queens Chapter

As of July, 1966, Queens CORE operated out of the officers' homes and was almost an inactive chapter. The officers were as follows:

Chairman

LON~~DE~~ LEON of
Hollis, Queens

Vice-Chairman

Mrs. IRENE~~JONES~~ of
St. Albans, Queens

Recording Secretary

Mrs. GRACE~~MIMMS~~ of
St. Albans, Queens

Treasurer

ISAIAH~~CLINTON~~* of
St. Albans, Queens

NY T-12
July 6, 1966

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

5.

Staten Island CORE (S.I. CORE) Chapter

Location

S.I. CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the chairman's home HERBERT HINES, JR., which is located at [REDACTED] Staten Island, New York.

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NY T-13
June 23, 1966

Officers

The following individuals are current officers of S.I. CORE:

STATEN ISLAND

N.Y.

Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Corresponding
Secretary

HERBERT HINES, JR.
ERDINANTONSEN*

JUDY SWIFT

At the present time, no one holds the positions of Recording Secretary and Treasurer in S.I. CORE.

NY T-13
June 23, 1966

At present, S.I. CORE has a total membership of 150 individuals which includes associates who are members in name only, but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities. There are about 10 to 15 active members in S.I. CORE. Active members pay \$3.00 yearly dues, and associate members pay from \$3.00 to \$5.00 in yearly dues, according to what each can offer.

Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are the following individuals:

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*CORE MEMBERS
N.Y.*

~~ZEKOR~~ ANTONSEN*
~~ELAINE~~ OBRINSKY*
~~Dr. WILLIAM~~ OBRINSKY*
~~GARY~~ SCHNEIDER*
~~ROBERT~~ SCHNEIDER*
~~ED~~ TENNE*

NY T-13
June 23, 1966

Activities of S.I. CORE

ELAINE OBRINSKY* was among six members present at a regular meeting of S.I. CORE which was held on April 19, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

NY T-13
April 28, 1966

ERDINE ANTONSEN* was among six members present at a regular meeting of S.I. CORE which was held on May 3, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

NY T-13
May 5, 1966

ELAINE OBRINSKY* attended meetings of S.I. CORE which were held on June 7, 14 ^{and} 21, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

✓ NY T-14
June 10, 1966
June 23, 1966

ELAINE OBRINSKY* attended meetings of S.I. CORE which were held on June 14 ^{and} 21, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

2.

ERDINE ANTONSEN*, Vice-Chairman, of SI. CORE has been unable to attend CORE meetings in the recent past because of a pro-longed back injury.

NY T- 13
June 23, 1966

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NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and the Communist Party, United States of America as the CP.

I. BACKGROUND

Location

The National and NYNALC offices are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T-8
June 28, 1966

National Officers

The following national officers were elected at the NALC convention held on May 27, 29, 1966 at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland:

U.S.A.
President - CLEVELAND ROBINSON

Secretary - L. JOSEPH OVERTON

Treasurer - RICHARD PARRISH

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, former NALC President, was named President Emeritus.

The following Vice Presidents were also elected:

ROBERT BATTLE, III
Detroit, Michigan

ERNEST CALLOWAY
St. Louis, Missouri

U. C. CROWDER
Chicago, Illinois

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FRANK ~~X~~EVANS
Cleveland, Ohio

WARREN ~~X~~CHAPPEL (phonetic)
Cleveland, Ohio

CLAUDIA ~~X~~GUES (phonetic)
Cleveland, Ohio

JOSEPH T. ~~X~~JACKSON
New Rochelle, New York

B. F. ~~X~~MC LAURIN
New York, New York

MITCHELL ~~X~~ELLIS
New York, New York

HORACE ~~X~~SHEFFIELD
Detroit, Michigan

CALVIN ~~X~~SHERARD
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THOMAS ~~X~~STARKS
St. Clairsville, Ohio

CHARLES F. ~~X~~STREET
Youngstown, Ohio

L. B. ~~X~~THOMSON
Los Angeles, California

TIMOTHY ~~X~~BLACK
Chicago, Illinois

AGNES ~~X~~WILLIS*
New York, New York

OFFICERS N.A.A.C.P.

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OFFICIAL MAIL
BOYD WILSON
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

TROY BRAILEY
Baltimore, Maryland

NY T-8
May 30, 31, 1966

New York Chapter Officers

The NYNALC held its annual election of officers.
The following individuals were elected:

MAURICE DOSWELL - President
JOE BROWN - Vice President

Executive Board

The only CP member elected to the Executive Board
of the NYNALC was LEO RABOUINE.

NY T-8
April 25, 1966

Membership

Source stated he learned there were 600 members
of the NALC in the New York Chapter and that there are 16
chapters throughout the United States. However, many of the
chapters are in name only, and membership of the NALC has been
drastically cut.

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Source further learned that there are 59 members in Detroit, 16 in Chicago, and 52 members in Cleveland.

NY T- 8

May 30, 31, 1966

Source learned that the NALC nationally has a membership of between 800 and 900 members.

NY T- 2

June 1, 1966

II. INTEREST OF THE CP
IN THE NALC

A CP New York District Negro Commission meeting was held on February 26, 1966, at the Chelsea Hotel, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Two NYNALC caucus members were in attendance. One of these caucus members spoke on the NALC and its history and connection with the labor movement. This spokesman also stated that there was no coordination within the Party itself concerning the Negro and labor activities. As an example, the speaker pointed out that when the NALC has an apprenticeship training program, the NYNALC caucus members have no idea of whom they can send to this NALC program. Further, that the same people are doing all the work in the caucus group and that it needs to be expanded by bringing both young and old into it.

NY T- 8

February 28, 1966

The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP met on March 4, 1966 at 550 Grand Street, New York City.

51
JAMES TORMEY* chaired the meeting.

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It was stated that the Trade Union Commission should evaluate the work done in the NALC. Further it was stated that the NYNALC should have an educational program so that the membership can be taught how to become more effective.

NY T- 15
March 8, 1966

On March 13, 1966, the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP met at the Hotel Manhattan, 45th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Among those in attendance were several NYNALC caucus members. One of these caucus members stated the NALC door was open to the Party. He asked that the Trade Unionists for Peace (TUFPP)* come to the NALC and work for peace.

NY T- 16
March 14, 1966

"The Worker", an east coast Communist newspaper, in its edition of March 22, 1966, carried an article entitled "Negro Labor Council to Press for Job Training, Works Program".

The article stated a feature of the coming annual NALC convention scheduled for May 27 - 29 in Baltimore would be the discussion of how to build support for the on-job vocational training program for integration of Negro workers in mass production industries drawn up by the Cleveland Chapter of the NALC.

The program, known as the Evans Plan, was adopted as part of the NALC program at the first meeting of the NALC's Executive Board in January.

It called upon the federal government to set up a nationwide on-the-job program, with equal opportunity

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NY 100-153735

for Negro and white to help fill the critical shortage of technically skilled workers.

Among the other points the program adopted by the NALC were:

"Massive public works program to provide more jobs

"Integration of Negroes in apprenticeship programs

"Join in War on Poverty

"Support of a minimum wage of \$2 an hour...

"Abolition of the Black Ghettos which will bring billions of dollars into the homes of black and white workers and provide low-cost and middle income housing for all Americans

"Appointment of a Negro to membership on the National AFL-CIO Executive Council when the next vacancy occurs..."

On April 11, 1966, the New York District CP Board met in Room 15, Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City.

In talking about the New York Labor Movement, JAMES TORMEY* stated, among other things, that the main thing we must do is to stress Negro-Puerto Rican labor unity; organize the unorganized, especially among the low-paid and develop a special relationship with the NALC.

NY T-15
April 12, 1966

"The Worker", in its edition of May 17, 1966, reported that the sixth annual convention of the NALC scheduled May 27 at the Lord Baltimore Hotel would hear I. W. ABEL, President of the United Steel Workers. ABEL, it stated, had spoken at the NALC founding convention in 1960.

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III. NYNALC CP CAUCUS AND/OR
RELATED ACTIVITIES

Source, on various dates during 1966, identified the following individuals as members of the NYNALC CP caucus:

B.I.
Anti-Comm. Indict.
AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH
JOSEPH CHENERY

NY T-8
1966

Source learned that JIM TORMEY* instructed an NYNALC caucus member in February, 1966, to contact two longshoremen from the Brooklyn Local of the Longshoremen's Union in an attempt to involve more Negro longshoremen in the NALC. TORMEY stated that these two individuals are not "our people", meaning they were not CP members. TORMEY characterized them, however, as "good guys", who have a lot of influence with Negro longshoremen. TORMEY stated that "our people in the industry" want to see them become active in the NALC.

TORMEY stated that both individuals should be contacted and an attempt made to get at least one of them into the NALC.

NY T-15
February 28, 1966

On February 23, 1966, a regular membership meeting of the NYNALC took place at 217 West 125th Street, New York City. Approximately 50 individuals were present including several CP caucus members.

The major part of the meeting was taken up with the matter concerning a letter from the National Board of the NALC

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to the chapters advising them that the NALC desires to form an alliance with the Trade Union Movement. A long letter addressed to the National Board of the NALC was read criticising this action. The chapter's endorsement of this letter was received and it was to be sent out in the name of the Executive Board of the New York Chapter.

NY T-15

March 1, 1966

On March 2, 1966, an NYNALC caucus member reported to JIM TORMEY* that he had contacted the wife of one of the two men from the Longshoremen's Union, whose name TORMEY had previously given him.

The caucus member stated he was unable to reach TORMEY's contact and was told he could contact him at a meeting of a splinter group of the Negro longshoremen from the Longshoremen's Union. TORMEY's contact was not present at the meeting but the NYNALC caucus member spoke to the group about the advantages of joining the NYNALC.

TORMEY stressed the importance of lining up the longshoremen Negroes to get them back into the NALC.

The NYNALC caucus member advised TORMEY of the last NALC membership meeting and how the NALC National Board had come out with a letter advising them that the NALC was to form an alliance with the Trade Union Movement in the United States. The spokesman pointed out how the membership meeting was against this alliance and had called for a press release in opposition to the release made by the National Board.

The spokesman also stated that a representative of the National Board who was at the meeting attempted to defend the National Board's actions.

TORMEY stated that this statement from the National Board was a good one and that if the NYNALC caucus member had

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NY 100-153735

been at the last NYNALC caucus meeting, he would have known the Party's position on this matter.

TORMEY stated that the reason for the Party's position is that the CP does not desire a Negro community to rally against the Trade Union Movement. TORMEY suggested to the caucus member that he try to get out of this situation gracefully and attempt to head off the damage that was done by the issuance of this press release by the NYNALC criticizing their National Board. TORMEY stated that this is factionalism and disruption in the NALC and this type of thing should not be taken out into the public. TORMEY stated that this is a declaration of war by the NYNALC against the national organization and that this is not good for the rank and file trade unionists within the NALC.

TORMEY also stated that CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) was going to start a push for equal hiring in the Building Trades. TORMEY stated he would prefer to see the NALC be the leader in this movement because if CORE starts the push, they will also attack the Building Trade Unions. TORMEY told the caucus member that he and another individual should start a push against discrimination in hiring in this field.

NY T-15
March 2, 1966

On March 5, 1966, an NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held at 435 East Ninth Street, New York City. JIM TORMEY*, HENRY WINSTON* and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* were also in attendance.

It was announced that the NALC convention would be held May 27 - 30, 1966, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

A discussion ensued concerning the recent criticism that the NYNALC had drawn against a press release of A. PHILIP

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NY 100-153735

RANDOLPH. RANDOLPH had urged support of all unions, regardless of whether they had discriminated against Negro and Puerto Rican workers. The NYNALC had criticized this stand and stated that labor should be censored for this. One of the caucus members did not support this theory. TORMEY stated that the other caucus members should have voiced their objection to the stand taken by the NYNALC as the Party did not want several Negro groups battling with the unions over this issue. Therefore, he wanted the caucus group to work hard for a retraction of this stand by the NYNALC.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* then proceeded to review the work of the NYNALC CP caucus and commended it highly for what it had done. He stated that it had saved the NALC in New York from members of the NALC who were against the policies of RANDOLPH and CLEVELAND ROBINSON. He contended the Party should and would set up in other cities throughout the United States CP caucus groups like the one in New York.

Another caucus group spokesman stated the New York caucus group should be enlarged and if this was done, they would be able to do more work within the NALC. The spokesman mentioned there were only five or six members in the caucus group and were limited to the work they could do. The spokesman concluded stating it was imperative that this caucus group be enlarged so that they could take up the battle against the Building Trades for its discrimination.

TORMEY and other Party functionaries, including WINSTON, were in favor of this suggestion and stated that they would try to enlarge the caucus group in the near future.

NY T-8
March 8, 1966

The Executive Board of the NYNALC met in New York City on March 8, 1966. Several NYNALC caucus members were observed in attendance.

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The discussion centered around the coming national convention of the NALC. The New York Chapter wanted a large delegation to attend the convention.

NY T-15
March 9, 1966

The NYNALC CP caucus met at 435 East Ninth Street on April 3, 1966.

There was a discussion re the last NYNALC membership meeting. Criticism was leveled at the group for not nominating one of the caucus members for the Executive Board.

Another one of the caucus members was nominated for the Executive Board but declined because they had served during the past two elections and desired to serve on the Election Committee again.

NY T-15
April 4, 1966

Source stated that a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus group was held at 151 West 16th Street, New York City, on April 23, 1966.

Among the CP functionaries present were:

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON*
JAKE (JACOB) GREEN*,
Baltimore, Maryland
TOMMY DENNIS*,
Detroit, Michigan
JIM TORMEY*

Source advised that a general discussion took place at the meeting regarding the forthcoming NALC convention to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966.

RFM:kxb

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JAKE GREEN stated that unless the NALC national organization stepped in and helped organize this convention, it would probably be a failure. He stated his reasons for this conclusion were that the Baltimore Chapter was small and the chapter's president was trying to do the whole job himself. He stated it was too much of a job for one person.

It was decided at this meeting that CLEVELAND ROBINSON (NALC Vice President and Assistant to the President) should be contacted and asked to look into the Baltimore situation, and if it warranted it, help should be sent to Baltimore from the National NALC office.

Source stated that a possible successor to NALC President A. PHILIP RANDOLPH was discussed, since it was rumored that he may go into retirement. Possible successors mentioned were HORACE SHEFFIELD, NALC Vice President from Detroit; JOSEPH OVERTON, NALC Secretary from New York, and CLEVELAND ROBINSON, Vice President and Assistant to the NALC President.

The CP members at the meeting agreed to support CLEVELAND ROBINSON.

Also discussed at the meeting were the following propositions:

1. To back RANDOLPH's resolution to attempt to secure \$100,000,000 for the elimination of ghettos.
2. Propose a resolution to elect more Negroes on federal and state levels.
3. Attempt to have the convention introduce and approve a resolution advocating "Peace in Viet Nam".

RFM:kxb

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Source stated they also discussed the possibility that the convention should attempt to secure individuals like the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING or the Congressman from Michigan who has been advocating the peace issue.

NY T-8

April 25, 1966

JIM TORMEY* met with an NYNALC caucus member on May 13, 1966.

TORMEY stated with regard to the coming NALC convention that the caucus members should support CLEVELAND ROBINSON for the presidency of the NALC should RANDOLPH retire as rumored. TORMEY stated that they should not support JOE CVERTON for that position since the latter at the last convention presented peace resolutions supporting President JOHNSON. TORMEY stated that either he or CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* would meet with the Party members at the Baltimore convention.

NY T-8

May 16, 1966

The NALC held their annual convention at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, from May 27 - 29, 1966.

Prior to the convention, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH held a national Executive Board meeting at the same place. At the Executive Board meeting, plans of the convention were discussed and the resolutions to be brought forward were also provided to the NALC Vice Presidents. At this time, RANDOLPH made known his resolution on peace. RANDOLPH's intent was that this resolution would hold off any full debate on the convention floor concerning the United States continuing the war in Viet Nam.

CLEVELAND ROBINSON, HORACE SHEFFIELD, and TROY BRAILEY were against this resolution in the present form.

RFM:kxb
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ROBINSON stated that the NALC should not oppose President JOHNSON's stand in Viet Nam; however, if they supported RANDOLPH's resolution, it would appear that they were giving their consent to the JOHNSON Administration policy in Viet Nam and actually apologizing for the way the President was conducting the war. RANDOLPH stated that he would change this resolution prior to presenting it on the convention floor.

CLEVELAND ROBINSON won the election as President of the NALC.

On the convention floor, RANDOLPH presented his peace proposal which was passed, and it appeared that he had not changed it one bit from the one he had presented to the Executive Board on May 26, 1966.

The Party did not exert any influence or domination at the NALC convention nor did it hold any caucus meetings while in Baltimore.

Source identified the following CP members in attendance at the convention in the following capacities:

JAKE GREEN*⁵¹
Baltimore, Maryland - Observer
51 BILL TAYLOR,
New York, New York - Observer
LAURIE TAYLOR,⁵¹
New York, New York - Observer
ARTHUR KNIGHT,⁵¹
New York, New York - Observer
51 MARIAN KNIGHT,⁵¹
New York, New York - Observer
JOHN CUTCH,
New York, New York - Observer
LEO RABOUINE,
New York, New York - Observer
51 JAMES JACKSON*,
New York, New York, Press Representative, "The Worker"
51 GEORGE MEYERS*,
Baltimore, Maryland, Press Representative, "The Worker"

NY T-8
May 30, 31, 1966

RFM:kxb

15

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On May 30, 1966, an NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held at 151 West 16th Street, New York City. JIM TORMEY* was also present at this meeting.

The meeting was held principally to discuss with TORMEY the results of the NALC convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27 - 29, 1966.

The Party, although not exerting any influence on the convention, felt that they had gained a victory, since CLEVELAND ROBINSON was elected as President of the NALC. Also they were pleased that ACNES WILLIS had been re-elected as Vice President of the NALC. TORMEY stated that the Party was disappointed that they were unable to get a peace resolution before the convention which would be in favor of their position, rather than the one A. PHILIP RANDOLPH had proposed, which backed the JOHNSON Administration. However, TORMEY stated, we gained two points, and by losing on the peace issue it is not too bad.

NY T-8
May 31, 1966

NY 100-153735

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.* is President of the SCLC, which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

The "Research Committee" of SCLC is a committee made up of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.* and his advisors, STANLEY LEVISON*, CLARENCE JONES*, HARRY WACHTEL*, and BAYARD RUSTIN*, all of New York City.

NY T-17
April, 1966

AL DUCKETT, Public Relations man, New York City, stated that a tour of singer BILLY ECKSTINE had to be cancelled due to ECKSTINE's illness. The money from this tour was to go to SCLC, but because of the cancellation, DUCKETT had lost MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.* and SCLC's business. However, DUCKETT complained that Mrs. KING still owed him \$1,800 for work he had performed for her. M.K.

NY T-18
March 31, 1966

CLARENCE JONES* stated on April 14, 1966 that he had spent all of his time while he was at an SCLC Board Meeting in Miami, Florida, arguing over what should go into the SCLC resolution on Viet Nam. JONES remarked "We gave it to them. We gave it to JOHNSON". JONES claimed the resolution appeared on the front page of the "New York Times" and that it showed his "fine handwork" in drafting the resolution.

NY T-19
April 14, 1966

The "New York Times" dated April 14, 1966, page 1, contained an article datelined April 13, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia, captioned "Dr. King's Group Scores Ky Junta". The article stated that SCLC, headed by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.*, "called on the Johnson Administration today to abandon the ruling military

junta of South Viet Nam and consider withdrawing from the country altogether." It also urged the Administration to seek free elections in Viet Nam. According to the "New York Times" article, the Executive Board of SCLC adopted this resolution at a meeting in Miami, Florida and MARTIN LUTHER KING, announced it at a news conference there. It was noted that it was the first time SCLC had taken a formal stand on the Viet Nam war.

"The Worker", dated April 19, 1966, also had a page 1 story favorable to the above SCLC resolution on Viet Nam.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On April 18, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and ADELE KANTER, Office Manager, SCLC Office, 200 West 57th Street, New York City, were in contact. KANTER inquired if LEVISON knew anything about the impending SCLC "Newsletter". LEVISON stated that he had discussed it with JUNIS GRIFFIN, SCLC Public Relations Director, who said the letter was being prepared. KANTER advised LEVISON that she had a conversation with JAMES HARRISON, SCLC bookkeeper, Atlanta, on April 17, 1966 and he apprised her of the breakdown of the duties of SCLC personnel engaged in financial matters. HARRISON stated he was the individual who handled the receipts and payroll matters. LEVISON stated that that was correct. KANTER further mentioned to LEVISON that \$10,000 was in a Boston bank and KANTER had inquired if the money had come from a donor or not. HARRISON advised that the sum had come from an anonymous donor. KANTER further told LEVISON that she inquired of HARRISON as to why SCLC in New York had not received a receipt for a \$1,000 donation from the labor union in New York. HARRISON stated the \$1,000 was in a separate bank account and was being used to pay back money the SCLC had borrowed. LEVISON told KANTER to determine if the \$1,000 check from the Transport Workers Union, which had originally been made payable to Dr. KING* rather than to SCLC, had been straightened out. LEVISON stated the check was returned by SCLC hoping the union would make a larger contribution. Before concluding their contact, LEVISON told KANTER that he recently talked to MARTIN LUTHER KING about Chicago, and KING advised him that he could not work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

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because they could not be trusted.

NY T-17
April 18, 1966

On April 23, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and CLARENCE JONES* were in contact. LEVISON mentioned that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.* wanted to talk to him about SCLC's program in Chicago, however, they had not been able to get together. LEVISON was of the opinion that KING wanted to discuss the formulation of the Chicago program. LEVISON mentioned that BAYARD RUSTIN* was in Chicago to unify many civil rights groups. LEVISON further stated that according to HARRY WACHTEL*, RUSTIN was disturbed because SCLC had recently passed the resolution on Viet Nam. RUSTIN had attended a civil rights meeting in Washington, D.C. recently where the civil rights organizations agreed they would not get involved in the Viet Nam war.

JONES* stated to LEVISON* that he had watched the newspapers very closely for a statement by a major civil rights leader attacking KING's* position on Viet Nam, but to date, there had been none. JONES stated the Viet Nam resolution came precisely at the time that people in the United States Senate were saying the same thing. LEVISON acknowledged there were similar statements from other prominent people, such as Senators COOPER of Kentucky and RUSSELL of Georgia, but disagreed that the reticence of civil rights leaders who spoke was due to this. LEVISON believed the civil rights leaders were holding their tongues because they were glad KING had stuck his neck out. LEVISON stated that ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and WHITNEY YOUNG, Executive Director, Urban League, now were considered by President JOHNSON as his men. LEVISON stated that KING is now in a different relationship with the White House than he used to be. LEVISON stated that WILKINS and YOUNG were accomplishing what they wanted in Washington and it put KING in a less advantageous position, which is where YOUNG and WILKINS wanted him to be. U.S.A.

NY T-20
April 23, 1966

On April 29, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON * and DORAY MC DONALD, Secretary to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.*, were in contact. D.S.A.

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MC DONALD stated that KING had scheduled a meeting of certain key SCLC personnel for May 2, 1966, in Atlanta and he wanted LEVISON to attend. LEVISON remarked that he had already discussed the meeting with KING and that he (LEVISON) planned to be there.

NY T-17
April 29, 1966

On May 1, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and CLARENCE JONES* were in contact. LEVISON told JONES of his plans to attend a meeting in Atlanta of the "Structural Committee" of SCLC which was scheduled for May 2, 1966. LEVISON inquired of JONES if he had made any progress in obtaining the contribution for SCLC from a trade union. JONES replied that he had been unable to get the contribution, but he was continuing his efforts.

NY T-18
May 1, 1966

On May 7, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.*, STANLEY LEVISON* and CLARENCE JONES* had a conference. They discussed the elections held in Alabama on May 3, 1966. All agreed that JOSEA WILLIAMS, Director of SCLC's Special Projects, should not have been permitted to select the Negro candidates who made the races. They agreed they would have picked a different slate altogether from that selected by WILLIAMS. LEVISON suggested that KING write an article for a national magazine analyzing the Alabama vote because KING's statements on the election results had not received much publicity in the press. LEVISON stated he would try to get an article in "Harpers", "Atlantic", or the "Saturday Evening Post" but if unable to do so, he was confident he could get an article in the magazine section of the "New York Times".

LEVISON* then suggested that he and JONES* get together with KING* for several hours to exchange ideas on the article. KING stated any meeting would have to take place in Chicago because he was returning there on May 10, 1966. They all agreed to meet in Chicago on May 12, 1966.

NY T-20
May 7, 1966

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On May 11, 1966, CLARENCE JONES* commented that he was going to Chicago on May 12, 1966 to see MARTIN LUTHER KING*. He stated that he had to work on the draft of a statement which he was to give to SANFORD GOTTlieb, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). The statement was to be attributed to MARTIN LUTHER KING and was for use in connection with the Voters March on Washington, D.C., to be held May 15, 1966 in protest of the United States policy in Viet Nam. JONES stated that the March's sponsors had asked KING to attend but JONES commented that KING would be unable to do so. JONES indicated that the next best thing would be to have the lengthy statement from KING and that this was one of the number of reasons he (JONES) was going to Chicago. U.S.A.

NY T-19
May 11, 1966

On May 10, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and DORA MC DONALD were in contact. LEVISON inquired if Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY had acknowledged the letter sent to him by MARTIN LUTHER KING* which had been composed by LEVISON and applauded his (KENNEDY's) statement on Viet Nam. MC DONALD answered that Senator KENNEDY had written a beautiful two page letter to KING. LEVISON requested a copy of this letter so that he could see how Senator KENNEDY treated the matter. U.S.A.
D.C.

NY T-17
May 10, 1966

U.S.A. On May 13, 1966, CLARENCE JONES* was in contact with ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director, SCLC, concerning the proposed statement from MARTIN LUTHER KING* for the Voters March on Washington on May 15, 1966. JONES stated that he had in mind a letter or a statement from KING which would essentially be a restatement of the SCLC resolution on Viet Nam. JONES wanted KING's authorization to compose the letter in such a manner and stated he would say nothing new, but would include that KING regretted he could not attend the March. YOUNG agreed and believed the letter would be acceptable.

NY T-20
May 13, 1966

On May 14, 1966, ANDREW YOUNG and CLARENCE JONES* were again in contact and YOUNG agreed to JONES' preparing a letter which would essentially be the SCLC resolution on Viet Nam with a few omissions. JONES indicated that he prepared the statement, addressed it to NORMAN THOMAS and Reverend WILLIAM COFFIN, Co-Chairman of the March and signed the letter MARTIN LUTHER KING*. The letter contained, in part, the following: U.S.A.
W.D.C.

"American policy has become imprisoned in the destiny of the military oligarchy. Not only the Viet Cong, but Buddhists, Catholics and students in Vietnam have expressed contempt for the government we are blindly supporting in Vietnam. The continuation of this war has curtailed Domestic Welfare programs in this country causing the poor, whites and Negroes, to bear the heaviest burden both at home and on the war front.

"The principle of dissent has also been affected because of efforts to characterize opposition to the war as disloyal.

"As one committed to non-violence I believe the war must be condemned on the ground that war is not the way to solve social problems.....I believe the moment is now opportune and the need urgent to reassess our position and seriously examine the wisdom of prompt withdrawal. Our government must seriously and sincerely seek free elections and pledge to abide by the results."

NY T- 20
May 14, 1966

On May 17, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and MARTIN LUTHER KING* were in contact. Their contact was to discuss an article LEVISON was writing for KING. The article was to present KING's analysis of the recent Alabama elections. KING stated he liked the article that had been prepared by LEVISON. However, KING had several comments he wanted to make. He stated that with reference to the coverage of the Confederation of Alabama Political Organizations (COAPO), he wanted it known that there was also another political organization in the state. He stated he did not want it to appear that SCLC

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was blowing its own horn, even though COAPO had come out of SCLC's activities. KING stated that COAPO was the first grassroots political organization known to the state of Alabama.

KING* further stated that JOSEPH WILLIAMS had recently made a statement in Alabama to the effect that some of the labor people were trying to put money behind Alabama gubernatorial candidate and former congressman, CARL ELLIOTT. They wanted to give the money to Negroes to organize for ELLIOTT. KING stated that some of the Negroes that were to receive some of this money were from COAPO. JOSEPH WILLIAMS had stated that as a result of the hard work and sacrifice COAPO had gotten Negroes to register, but now labor was trying to come in and make the decisions. KING stated that when Ohio labor officials heard of WILLIAMS' statement they became upset, and KING received three or four phone calls from labor officials. KING concluded by stating that in the future, he would have to rely more on wealthy people for aid in solving the economic problems of SCLC.

NY T-17
May 17, 1966

On May 28, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.*, WALTER FAUNTROY, a Washington, D.C., representative, SCLC, CLARENCE JONES* and STANLEY LEVISON* held a conference to discuss the appearance of MARTIN LUTHER KING on the television show "Face The Nation". KING wanted the thinking of the others on some of the questions which might be put to him, such as the posture of SNCC, black nationalism, the Black Panther Party, the Presidential Conference on civil rights and Viet Nam.

LEVISON advised that KING should remember the press depicts him as a moderate and he should urge nonviolent but militant attitude. LEVISON stated that KING should urge the Negro not to take abuse and the economic and the political are means, and brotherhood is the end. LEVISON further counselled KING to make it clear that he is not part of a separatist trend and that he hoped to achieve unity in the Negro movement.

KING referred to a speech made by ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in which POWELL called on American Negroes to abandon the conference table in seeking equality and to seek a position of

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"black power" and what he termed "audacious power". KING stated he might be asked about POWELL's speech and also about having conferences. CLARENCE JONES* commented that the fact that SNCC is not going to take part in the Presidential conference on civil rights and other such acts by civil rights groups are negative and will hurt the whole group.

LEVISON* suggested to KING* that he should point out that under President TRUMAN a government committee indicated the Federal Government was the biggest violator of segregation, made recommendations, and that now the Administration has committees which have unearthed important conditions and have spotlighted these conditions. LEVISON stated that in the absence of a militant movement which compels the government to act, nothing usually is done. KING agreed that this was a good way to express it.

FAULTROY suggested that one question might be where the billions of dollars for KING's program would come from. LEVISON indicated that the one answer would be where did the money come from to finance the war and for the beautification of highways.

Next, KING* wanted to know how to handle a question concerning a "long, hot summer". LEVISON* suggested that he answer in a guarded way, such as where injustice is located there is a possibility of a riot.

LEVISON* brought up the possibility of the question on Viet Nam and JONES* stated that the answer should be the SCLC resolution on Viet Nam. LEVISON suggested an additional point that Negroes are shouldering a heavier burden of the war because of their economic status. He stated that there were more Negroes at the front than other Americans and this was an unfair position. LEVISON further commented that KING might say he agreed with Secretary of Defense McNAMARA's statement on the draft stating that if the government provides equal opportunity and equal justice he would agree, however, it is unequal to call Negroes and underprivileged whites in the draft.

NY T-17
May 28, 1966

U.S.A.
On June 8, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* was in contact with one JOSEPH ROBISON (Phonetic), identified as representing the American Jewish Congress. This contact concerned the Memphis, Tennessee to Jackson, Mississippi, March being conducted by MARTIN LUTHER KING* and other civil rights leaders in support of JAMES MEREDITH. LEVISON stated the civil rights leaders wanted all the assistance they could get. He then gave some details of the March and instructed ROBISON to tell anyone who was interested to go to the Centenary Methodist Church, Mississippi Boulevard, Memphis, Tennessee and transportation would be provided to the March. LEVISON indicated that he would also join this March prior to its completion. Later on June 8, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with WILLIAM STEIN, church fund raiser for SCLC. *U.S.A.* STEIN related that he was trying to get financial aid for the March and was trying to enlist people to join the March. STEIN told LEVISON that *U.S.A.* WYATT WALKER, former Executive Director, SCLC, told him that he had cancelled two plane loads of people who planned to join the March because the "Deacons for Defense" were involved in the March, and as a result, NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) had pulled out. WALKER was trying to reach MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. to persuade him to pull out of the March. STEIN stated, however, that KING was not opposed to working with the Deacons for Defense since he saw nothing wrong with it.

NY T-17
June 8, 1966

On June 9, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* was in contact with DORA MC DONALD. According to MC DONALD, she had received word from MATTHEW MOORE, an official of the United Steel Workers, that the steel workers union was ready to join the march in support of JAMES MEREDITH to Jackson, Mississippi. *U.S.A.* MOORE, she said, related that the union was ready with money and men and that all that was needed was word from KING.* MC DONALD said that MOORE instructed her to place a call to I. W. ABEL, President of the United Steel Workers, and to follow that with a registered letter with the instructions. She asked LEVISON to prepare this message for her and LEVISON acknowledged that they desperately needed money, also men, for the march. *U.S.A.* (S) (U)

LEVISON* prepared the following message for MC DONALD to send to the United Steel Workers: (S) (U)

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"Once again conscience of nation is aroused by another atrocity on a public highway. We are continuing march begun by James Meredith to dramatize need for legislation to protect non-violent protestors seeking constitutional rights as well as for long range solutions. American society must finally adopt to be true to itself. (S)W

"We need support of all people of good will in form of personal participation in the march as well as funds to sustain it. We were not prepared for this emergency financially or organizationally. Nevertheless we are trying to meet it while continuing extensive SCLC programs in Chicago, Georgia and Alabama. We deeply appreciate your past support and know we can count the Steel Workers as true friends in this new test facing our democracy. Please send contributions to 334 Auburn, Atlanta. " (S)W

LEVISON* instructed MC DONALD to add to the message information as to where the marchers should report and that transportation from Memphis, Tennessee, to the line of march would be provided. (S)W

MC DONALD informed LEVISON* that the United Automobile Workers also is desirous of assisting in the March and wanted to know if she should send the same communication to them. LEVISON agreed but told MC DONALD that she should first contact ANDREW YOUNG, since he could have been in contact with WALTER REUTHER, President of the United Automobile Workers. (S)W U.S.A.

[NY T-17
June 9, 1966] (S)W

On June 10, 1966, HARRY WACHTEL* and STANLEY LEVISON* made arrangements to attend an SCLC meeting on June 13, 1966. WACHTEL told LEVISON that he heard MARTIN LUTHER KING* was coming back from Mississippi on June 12 and wanted the Atlanta meeting to begin the morning of June 13.

NY T- 17
June 10, 1966

On June 10, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and CLARENCE JONES*

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also discussed the SCLC meeting. LEVISON indicated the meeting would concern finances and would be based on a memo he had sent MARTIN LUTHER KING* several weeks ago. This memo indicated that only about one half of the income that was anticipated by SCLC would actually come in. The entire years budget would be expended in the first six months. LEVISON stated that SCLC keeps talking about a reserve, but the reserve of \$100,000 amounts to only one months budget and would not solve any problems. LEVISON stated that he was going to recommend that KING resume holding rallies in cities. JONES mentioned that GEORGE LAWRENCE, SCLC representative, New York City, had again become active. LEVISON and JONES agreed that the only time LAWRENCE became active was when something newsworthy occurred, such as the Mississippi March.

LEVISON* and JONES* then discussed the Mississippi March and LEVISON indicated it was planned for 16 days and would get to Jackson on the 22nd or 23rd of June, where a large rally similar to the one held in Montgomery, Alabama, would take place. LEVISON and JONES indicated they both would join the March the last few days. LEVISON stated that he was fearful the March would dwindle to a handful if it continued for too long. He and JONES agreed that the emphasis should be on getting people to join the March. LEVISON informed JONES that SCLC was requesting people to go to the March and noted that United Steel Workers and the United Automobile Workers Unions had offered to help. JONES stated that he believed individuals such as RAIPHEL HELSTEIN* should be given U.S.A. some responsibility. LEVISON agreed and stated HELSTEIN could lead a delegation of important trade unionists and could put up the money to charter a plane from Chicago. LEVISON and JONES then agreed that they would meet on June 12, 1966 to discuss recommendations which they would make to MARTIN LUTHER KING concerning SCLC's contribution to the Mississippi March.

NY T-17
June 10, 1966

On June 12, 1966, a conference was held between MARTIN LUTHER KING*, STANLEY LEVISON*, BAYARD RUSTIN* and WALTER FAUNTROY. This conference was in regard to the Mississippi March in progress which was protesting the shooting

NY 100-153735

of JAMES MEREDITH. KING stated that he had decided to extend the time for the completion of the March until June 26, 1966. He expected to have approximately 2,000 participants in the March and 20,000 to 25,000 in Jackson for the climax. KING requested BAYARD RUSTIN* and WALTER FAUNTROY to go to Mississippi to aid in the March. RUSTIN expressed reluctance to go for fear that STOKELY CARMICHAEL of SNCC and FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director of CORE and "other left U.S.A. wingers would take advantage" of him and that "it might degenerate into a black nationalist thing".

KING* agreed that CARMICHAEL would give them trouble but stated it was good that CARMICHAEL did not have a large following. KING stated that CARMICHAEL had complained that SCLC was getting all of the publicity.

The above conference then shifted to civil rights demands on the Federal Government. KING stated that the civil rights movement would not be able to get the billions of dollars they wanted because of the Viet Nam war.

Before concluding the conference, LEVISON* agreed that he would raise funds for the purpose of aiding the Mississippi March and received permission from MARTIN LUTHER KING to run an advertisement in the "New York Times" to raise money.

NY T-17
June 12, 1966

On June 15, 1966 MARTIN LUTHER KING* and STANLEY LEVISON* were in contact concerning the need for funds for the Mississippi March. KING referred to the SCLC conference held in Atlanta, Georgia on June 14 which LEVISON had attended and indicated that it was decided at this conference that various civil rights organizations engaged in the March would send out their own appeals for funds. KING then urged LEVISON to expeditiously handle the SCLC fund appeal because the marchers were in desperate need of money. KING commented that the March was going favorably and that more voter registrations were being obtained than were expected.

NY T-17
June 15, 1966

NY 100-135735

On June 18, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and ANDREW YOUNG were in contact. YOUNG requested LEVISON to furnish expenses for a "gang of kids" who were planning to leave Chicago on June 19 or June 20 to join the Mississippi March. LEVISON agreed to send the necessary funds of \$930 on that date. LEVISON further commented that it had been decided to raise funds through the use of SCLC mailing lists rather than placing an advertisement in the "New York Times". LEVISON further agreed to request funds from various church organizations and he agreed to furnish YOUNG with a list of between 50 and 100 institutes from which SCLC might obtain contributions of \$1,000. LEVISON advised YOUNG that he would remain in New York City and work on getting money for the Mississippi March until near the conclusion of the March.

NY T-17
June 18, 1966

On June 18, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* was in contact with WALTER FAULTROY. They discussed the Mississippi March and how to provide transportation for the individuals interested in joining the March. FAULTROY indicated that he desired that some of the trains coming into Jackson, Mississippi, be made "freedom trains".

NY T-17
June 18, 1966

On June 19, 1966, CLARENCE JONES* and STANLEY LEVISON* were in contact. They agreed to go to Jackson, Mississippi on June 23, 1966. JOHN PAROUSEE*, an associate of CLARENCE JONES, had made six reservations in his name for a flight to Jackson. N.Y.

NY T-17
June 19, 1966

On June 20, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and ADELE KANTER were in contact. LEVISON stated he did not know where the New York people could join the Mississippi March on June 23 but that he would be able to find out. He suggested that those interested in joining the March be encouraged to take the regularly scheduled trains to Jackson, Mississippi. ADELE KANTER mentioned that a New York Committee for a MEREDITH March had been formed and BAYARD RUSTIN* was made the coordinator.

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NY T-17
June 20, 1966

U.S.A.
On June 21, 1966, CLARENCE JONES* and HARRY WACHTEL* were in contact regarding the Mississippi March. WACHTEL indicated a chartered plane was taking a group of approximately 100 on June 24, 1966 to Jackson. This group would include JACKIE ROBINSON, WYATT WALKER and other "celebrities". Arrangements for the flight had been made by BAYARD RUSTIN*.

NY T-20
June 21, 1966

On June 22, 1966, a conference took place between MARTIN LUTHER KING*, STANLEY LEVISON*, CLARENCE JONES* and HARRY WACHTEL*. KING advised them of the pressing financial problems encountered in the Mississippi March and that they were \$9,000 in the red and were expecting to be at least \$20,000 in the red by the end of the March. KING stated that a meeting between SCLC, SNCC and CORE took place on June 22, 1966 and that all three organizations indicated they were without funds. KING stated that he would raise \$10,000 before June 26 and SNCC and CORE had agreed to raise \$5,000 and \$4,000 respectively.

KING stated that the Mississippi March had received a very poor reception as of that time and attributed this to the black nationalist controversy, the statements made in Mississippi concerning violence and the credibility of the March itself. He stated that funds had not been received and this necessitated personal appeals to individuals. KING requested the names of individuals that might furnish funds. HARRY WACHTEL* stated he would appeal to RALPH HELSTEIN* and WALTER REUTHER. KING advised that he had received \$5,000 from REUTHER on June 19, 1966. STANLEY LEVISON* advised KING to contact THEODORE WHEEL, New York City Attorney, and to get from him names of other people who might contribute. KING stated that JAMES HOFFA, Teamsters Union, had given \$25,000 to aid the March, and HOFFA should be recontacted to determine if the teamsters would give more. KING stated that all money collected should be sent to the First Methodist Church, Jackson, Mississippi. U.S.A.

NY 100-153735

In analyzing the poor reception given the March, KING* stated people misunderstood it and that , in fact, several times he had considered pulling out. All of those participating in the conference agreed that the ideological differences between the participating civil rights organizations would have to come to a head as soon as possible. They stated they did not understand how a confrontation had been avoided for such a long period.

NY T-17
June 22, 1966

On July 1, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING* and STANLEY LEVISON* were in contact. KING discussed his desire to write an article in a national magazine restating his philosophy of nonviolence. LEVISON told KING that such magazines are not interested in a restatement but are looking for something different. KING stated that he wanted to clarify many misconceptions that have developed concerning his philosophy and to explain why a mood of violence has come into being in the Negro freedom movement. He mentioned that he would include a discussion on "Defensive Violence". KING stated that he believed there was no military solution to the Negro problem.

LEVISON* maintained that a magazine of smaller circulation might accept such an article. He contended that civil rights as an issue does not have the centrality it did previously and that, therefore, magazines are not interested because they feel their readers are not that much interested. LEVISON suggested that a restatement of KING's philosophy of non-violence could be properly done in a book and that it was time for another book by KING. KING said he would work on the book in September, 1966.

KING* and LEVISON* also discussed the possibility of getting out another fund-appeal mailing. It was LEVISON's opinion that such an appeal should be held off until September, 1966, since appeals had been made in April and May, 1966.

LEVISON* noted that the Summer of 1966 promised to be sparse from a standpoint of income unless some special efforts could be generated. He insisted that the financial situation

NY 100-153735

has to be watched very carefully and that they must become very selective about projects. LEVISON blamed the current financial squeeze on a combination of the war in Viet Nam and the impression the anti-poverty program has created. He explained that a large number of the liberal elements have moved to another issue while a large number of the elements in the Negro community have moved over to "a kind of social welfare approach".

KING* agreed that there is a serious problem but felt there are sources of income that have not been tapped. LEVISON* commented on the inroads that have been made on this fund-raising efforts by the anti-poverty program. He asserted that ministers have become an arm of this program with the result that not only is money lost but dedicated men are removed from the mass action ranks.

LEVISON* posed the question of the proper method to be pursued under the existing conditions. He stated that to proceed on the old basis could be fatal. He noted as examples CORE and SNCC. He said that as they die they will become noisier and more militant in their expression. He said that SCLC should avoid finding less and less interest by repeating old slogans and the call for action of another period. LEVISON felt that it is vitally important to hold a "retreat" to examine this question and KING agreed. They decided, tentatively, to hold this "retreat" in Chicago the week before the convention of the SCLC scheduled for the first week in August (in Atlanta, Georgia).

KING* and LEVISON* also agreed to explore the possibility of Federal grants as a source of funds as well as grants from foundations.

NY T-17
July 1, 1966

On July 12, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR* and STANLEY LEVISON* discussed a freedom movement rally held July 7, 1966 in Soldier Field, Chicago, Illinois. KING believed 60,000 people had attended, although the police had estimated 30,000. Both KING and LEVISON felt the rally went well.

NY 100-153735

KING* stated he wanted to discuss an "action program" with LEVISON* because SCLC was confronted with financial problems. KING stated he was convinced there was money to be obtained in Chicago, it was just a matter of organizing. He felt most members would support them as well as most social clubs. He believed they could raise \$50,000 in Chicago and that people in the white community had money which they had not tapped as yet.

KING* advised LEVISON* that he was considering getting WILLIAM STEIN to spend a month to six weeks in Chicago organizing a fund drive. KING stated if a situation arose where STEIN needed a "front man", KING could provide a Negro for the job. LEVISON stated a Negro preacher would be good to work with STEIN and LEVISON believed STEIN would go to Chicago and do the job.

LEVISON* commented that it is necessary to raise the money in Chicago because SCLC cannot make an appeal somewhere else for Chicago. He said the attitude would be that SCLC could raise it in Chicago, that there are churches there. LEVISON continued that he would discuss it with STEIN, that he does not see why it cannot be done. LEVISON noted, however, that it meant rearranging the plans he had. He said he wanted STEIN to work on a dialogue for foundations and that they already had drawn up a prospectus. He added that he would have to take this over himself and handle the foundations.

KING inquired if LEVISON could work on this and get it to Chicago by July 18, 1966. LEVISON said it could not be done that way because, in dealing with foundations, it is necessary to make appointments with the directors at their convenience. He said he had wanted STEIN to meet with them. LEVISON stated that he believes that foundations are now the places to go and that he cannot think of any other source today that should be more interested in the balanced approach KING has. He said he is anxious to make as many of these approaches as possible.

NY T-17
July 12, 1966

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

ERDINE ANTONSEN and ZEKOR ANTONSEN

On September 13, 1965, ERDINE ANTONSEN discussed the CP on Staten Island, New York, and stated that she and her husband, ZEKOR ANTONSEN, were then affiliated with the CP. ERDINE ANTONSEN also stated that she desired to get a discussion group going in order to inform people about Socialism and Communism.

✓ NY T-21

September 14, 1965

At a CP meeting which was held at Staten Island, New York, on February 24, 1963, ZEKOR ANTONSEN was described as "Chairman of the Party on Staten Island and recognized as such".

✓ NY T-22

February 25, 1963

ISALIAH CLINTON

Source, an admitted member of the CP from 1946 to 1951, advised that ISALIAH CLINTON was a member of the Bedford Stuyvesant CP section from 1948 to 1951.

✓ NY T-23

November 30, 1956

NY 100-153735

TOMMY DENNIS

TOMMY DENNIS was Chairman of the Michigan District CP as of March 29, 1966.

✓ NY T-24
March 29, 1966

FELIPE DE JUS

The June 21, 1966, issue of "Challenge", a newspaper published by the PLP in NY, NY, identifies FELIPE DE JUS as Editor in Chief of the Spanish section of this newspaper.

MILDRED ATHELTINE EDELMAN

MILDRED ATHELTINE EDELMAN is commonly known as MILDRED MC ADORY. She was elected a member at large of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), at the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA held in December, 1959, in New York City.

✓ NY T-25
December, 1959

JACOB GREEN

JACOB GREEN, as of March, 1966, was Chairman of the CP of Maryland.

✓ NY T-26
March, 1966

NY 100-153735

GUS HALL

"The Worker", June 28, 1966, Page 1, in reporting on the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held in NYC on June 22-26, 1966, said GUS HALL was elected General Secretary of the Party.

RALPH HELSTEIN

During 1944, source asked RALPH HELSTEIN (President of the United Packing House Workers of America) if he was a Communist. HELSTEIN replied to the effect that he probably could be considered a Communist in view of the nature of his belief. HELSTEIN did not elaborate or explain this statement.

NY T-27
During 1944

JAMES JACKSON

"The Worker", April 12, 1966, listed JAMES JACKSON as its publisher.

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee of the CP.

NY T-28
July 12, 1965

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

NY 100-153735

CLARENCE JONES (continued)

The source advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

✓ NY T-29
February 26, 1957

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-28
February 12, 1966

MARY LAUB

MARY LAUB is the wife of LEVI LAUB, National Student Director of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

NY T-10
July 8, 1966

STANLEY DAVID LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CPUSA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His

NY 100-153735

STANLEY DAVID LEVISON (continued)

differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-28
April, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice-Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA and Chairman of the Illinois District CP.

✓ NY T-30
February 15, 1965

JOHN EDWARD MARQUEE

JOHN EDWARD MARQUEE appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 7, 1953, at an Executive Hearing. He admitted membership in the CP from 1948 through 1951.

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected as a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA at its 17th National Convention held in December, 1959, in New York City.

NY T-25
December, 1959

NY 100-153735

ELAINE OBRINSKY

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

NY T-31
October 30, 1953

WILLIAM OBRINSKY

As of April, 1954, WILLIAM OBRINSKY was a dues paying member of the CPUSA.

✓ NY T-31
April 14, 1954

The "Staten Island Advance", a Staten Island, New York, daily community newspaper, in its issue of December 14, 1962, carried an article entitled "Obrinsky Takes the 5th in Probe of Red Links". According to this article, WILLIAM OBRINSKY appeared as a witness at a sub-committee hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee, held in Washington, D.C., on December 13, 1962. The article stated that OBRINSKY "declined to tell House probers yesterday whether he is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party". According to the article, OBRINSKY "invoked the Fifth Amendment more than 30 times in declining to answer all committee questions".

WILLIAM PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Chairman of the New York District CP.

NY T-8
April 25, 1966

NY 100-153735

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the CPUSA and is a member of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP.

NY T-15
January 14, 1966

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1958.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

NY 100-153735

BAYARD RUSTIN (continued)

The source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "Rustin calls me constantly--openly".

✓ NY T-32
September 25, 1963

Another source advised on February 19 and 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

✓ NY T-33
February 19 and 20, 1964

A source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

NY T 26
January 21, 1964
"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SANDRA SABLER

SANDRA SABLER attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) which was held at Schuster Hall, Hunter College Campus, Bronx, New York, on September 30, 1964.

✓ NY T-34
October 6, 1964

NY 100-153735

SANDRA SABLER (continued)

A characterization of the DCA
appears in the Appendix of this
report.

ROBERT SCHNEIDER

On October 4, 1964, ROBERT SCHNEIDER attended
a CPUSA meeting which was held at his
residence, [redacted] Staten Island,
New York.

b6
b7c

NY T-22
October 5, 1964

On January 15, 1962, while at a CPUSA
meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT
SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a
member of the CPUSA.

NY T-22
July 3, 1961 and
January 16, 1962

GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CPUSA
meeting on Staten Island, New York, ROBERT
SCHNEIDER, GAIL's husband, stated that GAIL
goes to CPUSA meetings in New York City.
On January 15, 1962, while at a CPUSA
meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT
SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a
member of the CPUSA.

NY T-22
July 3, 1961 and
January 16, 1962

NY 100-153735

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY is a member of the New York District CP Board and is in charge of New York District CP Youth activities.

NY T-8
December 29, 1965

HARRY LEWIS TANSER also known as
Harry Tanzer

HARRY TANSER is connected with the Spartacist Group and is a former member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

NY T-35
April 15, 1966

A characterization of the Spartacist Group is contained in the Appendix of this report under the heading of Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

EDMUND TENNERIELLO also known as
Ed Tenne

EDMUND TENNERIELLO attended the State Convention of the New Jersey CP which was held at the Hotel Princeton, Lakewood, New Jersey, on July 10 and 11, 1948.

NY T-36
July 15, 1948

NY 100-153735

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is a CP; New York District, functionary in charge of trade union activities.

NY T-8
April 25, 1966

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice-President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

✓ NY T-37
December, 1949

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, of significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

✓ NY T-38
March 5, 1944

NY 100-153735

HARRY WACHTEL (continued)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that his organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP.

NY T-8
March 29, 1966

HENRY WINSTON

"The Worker", June 28, 1966, on page 1, reported that HENRY WINSTON was elected National Chairman of the CP during the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held on June 22-26, 1966, in New York, New York.

HERBERT WRIGHT

HERBERT WRIGHT is a member of the Illinois Communist Party State Board and Staff and is Chairman of the Illinois Party's Trade Union Commission.

NY T-2
June 14, 1966

1.REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (RCFI)

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The November-December, 1965, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead described this publication as follows: "...published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

1.

TRADE UNIONISTS FOR PEACE (NEW YORK)
Also known as Labor For Peace

A source advised on August 16, 1965, that a meeting of 16 people was held on August 12, 1965, in Room 18K, Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York, New York. The chairman of the meeting stated the meeting was called to form an organization to be tentatively called "Labor For Peace" for the purpose of mobilizing the labor class for the cause of peace, particularly in Vietnam. The chairman stated that, "We as Party people are organizing this group, but we want it to broaden and expand to include workers who are not associated with the Party." He stated it was necessary to mobilize the rank and file union membership to the cause of peace to such an extent that the union membership will support "our organization."

A second source advised on August 20, 1965, that the name of the new group called "Labor For Peace" had been changed to Trade Unionists For Peace (TUFPP). This same source stated on September 17, 1965, that at a meeting of the TUFPP which was held on September 16, 1965, at the Hotel Woodstock, 137 West 43rd Street, New York City, it was stated that the aims and purposes of the organization was to organize trade unionists who are interested in peace and against United States intervention in Vietnam.

A third source advised on September 23, 1965, that at a meeting of Club 19, of the Communist Party (CP), United States of America (USA), which was held on September 22, 1965, in Brooklyn, New York, it was stated that since none of the organizations for peace in Vietnam have won the support of the workers, the CP had set up an organization in the trade union movement called the TUFPP.

A fourth source advised on December 14, 1965, that at a meeting of the CP, USA, New York District Trade Union Commission, which was held on December 12, 1965, in New York City, it was stated that the CP had set up a caucus of Party members in TUFPP which formulates the kind of policy to be carried out by this organization. It was also stated that it was up to the Party to involve workers in this organization and attempt to tie up the ideas of peace with economics.

The second source advised on May 9, 1966, that the TUFPP is currently located in Room 408, at 857 Broadway, New York, New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

August 9, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

New York 100-153735

Title

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character

Internal Security - C

Reference

Special Agent
above, at New York.

[Redacted]

is made to report of
dated and captioned as

b6
b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication
have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-1

Who was in a position
to furnish reliable
information

NY T-7

Who was in a position
to furnish reliable
information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

led

DECODED COPY

DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R 99

URGENT 8-9-66 5:32 PM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND 092039

me

B. J. ...
Sum...

COMMUNISTS INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS-INTERNAL SECURITY-
COMMUNISTS.

REBUTEL AUGUST 3 LAST AND CLEVELAND TEL AUGUST 4 LAST.
ON AUGUST 9 INSTANT POLICE OFFICERS JESSE THOMAS AND
FRED GIARDINI WERE INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED
MATTER. INFORMATION OBTAINED WAS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS
SET FORTH IN REMYTEL. LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED.

RECEIVED: 6:02 PM LJT

REC-16

EX-104

13 AUG 11 1966

74
AUG 12 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/9/66

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

ReBulet 5/11/66.

Periodic contact and regular liaison association with LUTHER GLANTON, Municipal Judge, Des Moines, Iowa, who has provided information in captioned matter in the past, has continued to reveal no evidence of any communist influence in racial organizations in Des Moines, Iowa.

100 922 94D

- ② - Bureau (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Omaha
- RCM:asm
- (3)

REC-38

EX - 117

100-442529-1946

3 AUG 11 1966

70 AUG 17 1966



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EXP. PROC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/9/66

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Attached for the Bureau's information are 11 copies and to New York one copy of an LHM setting forth the position taken by the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party in the recent Hough Avenue area riots in Cleveland. Copies are also being furnished local military intelligence agencies, Secret Service and the USA, Cleveland. (S)(U)

Sources used in LHM are as follows:

First Source - Second Source - Third Source - (S)(U)

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from the sources listed above, the disclosure of which would result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value, and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

- 100-442529 222 94D
- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 11) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 3 - Cleveland (1-100-1012 SWP)

REK/ejs
(7)

REC-43

EX 101

100-442529 1947

COPIES DESTROYED
F209 JAN 7 1971

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;

DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 8/11/66

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: RDS/NT

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/ky

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2

DATE OF REVIEW 8-9-86

12 AUG 11 1966



57 AUG 16 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

August 9, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 3, 1966, that he had just received, by mail, a "Statement of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on the Hough Outbreak". Source advised that there has been no discussion at recent Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meetings of the facts set forth in this statement, nor any discussion concerning the SWP policy with respect to the "Hough Outbreak". This SWP statement is self-explanatory and is as follows: ~~(S)~~ (U)

only
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON *3-12-80 gab.*

Retain 3-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP2 TAP/80* (U)
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 *2*
DATE OF REVIEW *8-9-86*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

(U)

COPIES DESTROYED

R209 DEC 30 1970

100-442529-1941

ENCLOSURE

Statement of the Cleveland Branch of the
Socialist Workers Party on the Hough Outbreak

Recent events in America's black ghettos, including Cleveland's Hough area, demonstrate an understandable response by the Negro communities affected to the compounding horrors of the Jim Crow system of exploitation, discrimination and segregation. The conditions of mass unemployment, slum housing, price gouging and police brutality imposed on the vast majority of black Americans by the power structure, locally and nationally, are designed to squeeze every last nickel of extra profit out of the black communities. The power structure aims to maintain a system of super-exploitation of Negro workers. The Jim Crow system, a source of huge profits to American business, seeks to prevent the black communities from organizing themselves politically to fight for elementary justice and the right to a decent life. (X) (U)

The victims of Hough - the victims of the Jim Crow system - have become the victimized! The four dead - all Negroes - are dead either as a result of poor police judgment or of the insane prejudice of brainwashed whites that is fanned by those who profit from the exploitation of the black communities. Cleveland's Democratic administration carries blood on its hands here just as surely as President Johnson's administration carries blood on its hands in Vietnam. (X) (U)

Hundreds of Negroes have been arrested and countless hundreds brutalized by the police. We join all those who demand an end to the reprisals against the people of Hough and for freedom for the victims. We support those who demand a removal of the troops from the ghetto. Did Mayor Locher request the troops to control white racist mobs in Collinwood and Murray Hill in 1964 who were trying to prevent Negro children from going to school? He did not! And, neither did he use either police or troops to prevent members of a vigilante mob in Murray Hill from murdering Benoris Toney. Why are the troops and police always directed against black people? (X) (U)

We urge everyone to support the defense of those victims, those individuals, whom the power structure is attempting to "set-up" as scapegoats. The scurrilous police and newspaper attacks against the JFK House, the vague and unfounded propaganda about "bomb schools" are publicized while the real criminals go free. The real criminals are those who profit from human misery. The politicians who protect those exploiters are no better. We urge the united defense of any individual, civil rights activist, community and political organizations that the police attempt to frame-up to cover their own misdeeds. (X) (U)

We support the defense of Henry Thomas, charged by police with assault, whose wife and child were seriously injured by police bullets. We demand a full investigation of police responsibility in the deaths of Mrs. Joyce Arnett and Percy Giles. We demand vigorous police work to apprehend the killer of Samuel Winchester. We demand an investigation of failure of police to contain Murray Hill vigilantes from among whose number are the killers of Benoris Toney. We demand that his killers get the full penalty of the law. We demand dismissal of the re-arrest warrants issued against veteran civil rights activists Lewis Robinson, James Russell and 27 others from the civil rights, anti war, trade union and socialist movements, that have been made in connection with last year's arrests at Dobs Hall. The new warrants against those persons are in the pattern of Locher, the police and the newspapers to cover up their responsibility for oppression and violence. (X) (U)

We support the demand raised to remove Safety Director McCormick and Chief of Police Wagner from their posts. We support the establishment of a Citizens Police Review Board, elected on a district basis, with Negro organizations and community groups putting forth their own candidates and electing such a board.

from within the ghetto, and not appointed from somewhere high up in the power structure.

We support the idea of an inquest conducted by the Negro community itself to avoid the kind of whitewash the McCone Commission made of the Watts situation.

The conditions of grinding poverty, slums, price gouging and police abuse in Hough and other black ghettos are a direct result of the profit system and its political representatives - the Democratic and Republican parties. Whether it is Democratic Mayor Locher in Cleveland or Democratic President Johnson in Washington, both carry out programs that insure profits for the exploiters and exclusion of Negroes from the fruits of our society. Johnson carries out a dirty war against the colored peoples of Vietnam at a cost of billions of dollars that are desperately needed for jobs, housing, schools, recreational facilities in the black ghettos of America. Locher carries out a program of urban renewal that worsens ghetto housing conditions. He keeps a police chief and a safety director who bear responsibility for acts of police brutality and dual standards of law enforcement. And when the victims of this misery, this injustice - the people of the ghetto - revolt in protest, Locher calls on his friend the Republican Governor of Ohio to send in troops. The troops didn't come to create jobs. The troops didn't come to build homes. The troops didn't come to repress police brutality. The troops came to enforce the authority of a politically bankrupt city administration that bears a major responsibility for Hough.

The massive problems of unemployment, slum housing, etc. cannot be solved within the framework of the profit system. The Democratic and Republican parties that politically represent the capitalist system of profit and the Jim Crow system of super profits from Negro exploitation cannot and will not provide solutions. The solutions must be forced by the people themselves. We must all understand that the uprising in Hough was an attempt to force a solution - any solution - to make everyone hear: "WE CAN'T, WE WON'T TAKE ANYMORE!"

President Johnson and his Democratic and Republican big business supporters are spending more than \$13 billion this year to kill the colored peoples of Vietnam. We say: STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM NOW! BRING THE TROOPS HOME NOW! Spend that money so that black people in America can live, not so other colored peoples elsewhere will die as a result of the military aggression of a corrupt American ruling class.

In Lowndes County, Alabama, black Americans are organizing themselves politically independent of the Democratic and Republican parties. They are exercising their right to self-determine their politics and program and the leadership of their own organizations. This concept of black power, of Negroes controlling their own struggle, is the only road to equality. That is, organizing independently, developing power and bargaining as equals. Everyone ought to understand that right and support it. Should the black communities of Cleveland decide to exercise their political potential through black power, anyone who genuinely believes in equality should welcome it. The Negro people are perfectly capable of working out their own program, strategy and tactics. Three hundred years of oppression have dictated to them the necessity of preventing their programs from being "turned around" by so-called "friends" or their communities to be dominated by the exploiters and the political parties of the exploiting class.

Socialist Workers Party
Room 25, 5927 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44103
July 26, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A characterization of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP is attached.

LEWIS ROBINSON

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protesting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

In his application for Federal employment dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with Communist organizations, ROBINSON replied, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950." (The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.) ~~(S)~~ (U)

JESSIE THOMAS, Cleveland Police Department Officer, who infiltrated the Communist Party in Cleveland as an informant, advised on July 21, 1966, that in the latter part of June, 1966, he approached LEWIS ROBINSON to see if the Communist Party could assist in furthering the Negro cause. ROBINSON pointed out that the Communist Party (CP) believes in integration rather than in the Black Nationalist views of ROBINSON's group, and therefore he (ROBINSON) could not accept CP assistance as such. ROBINSON said, however, that he would accept help from individual Negroes regardless of their affiliations and would accept financial help from anyone. ~~(S)~~ (U)

A second and third source advised in July, 1966, that ROBINSON is not a member of or sympathizer of the SWP in Cleveland. However, during the past year, he has attended one or two public forums and social functions of the SWP. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

JAMES RUSSELL ~~(S)~~ (U)

A first source advised on January 22, 1965, that JAMES RUSSELL has attended a number of public meetings sponsored by the Cleveland Branch of the SWP, but that he only attends those meetings in which he has a particular interest, being meetings in which problems of the Negro race are discussed. He has no interest at all in the SWP. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The third source advised on November 22, 1965, that an SWP sponsored social was held in Cleveland on November 13, 1965, for the purpose of raising funds for the current national SWP fund drive. JAMES RUSSELL was present. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

August 9, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 3, 1966, that he had just received, by mail, a "Statement of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on the Hough Outbreak". Source advised that there has been no discussion at recent Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meetings of the facts set forth in this statement, nor any discussion concerning the SWP policy with respect to the "Hough Outbreak". This SWP statement is self-explanatory and is as follows: ~~(S)~~ (U)

only
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON *3-12-80 gub.*

Retain 3-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-2 TAP/gub* (U)
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 *2*
DATE OF REVIEW *8-9-86*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

8/3/66

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Bland
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Basher

TO SAC CLEVELAND

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - INTERNAL
SECURITY - COMMUNIST.

RECVTEL AUGUST TWO LAST CAPTIONED "DISTURBANCES BY
NEGRO YOUTHS, CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY EIGHTEEN,
SIXTY-SIX, RM."

UNLESS THE CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT INTERPOSES SOME
OBJECTION, YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW POLICE OFFICERS
WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE GRAND JURY ON AUGUST TWO LAST REGARDING
LEWIS ROBINSON'S AGREEMENT TO ACCEPT AID AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT
FROM INDIVIDUAL NEGRO COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS. DETERMINE
IDENTITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS AND OBTAIN COMPLETE DETAILS
REGARDING BASIS FOR STATEMENTS MADE. NO REFERENCE SHOULD BE
MADE TO GRAND JURY TESTIMONY DURING THIS INTERVIEW. ALSO
ENDEAVOR TO DEVELOP ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING PLANS OF
PHIL BART, OHIO COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN, TO GET OUT LEAFLET
PROTESTING POLICE BRUTALITY IN DISTURBANCES. HANDLE PROMPTLY

AND SUTEL RESULTS FOLLOWED BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOR AUG 15 1966
DISSEMINATION.

CWT:pdb (5)

VIA TELETYPE

8 AUG 3 1966

ENCIPHERED

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

54 AUG 22 1966

TELETYPE TO SAC, CLEVELAND
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NOTE:

Retel indicates that two Cleveland police officers testified before a State Grand Jury convened to investigate recent racial disturbances in Cleveland, that Lewis Robinson, a leader of a militant Negro group in Cleveland, had agreed to accept aid and financial support from individual Negro Communist Party members in Cleveland. Teletype essential in view of necessity for prompt dissemination.

- 2 -

NR.	032253
ENC.	RAK
CK.	RAK
APPROVED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>
TYPED BY	
LOGGED BY	RAK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: August 21, 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

9. 10 A.M.

I was informed by Congressman [Name], (D) Alabama, during a recent visit to the office and stated that he had asked for a special study to be conducted by the House to be a committee to investigate the area of Congressional activities in the civil rights area.

Original filed in: 100-442529-104

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 25 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [Name] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

71 AUG 25 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 17651-17633. The House continued consideration of H. R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act of 1966. Further debate will be held on the bill today. Congressman Cramer, (R) Florida, offered an amendment providing that whoever moves or travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite, promote, etc., a riot or other violent civil disturbance, etc., shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. The amendment was adopted. Congressman Harsha, (R) Ohio, in speaking in support of the amendment stated "It is known among members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that certain Communist groups are responsible, in some occasions, for inciting these riots." Congressman Pucinski, (D) Illinois, also spoke in support of the amendment. He stated "Earlier today I called the FBI to inquire what the agency was doing in Chicago to pick out those who start these riots. I was annoyed to learn the FBI has no right to go into a situation like this even if only to investigate. The amendment before us would give the FBI such a right. - - - The FBI and our own police in Chicago have proof that there are all sorts of forces from all over the country coming into Chicago, coming into Cleveland, and so forth. These are people who have no basic concern for civil rights or the dignity of men. - - - J. Edgar Hoover stated the situation correctly, when he quoted William Foster, head of the Illinois Communist Party, as saying that they will take every advantage they can by arousing hatred and distrust among both sides."

Original filed in:

100-443539-
NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 22 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for _____ was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

71 AUG 25 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

1771

Pages 17532-17732. Congressman Buchanan, (R) Alabama, spoke concerning communism, extremism and civil rights. He stated "It can no longer be ignored nor denied: the doctrine of civil disobedience has brought terror and tragedy to the United States. Those who have advocated civil disobedience--the right to obey only those laws which you think are just--have sown to the wind and America is reaping the whirlwind." Mr. Buchanan

commented on the activities of certain organizations in connection with the civil rights movement. He stated "The American public should be told the full truth about such organizations as the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Progressive Labor Party, which J. Edgar Hoover has described as 'another group seeking to exploit Negro unrest--a Marxist-Leninist group following the more violent Chinese Communist line.' Mr. Buchanan quoted from the testimony of Mr. Hoover before the House Appropriations Committee and other miscellaneous material during his remarks. Mr. Buchanan stressed the need for an investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities of possible Communist and extremist influence of the civil rights movement.

Original filed in:

110-442527-

NOT RECORDED

102

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for _____ was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

71 AUG 25 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8-11-66

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Minneapolis letter to Bureau dated 5-4-66.

The Minneapolis Office has no information to report at this time concerning Communist influence in racial matters in this Division.

Contact with established sources and security informants knowledgeable in the racial field in this Division, has indicated there has been no change in the over-all situation, so far as Communist influence in racial matters is concerned.

100-922-94D

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Minneapolis

DEW/mt
(5)

EX-104

100-442529-1949
AUG 16 1966

REC-32

AUG 12 10 10 AM '66

RECEIVED DIA
AUG 12

INT. SEC.



21
AUG 22 1966

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BALTIMORE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/12/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/8 - 8/11/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA FRANCIS J. WALSH	TYPED BY edc
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, 4/26/66.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from confidential informants BA T1 through BA T4 could result in the identification of confidential informants and compromise their future effectiveness.

A
COVER PAGE

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE 9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1-109th INTC-GP (RM) 1-NISO, Baltimore (RM) 1-OSI, Baltimore (RM) 1-New York (100-153735) (RM) 2-Baltimore (100-23443)		100-442529-1950	REC-9
COPIES DESTROYED R209 DEC 30 1970		3 AUG 17 1966	EX 110
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	<i>LAD-CLD & JSD</i>	<i>Batter</i>	
Request Recd.	<i>OSI ACSI per. per.</i>	<i>INT. SEC.</i>	
Date Fwd.	<i>8/23/66</i>		
How Fwd.	<i>air</i>		
By	<i>ptb/lpac/340</i>		

70 AUG 25 1966

BA 100-23443

INFORMANT DATA:

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT

✓ BA T-1

✓ BA T-2

✓ BA T-3

LOCATION

Chicago file

b3
b7D
b7E

Instant Report

Instant Report

LEADS:

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will follow and report additional information received concerning captioned matter.

B*
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-109th INTC-GP, BALTIMORE (REGISTERED MAIL)
1-NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE, BALTIMORE
(REGISTERED MAIL)
1-OSI, BALTIMORE (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH
Date: AUGUST 12, 1966

Office: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Field Office File #: 100-23443

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party members who participated in NALC CONVENTION, Baltimore, Maryland, 5/27 - 29, 66 identified. A Communist Party member raised the question of Vietnam during convention session. NALC adopted a resolution on peace and set forth U. S. position and pointed out U. S. is always ready to discuss peace. Informant advised Communist Party in Maryland has exerted no significant influence in recent months. Participation in demonstrations and activities relating to racial matters by Spartacist group and U-Join set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:AT BALTIMORE, MARYLANDI. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICSA. NATIONAL NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)
CONVENTION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, MAY 27-29, 1966.

Communist Party (CP) members recognized, who attended NALC Convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966, were as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATIONFROM NEW YORK, NEW YORK

MD

JOHN CUTCHE
JIM JACKSON, a National Communist Party functionary
AGNES WILLIS

FROM BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

GEORGE MEYERS, a leader of the Maryland Communist Party
District

JAKE GREEN, a member of the National Communist Party
Committee

FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

66
ROGER STEPHENS
CAROLYN BLOCK
RALPH TURNER
HERBERT WRIGHT.

MD

(BA T-1 on June 1, 1966)

On the evening of Friday, May 27, 1966, HERBERT WRIGHT, JIM JACKSON, and RALPH TURNER met in JACKSON's hotel room. JACKSON urged that, if possible, delegates propose a resolution against the United States oppression in Vietnam that would be as strong as possible.

During a panel on Jobs, Unemployment and the Negro Worker, held on Saturday, May 28, 1966, TIM BLACK, RALPH TURNER, HERBERT WRIGHT, and JIM JACKSON were four of about fifteen speakers. In his remarks at this time, JIM JACKSON raised the question of Vietnam. He said he did not see how we can fight poverty, give the Negroes their rights, and build a great society if billions of dollars are to be spent to support aggression in Vietnam. Despite an objection from one of the delegates present concerning JACKSON's remarks, he was permitted to go on with his speech.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was a resolution on peace which in substance sets forth United States position and reasons for being in Vietnam; however, further pointing out that the United States is always ready to discuss peace and maintain peaceful relations around the world.

(BA T-1 on June 1, 1966)

B. DEMONSTRATION BY U-JOIN at 945 N. BROADWAY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, JUNE 4, 1966.

On June 4, 1966, about twenty pickets representing Union for Jobs or Income-Now (U-JOIN) picketed the realty office of JACOB GLOTZMAN, 945 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland. They carried signs protesting that GLOTZMAN was a slum landlord who exploited his Negro tenants. This picketing consisted of about twenty people and lasted for about one hour from 11:00 a.m. to noon. There were no arrests or incidents in connection with this demonstration.

(Observed by Special Agent of the FBI)

U-Join is the community action arm of the Students for a Democratic Society, (SDS). SDS was formed by a group of 200 students at a meeting in Port Huron, Michigan in 1962. It is a militant socialist-oriented organization which has adopted a policy of non-exclusion of subversives. The SDS currently claims a membership in excess of 3,000 from 90 chapters of the United States.

C. DEMONSTRATION BY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE), AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, JUNE 4, 1966.

At approximately 12:15 p.m., June 4, 1966, CORE held a street meeting at Federal and Bond Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. This meeting consisted of several CORE speakers discussing CORE objectives and urging the support of U-JOIN in the latter organization's fight against slum landlords. A crowd of about 150 people, mostly Negroes, were in the vicinity of this street meeting. There were no incidents or arrests in connection with it.

(Observed by Special Agent of the FBI)

D. DEMONSTRATION BY U-JOIN AT CITY HALL, JUNE 6, 1966,
AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Approximately 35 persons representing U-Join picketed City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, 5:20 p.m. to 6:20 p.m., June 6, 1966. They carried signs protesting landlord-tenant relationships as they relate to the slum areas of Baltimore. The signs indicated that the "slum lords" are exploiting Negro tenants, and that they are refusing to make modern improvements in their property.

(Lt. GEORGE HASSON, Baltimore, Md.
Police Department on June 7, 1966)

E. MARCH AND MASS DEMONSTRATION AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
JUNE 12, 1966.

On June 12, 1966, CORE in association with other community groups held a march and mass demonstration to protest the shooting of JAMES MEREDITH in Mississippi. A group representing U-Join participated in this march and demonstration. During the march, CORE leaders had A. ROBERT KAUFMAN, Spartacist leader in Baltimore, and several of his associates, were removed from the marching group by police at the request of CORE leaders who did not desire their presence in the march and demonstration. JAMES MOTT, one of the associates of KAUFMAN who was ejected, carried a sign which said, "Organize armed self-defense against racist terror."

(Observed by Special Agent of the FBI)

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International also known as the Spartacist Group is appended hereto.

F. DEMONSTRATION BY "MOTHER'S RESCUE FROM POVERTY" ASSISTED
BY CORE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, JUNE 30, 1966.

The Mother's Rescue from Poverty", an organization directly affiliated with U-Join, assisted by CORE, conducted a demonstration at City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., June 30, 1966, to protest inadequacies in welfare payments. Approximately 50 persons participated in the demonstration and there were no incidents or arrests in connection with this demonstration.

(Officer HARWOOD BURRITT, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, on June 29, 1966 and June 30, 1966)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Communist Party (CP), in the Maryland area, has exerted no significant influence in racial matters in recent months.

MD (BA T-2 on August 8, 1966)

DAVID ~~X~~ HARDING, the spokesman for Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which is the parent organization of U-Join, stated that SDS is an organization which consists mainly of students from Johns Hopkins University, and he described the group as consisting of individuals who consider themselves "radicals" or the "New Left" because they prefer to handle social problems by going to the root of things.

(Johns Hopkins Newsletter on March 4, 1966)

Members of the Baltimore Spartacist Group have actively participated in the activities of U-Join, however, it is the informant's opinion that they do not dominate or control U-Join in any way. However, their affiliation with the Spartacist Group is well known to leaders of U-Join and they accept their assistance and participation without protest.

(BA T-3 on August 8, 1966)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (BALTIMORE BRANCH)

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The November - December, 1965, issue of "Spartacist" in its masthead describes this publication as follows: "...published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third source advised on May 25, 1966, that during April, 1965, a Baltimore Spartacist Group was formed under the leadership of A. ROBERT KAUFMAN, which is affiliated with the Spartacist Group which has its headquarters in New York, New York. The source stated that the Baltimore Spartacist Group was still functioning as of May 25, 1966.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

408 Post Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

August 12, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference REPORT OF SA FRANCIS J. WALSH,
AUGUST 12, 1966

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8-17-66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-114)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-38841)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF PARTY LEADERS
IS - C

Attached for the Bureau are 13 copies of a
letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's
speech in Chicago on 8/12/66.

First source utilized in the LHM is [REDACTED]

Second source is [REDACTED]

Attached LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because
information was reported from [REDACTED] a confidential
source of this office. The unauthorized disclosure of this
information could adversely affect the national defense and
compromise her future effectiveness.

9 - Bureau (Encls. 13) (RM)

1 - 100-3-74

(CP, USA - YOUTH MATTERS)

1 - 100-3-83

(CP, USA - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION

① - 100-442529

ISSUES)

1 - 100-108

(CIRM)

(CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT)

6 - Chicago

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - 61-867

(CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT)

1 - 100-19491

(CP, ILLINOIS DISTRICT - DOMESTIC
ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)

1 - 100-18957

(CP, ILLINOIS DISTRICT - YOUTH MATTERS)

1 - 100-41324

(CIRM)

RAV/mes

(15)

ENCLOSURE

34 AUG 26 1966

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
180 AUG 22 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CG 100-38841

Chicago, Illinois
August 17, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF PARTY
LEADERS

Source made available a one page flyer which reflected that Claude Lightfoot, communist spokesman, would speak at a political affairs forum on August 12, 1966, at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the topic Black Power and its role in the Negro peoples movement. This flyer reflected it was printed under the signature of the Youth Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

Another source advised on August 15, 1966, that the forum was attended by approximately 35 - 40 individuals, mostly youth, who are in the CP or sympathetic to the CP.

This source advised that Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, CP of Illinois, the speaker at this affair on August 12, 1966, stated the reason the slogan black power receives so much space in the news media today is because the media is owned by the ruling class and the slogan black power is being distorted in order to divide Negro against Negro and Negro against white.

He stated the slogan became popular because it explains the dissatisfaction with the past twelve years of activity in the civil rights movement with only token accomplishments being realized. Lightfoot stated the Negro has made little, if any, progress because of the present power structure in the Corporate, Political and Military bodies which afford the Negro no room in the top echelon of these segments of the power structure.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442527-

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF
PARTY LEADERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Lightfoot warned of the dangers of the slogan black power and said it should be used with the slogan peoples power, as the term black power is not sufficient. He advised that a political realignment is necessary to place power in the hands of the common man.

Lightfoot stated that to bring about the change in political realignment it is necessary to bar the path to power of the ultra-right and the cold war liberals. He stated the cold war liberals must be dumped from power because they have a history of giving in to the ultra-right. He remarked that the new breed of liberals such as the peace candidates and the new left, are the ones to bring about the necessary change. Lightfoot in his remarks warned the youth that they must not lose sight of coalition with other groups. He stated they should not isolate themselves because much can be accomplished through working in spheres other than their own.

Lightfoot explained that many Negroes gave evidence of being unable to understand their real enemy as was evidenced in Watts where numerous small business owners were destroyed, however, the real enemy, the big corporations, were left undisturbed.

Lightfoot concluded his speech by saying that in order to get black power the Negro must share ownership in his place of employment. He stated that black power will be realized when a nationalization of our natural resources takes place, which cannot happen unless there is cooperation between peoples power and black power.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-38841

Chicago, Illinois
August 17, 1966

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PUBLIC APPEARANCES
OF PARTY LEADERS

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned
as above at Chicago, Illinois

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source is an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area.

F B I

Date: 8/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) *(CIR 21)*
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN-RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
(OO: NY)

Re Cleveland teletype, 8/9/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. One copy is being furnished New York, office of origin in this matter, and copies are also being forwarded to military intelligence agencies locally.

The following sources were used in the LHM:

CV T-1 is [REDACTED]

CV T-2 is [REDACTED]

CV T-3 is [REDACTED]

- 1 cc [unclear] 9-2-66*
3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 1) (RM)
3 - Cleveland
 (1 - 157-263 Possible Racial Violence)
 (1 - 157-748 Disturbance Beginning 7/18/66)
 [REDACTED] LEWIS ROBINSON)
 (1 - 100-26796 DCA)
 (1 - 100-17262 CP YOUTH)

EX - 117 17 AUG 12 1966

RSB/mln
(13)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.

DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 8/12/66

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: RDS/KL

~~CARBON COPY~~

77 AUG 31 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CV 100-27056

CV T-4 is [REDACTED]

CV T-5 is [REDACTED]

CV T-6 is [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because information from CV T-2 through CV T-6 could reasonably result in the disclosure of informants of continuing value and thereby compromise their future effectiveness.

The Agents who interviewed ~~Patrolman JESSE THOMAS~~ and FRED GIARDINI on 8/9/66 were SAs [REDACTED] and ROBERT S. BURGINS, Jr.

Information was set forth from CV T-4 [REDACTED] in the LHM that FRIEDA KATZ stated on 8/6/66 that she hopes to recruit a person into the CP in the near future who will be of assistance to the CP in exercising some influence in the civil rights movement. The person to whom she referred is [REDACTED] and he will continue to furnish any additional information developed concerning captioned matter.

"The Plain Dealer," Cleveland daily newspaper, on 8/10/66 carried a headline "Jury Blames Hough Riot on Professionals, Reds." This referred to a 17-page report released on the night of 8/9/66 by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the riots. On 8/10/66, Patrolman JOHN PATTON, who is in charge of Bureau of Special Investigations of Cleveland PD in the absence of Sgt. JOHN J. UNGVARY, advised that he was surprised to see such emphasis placed on communist involvement in the disturbances because, to the best of his knowledge, the information on which the Grand Jury based its findings regarding communist influence was limited to the testimony of JESSE THOMAS and FRED GIARDINI and to general comments by Sgt. UNGVARY.

The information from THOMAS and GIARDINI is included in the enclosed LHM. The information to which Sgt. UNGVARY testified regarding ROBINSON was substantially the same as that set forth in the characterization of LEWIS ROBINSON in the LHM. All of this information has been previously furnished the Bureau.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of the Grand Jury findings. This will be set forth, together with an analysis where appropriate, in the LHM currently under preparation captioned "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances."



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio

August 10, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEGRO

N.Y.

On August 9, 1966, Patrolmen Jesse Thomas and Fred Giardini, Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, were interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning their knowledge of captioned matter. It is noted that these officers served in an undercover capacity for the Police Department from about June of 1965 until their identities were disclosed on August 2, 1966, after testifying before a Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the recent racial disturbances in Cleveland. They were both members of the Communist Party (CP) Youth Club and W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) in Cleveland at the time their identities became publicly known.

A characterization of DCA is attached.

OK'd
N.Y.
Jesse Thomas advised that on June 24, 1966, while the CP National Convention was in session in New York, the Ohio delegation, of which he was a member, read news items of racial disturbances in Cleveland. He said that Philip Bart, Chairman of the Ohio CP, considered sending his assistant, Anthony Krchmarek, back to Cleveland because of these disturbances, but did not do so. He stated that no mention was made of what action Krchmarek would have been expected to take if he had gone back to Cleveland.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-44 2529-1951

ENCLOSURE

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~ (U)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Thomas stated that the Ohio delegation discussed the racial disturbances and as it appeared from news reports that Lewis G. Robinson, operator of a community center known as the Jomo "Freedom" Kenyatta House (JFK), 8801 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, was receiving a large share of the blame for the disturbances, Jesse Thomas and Frieda Katz were instructed to see if they could be of any help. Thomas stated that Frieda Katz is a member of the Ohio CP State Committee and was also a delegate to the National CP Convention.

Thomas stated that as he is a Negro himself, it was suggested that he make the contact with Robinson. Thomas contacted Robinson telephonically on June 26, 1966, and was invited to a meeting at the JFK House on June 27, 1966. Thomas stated that although this meeting was supposedly held for the purpose of discussing the recent racial disturbances, it turned out to be a meeting at which the speakers talked about a recent black unity meeting in Detroit, Michigan, and the speakers were all strong supporters of black nationalism.

After the meeting, Thomas told Robinson that he represented the CP and wanted to know if the CP could assist Robinson. Robinson replied that his followers were supporters of the black nationalist philosophy, did not believe in integration, and therefore it would be impossible to cooperate with the CP as a unit. He said, however, that Negro members of the CP or any other organization could participate in JFK activities, and he would accept financial support from anyone.

Thomas stated that he subsequently contacted Robinson by telephone and asked him to stop by the DCA headquarters which was located in the Negro Hough area. He said that on July 14, 1966, Robinson did come to the DCA office and talked with Thomas and four other DCA members who were there. Thomas stated that since the DCA was working on a summer project in the Hough area at the time, they discussed the possibilities of coordinating their work in the fields of police brutality, housing and jobs with the work of Robinson's group. Thomas stated that Robinson again pointed out that only Negroes could work with him as white

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~ (U)

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~ (U)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

people were unacceptable to Robinson's group. Thomas stated that it was agreed that some joint efforts might be made in the fields mentioned above. He stated there was no discussion of CP or DCA Marxist philosophy with Robinson.

Thomas stated that the Hough area riots began on July 18, 1966, just a few days after the above meeting, and there was no further contact between DCA or CP people and Robinson, to his knowledge, and they did not actually engage in any joint activities.

Concerning Robinson, Thomas stated that it is his opinion that Robinson is an extreme opportunist who would take advantage of any offer which might benefit himself or his group. He said that Robinson would like to be a Cleveland City Councilman under the present governmental structure and would also like to be head of a black nationalist government setup in the Negro community if that opportunity presented itself. He said that, in other words, Robinson would grasp at anything to further himself and to keep his name in the forefront.

Thomas stated that the CP and the DCA did not take an active part in the racial disturbances, to the best of his knowledge.

Thomas also advised that Philip Bart had told him that the CP wanted to get out a leaflet on police brutality in the June, 1966, racial disturbances in the Superior Avenue area. He stated that he recalls seeing some leaflets on police brutality at DCA headquarters on July 18, 1966, the day the Hough riots started, but these leaflets were picked up by someone along with some other literature and taken from the headquarters. He said he did not read the leaflet himself and they were never distributed.

Thomas advised that Philip Bart had indicated to him that he was acquainted with Lewis Robinson. Thomas stated that apparently no working relationship existed between them however,

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - (U)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

because he, Thomas, had to work out his own way of getting in touch with Robinson when told by the CP to do so. Thomas stated that he did not know of any other contact between Robinson and CP people, other than that stated above.

Fred Giardini advised that he was not present at any of the above discussions and could add nothing to the remarks of Jesse Thomas concerning captioned matter. He stated that he knew of no active participation by the CP and DCA in the riots themselves.

~~LEWIS G. ROBINSON~~ *LEWIS* *OK*

In April, 1964, Lewis G. Robinson publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

CV T-1 advised during the period January-March, 1965, that meetings of a Negro rifle club were held regularly at the JFK House at that time. He stated that instructions were given in judo and the handling of rifles and that discussions at the meetings concerned guerrilla warfare tactics; hatred of whites, and the coming revolution by Negroes in this country. He stated that Lewis G. Robinson was frequently in attendance at meetings of the rifle club and the two principal leaders of the club had indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). *MACS*

A characterization of RAM is attached.

In his application for Federal employment dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with communist organizations, Lewis G. Robinson replied, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Boston in 1950."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - (U)

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~ (U)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sergeant John J. Ungvary, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised in November, 1965, that Lewis Robinson was among those arrested by police on November 14, 1965, during a disturbance at a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) public social function.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In July, 1966, CV T-2 and CV T-3 advised that Lewis Robinson attended one or two public forums and social functions sponsored by the SWP during the past year in Cleveland, but is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP.

CV T-4 advised on August 8, 1966, that during a discussion with Frieda Katz on August 6, 1966, concerning the recent Hough riots and the civil rights movement generally, she stated that the CP had nothing to do with the riots, either in the instigation of them or participation in them. She said that the DCA youth lived in the Hough area, because they intended working in that area, but they likewise had nothing to do with the riots, other than to assist a few of those persons injured in the riots. ON 12

Frieda Katz stated that the CP would like to get into the civil rights movement, but so far has been unsuccessful because the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and similar type organizations, shy away from the CP and known CP members. She said that getting into the civil rights movement is a principal aim of the CP and she hopes to recruit a person in the CP in the near future who will be of assistance to the CP in exercising some influence in the civil rights movement in the Cleveland area.

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~ (U)

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~ (U)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 9, 1966, CV T-5 advised that an Ohio CP State Board meeting was held on August 3, 1966. The source stated that a question was raised as to why the Hough area was chosen for DCA summer project since there was little possibility of accomplishing anything there due to the lack of Negro organizers to work in the area. Wallace Kaufman, a member of the Ohio CP State Committee, stated that he had instructed DCA workers to move out of the Hough area during the racial disturbances. He said that the State CP Board had not been kept advised of what was going on at the DCA project and what their plans were.

CV T-6 advised on August 3, 1966, that on the evening of August 2, 1966, Philip Bart, Frieda Katz, Wallace Kaufman and other Ohio CP leaders discussed the disclosure by news media that Jesse Thomas and Fred Giardini were actually undercover police officers and had testified on that date before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the racial disturbances. According to the source, these CP leaders were puzzled as to what information Thomas and Giardini could give to the Grand Jury concerning CP and DCA involvement in the racial disturbances that would be significant enough to justify disclosing their identities as police officers.

CV T-6 stated that he knew of no actual participation by the CP or DCA in the racial disturbances.

The sources referred to in this memorandum and in the attached characterizations have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

(1)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader" from Havana.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described

APPENDIX

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(2)

as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

APPENDIX

- 9* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio

August 10, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 9, 1966, Patrolmen Jesse Thomas and Fred Giardini, Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, were interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning their knowledge of captioned matter. It is noted that these officers served in an undercover capacity for the Police Department from about June of 1965 until their identities were disclosed on August 2, 1966, after testifying before a Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the recent racial disturbances in Cleveland. They were both members of the Communist Party (CP) Youth Club and W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) in Cleveland at the time their identities became publicly known.

A characterization of DCA is attached.

Jesse Thomas advised that on June 24, 1966, while the CP National Convention was in session in New York, the Ohio delegation, of which he was a member, read news items of racial disturbances in Cleveland. He said that Philip Bart, Chairman of the Ohio CP, considered sending his assistant, Anthony Krchmarek, back to Cleveland because of these disturbances, but did not do so. He stated that no mention was made of what action Krchmarek would have been expected to take if he had gone back to Cleveland.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

FBI

Date: 8/19/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

0-1 to SV 8/26/66
Date report w/RS.
Received 0-1 8/29/66
Let w/RS 8/29/66

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-8376)
RE: CIRM

REC-30

J. SHAW
T. J. [unclear]

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 6/22/66,
captioned as above (no cc Chicago).

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies, for New York 3 copies and for Chicago 1 copy of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are
NY 1190-S* and [redacted] of WFO set out in report
of SA [redacted] 7/19/60 at WFO re: "KLC; IS-C."

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Information referred to in the enclosed LHM

was [redacted]

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE 1-9220sk REC 30

100-412-27-1952

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
- (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6370)

10 AUG 22 1966

INT. SEC.

- (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
- (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
- (ANDREW YOUNG)

AGS:cmp
CC (100-)

1cc of enc. to Dear, [unclear]
8/22/1966

346 r/s
57 AUG 25 1966

Approved: JKP csr
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

AT 100-6670

b7D

Dissemination of information furnished by
[redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this
source [redacted] and
dissemination of information furnished by this source to
unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in
jeopardizing his security.

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U)
because it contains information furnished by NY 1190-S*.
It is felt this classification is necessary in order not
to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in
furnishing information of this nature.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7D

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~

(U)

~~Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification~~

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R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1952

~~SECRET~~

(U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS



This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency. b7D

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~

(U)

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

~~SECRET~~

(U)

5

~~SECRET~~

(U)

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

~~SECRET~~

(U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1135

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1136

Serial 1953 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7

Page 6 ~ Duplicate;
Page 7 ~ Duplicate;
Page 85 ~ Duplicate;
Page 116 ~ Duplicate;
Page 117 ~ Duplicate;
Page 147 ~ Duplicate;
Page 204 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 8/19/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL **CONFIDENTIAL** (U)
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Classified by SP6 BTA/KR
Declassify on: OADR
10-23-84

APPROPRIATE
R/S WERE
SENT TO
FIELD
OFFICE(S)

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are
NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report
of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re: "NLG; IS-C." (U)

The checks referred to in the enclosed LHM
were enclosed in a letter dated 8/15/66 to MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR. from HARRY WACHTEL, the text of which letter
is the subject of a separate LHM.

Dissemination of information furnished by
[redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this
source [redacted]
dissemination of information furnished by this source to
unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in
jeopardizing his security.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because
it contains information furnished by NY 1190-S*. It is felt
this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize
the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information
of this nature.

- 1-922 Dsk. (100-1-922 Dsk. 1 enc. to RAO - PRODUCED (06)
3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) 8/22/66 REC-49
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM) pte. 1 RAO
(1 - 100-28289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

EX-102 AUG 22 1966

AGS:emp

77 AUG 29 1966

Approved: [Signature]
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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On August 18, 1966, a ~~confidential~~ source advised that on August 17, 1966 the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) received from HARRY WACHTEL

b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] care of HARRY H. WACHTEL, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

WACHTEL indicated the [redacted]
[redacted]

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HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York. *29 Split Rock Dr.*

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (C) (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (C) *Mrs. Harry H. Wachtel*

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. (C) *29 Split Rock Dr.
King Point
Long Island, N.Y.*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1966

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FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

15168

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/18/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau letter dated 7/15/66.

Pursuant to the request set forth in referenced Bureau letter of July 15, 1966, CG 5824-S* was recontacted on August 4, 1966, for the purpose of attempting to establish whether STOKELY CARMICHAEL and HARRY HAYWOOD were personally acquainted and if so, degree of such acquaintance. On recontact, CG 5824-S* advised that he had no firsthand information regarding this matter and that the source of his original information was JAMES E. JACKSON. Since his original discussion of CARMICHAEL and HAYWOOD, source has not had subsequent contact with JACKSON and he has had no further discussions on this matter with any other individual. Source advised, however, that he would be alert for any information regarding this matter and could possibly, in the future, make some direct inquiry regarding it. The above matter will be followed by Chicago and any pertinent information will be provided to the Bureau and interested offices.

- 1-922 Dct.
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Atlanta (RM)
 - 1 - Detroit (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735)
 - 1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 8-18-66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/1 - 8/5/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY mc b6 b7c

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REFERENCE: Report of SA DARWIN E. THORNTON dated 4/28/66
at Chicago.

Portions of attached report excised
according to court order and original
forwarded to National Archives

RE 5/19/77

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and
report CIRM matters within the Chicago Division.

This report is classified ~~secret~~ because it contains
information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source engaged
in furnishing information about racial matters in the United
States and communist influence therein. Also information
reported by NY 694-S*, CG 5824-S*, AT 1380-S*, and AT 1382-S*
in this report could conceivably compromise these highly sensi-
tive sources which would greatly jeopardize our nation's security.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/4 1/13/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 3/13/80

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SPECIAL AGENT
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1 - New York (100-153735) (Info)
4 - Chicago (100-41324)

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FIELD OFFICES

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16 AUG 22 1966

EX-102

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	DATE FORW: 8/26/66
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: RLS
How Fwd.	54 SEP 20 1966
By	ATB/7/24

Notations

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The names of those individuals mentioned in this report, for whom no characterization is set forth, have been checked through the Chicago indices without locating any pertinent subversive information, identifiable with these individuals, suitable for a characterization.

INFORMANTSSource

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Location

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A)

Characterization of DAVID CANTER
Characterization of MILT COHEN
Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY
Characterization of ERNICE DE CUIR
Characterization of LOU DISKIN
Characterization of EARL DURHAM
Characterization of ROZ DURHAM
Characterization of ISHMAEL FLORY
Characterization of CHUCK HARRIS
Characterization of HANK JENNINGS
Characterization of LEON JENNINGS
Characterization of JOYCE LIGHTFOOT
Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
Characterization of TED PEARSON
Characterization of BERTRAND PHILLIPS
Characterization of DANNY QUEEN
Characterization of AL RABY
Characterization of GUS SAVAGE
Characterization of EUGENE TOURNOUR
Characterization of JIM WEST
Characterization of HERBERT WRIGHT

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Characterization of JACK BURCH
Characterization of STOKLEY CARMICHAEL
Characterization of ERNEST DE MAIO
Characterization of GUS HALL
Characterization of JAMES JACKSON
Characterization of HENRY WINSTON

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Characterization of ~~DOROTHY~~ HAYES
Characterization of MARGE ROBINSON
Characterization of QUENTIN YOUNG

A) [redacted]

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A) [redacted]

Characterization of ERNEST DE MAIO
Characterization of NATE SHARPE
Characterization of RALPH TURNER

A) [redacted]

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Characterization of JOSH ALVES
Characterization of LESTER DAVIS
Characterization of BRENETTA HOWELL

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Characterization of WILBERFORCE JONES.
Characterization of CHARLES WILSON

A

Characterization of CORNELIUS COBBS

A)

Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY
Characterization of OTIS HYDE

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A

Characterization of OTIS HYDE
Characterization of SARAH JONES
Characterization of JOHN REINKE

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Orally to SA [redacted]
Characterization of CHRISTINE JOHNSON

A) [redacted]

Characterization of Reverend
JAMES BEVEL

A) [redacted]

Characterization of FRANKLIN ALEXANDER
Characterization of HUGH FOWLER
Characterization of MATTHEW HALLINAN

A) [redacted]

A) [redacted]

A) [redacted]

Orally to SA [redacted]
Characterization of OTIS HYDE

Orally to SA [redacted]
Characterization of ED HEISLER
Characterization of BEVERLY WULP
Characterization of DANIEL WULP

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Characterization of JIMMIE COLLIER
Characterization of SOL GOLDEN
Characterization of EARL SILBAR

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A) [REDACTED]

Characterization of WILLIAM
TERNISPEDE

Characterization of ERIC and ANN
KINDBERG

Characterization of ERIC and ANN
KINDBERG
Characterization of CORDY T. VIVIAN

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Characterization of BILL APPLEHANS
Characterization of CAROLYN BLACK
Characterization of SOL GOLDEN
Characterization of CHUCK HARRIS
Characterization of DENNIS MAZER
Characterization of MARY SMITH
Characterization of RODNEY STEPHEN

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Characterization of WILLIAM T. BAIRD
Characterization of TIM BLACK
Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY

Characterization of TIM BLACK

Characterization of JIMMIE COLLIER

Characterization of ERNEST DE MAIO

Characterization of SAM GOLD

Characterization of HANK JENNINGS

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Characterization of CHRISTINE JOHNSON

Characterization of CHRISTINE JOHNSON

Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON

Characterization of BERTRAN PHILLIPS

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Characterization of BENJAMIN SOLOMON

Characterization of CORDY T. VIVIAN

Characterization of CORDY T. VIVIAN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Office: Chicago

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100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-7/4/81*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *8/13/86*

CP of Illinois leaders at state and lower level meetings discussed CP policy on civil rights movement and stressed need for unity among civil rights groups; called for state funds for public housing and public works; and urged CP members to support MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement in Chicago. A decisive CP program in 1966 was to revive Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and through it organize the unorganized and mobilize this force with the civil rights movement. CP members are currently active in NALC. At direction of CP of Illinois Chairman, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a new CP club was organized to work in civil rights movement. As of 7/66, the CP program to penetrate and influence this civil rights movement was to work through this club toward moving CP people into various civil rights groups. Some CP members observed at Civil Rights Rally, 3/12/66. Copies of "The Worker" and reprints of its articles distributed at civil rights affairs. LIGHTFOOT wanted W.E.B. DuBois Clubs (DCC) activity around tenants councils, petitions for rent control, etc. He desired four people to work in connection with KING's movement, utilizing DCC West Side Freedom Center as headquarters. DuBois Clubs at national convention stressed "black political power". DuBois Clubs is considered integral part of civil rights movement and is seeking support of civil rights groups in a DuBois Clubs rally in Washington, D.C., 8/66, protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam war. (U)

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CG 100-41324

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) mentioned in this report has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

African American Heritage Association (AAHA)
Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated (FAI)
Nation of Islam (NOI)
Progressive Labor Party (PLP)
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEFI)
Washington Park Forum (WPF)
Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch (SWP)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

- 1.) Plans, etc., made at district and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

[a. CP of Illinois State Board Meetings] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

On April 15, 1966, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held to discuss the civil rights movement. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT opened the meeting indicating that what Chicago needed was for the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement to develop a program that clarifies the objectives of the civil rights movement. They must review the slogans and make them meaningful to the people. He said there are three categories that need examination. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

The first category is things that should be done from day to day. These issues involve housing, welfare, and other general aspects. They must set up instruments to process the problems of the people in the community. They should also establish some form of help to the unemployed and with the help of the trade unionists process the grievances that the people in the community have in connection with aid to dependent children, welfare, etc. That is, they should expand their general slogans of ending slums to set up some structure by which people can come to them and have their grievances processed. The structure should include membership organizations, membership cards, and an approach to solving the immediate problems of the ghettos. ~~XX~~ (U)

The second category is the establishment of community centers, much like that established in the East Garfield area, Chicago. The same united front center approach should be utilized in the Chicago Lawndale area and south side area as in the East Garfield area. If the CP could influence them into extending these community type councils all over Chicago, it would make the struggle city-wide. At the same time steps must be taken to strengthen the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCCO). ~~XX~~ (U)

Third, there should be a clarification on certain immediate goals. There should be projected some achievable practical problems and their solution. There should be no head-on confrontation with the DALEY machine (Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY of Chicago), but rather a statesmanlike approach which would welcome DALEY into the fight. LIGHTFOOT said it is necessary to project broad public works projects to expand job opportunities for all. In this regard, he said we must keep in mind the burning necessity of the organization of the unorganized in developing stronger ties in the trade union movement. He said this concept which had been projected by JIM WEST at the last Board meeting should be the CP's main contribution. ~~XX~~ (U)

JIM WEST indicated that the CP must develop a program to keep the movement intact if the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) should decide to pull out. ~~XX~~ (U)

WEST discussed the position taken by the steel unions on the state income tax as a springboard for conducting the fight on slums. If we can convince the civil rights movement that the fight against slums requires an all-around attack against the "JIM

~~(S)~~ (U)
CG 100-41324

CROW" system, including programs already outlined by the trade union movement, we can move the labor movement closer to the civil rights movement. This work means a more specific approach to political problems in Chicago. WEST continued that the CP must develop in the civil rights movement a research program that explores all the problems. This research program should present a plan for a city-wide attack against slums. It should also consider a city-wide conference, in the near future, of labor and civil rights groups, projecting this program for Chicago. ~~(S)~~ (U)

During this meeting, it was stated, in connection with projecting the program for the organization of the unorganized, this proposal was a very good one and could help re-establish the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wanted to be introduced formally to TIM BLACK the leader of the NALC, so that the project could be discussed with him. HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the State Board in attendance, related that BLACK had been contacted and was interested in the project. ~~(S)~~ (U)

EARL DURHAM, also a State Board member in attendance, indicated that one of the problems was trying to develop an approach for the progressive labor forces that would enable them to play a more significant role in shaping the decisions being made by the top labor leadership in regards to the civil rights movement. ~~(S)~~ (U)

LIGHTFOOT indicated he would try to develop a relationship with AL RABY, convenor of the CCCO, in order to put forth certain suggestions. LIGHTFOOT then indicated that the CP needed to establish a method of operation by which CP members involved in the civil rights movement could be coordinated. He indicated the first step was the establishment of a new club under EARL DURHAM's leadership and finding places for these people in the civil rights movement. The other area, according to LIGHTFOOT, was for DURHAM to be the hub of influence, particularly with AL RABY and if possible Reverend JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC. He said the CP people active in the civil rights movement will accept the decisions and the programs advocated by RABY without challenging their origin. LIGHTFOOT wanted HERBERT WRIGHT to establish the same type of contact with TIM BLACK, head of the NALC. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/18/66)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TLU

On May 31, 1966, during a meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the Board, delivered a report on his attendance at the NALC convention held in Baltimore, Maryland. His report noted that JAMES JACKSON of the CP, USA National Office had attended the meeting as a representative of the press as had GEORGE MEYERS, a CP member of Baltimore. He reported that this meeting had been considered successful and was run with a firm hand by A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH. RANDOLPH refused to support the resolution opposing the war in Vietnam and this resolution was defeated on the floor of the convention. ~~SS~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 6/1/66)] ~~SS~~ (U)

On June 14, 1966, during a CP of Illinois State Board meeting, a report was given regarding the NALC. It was reported that the NALC was trying to "get off the ground"; that they had accepted the idea of organizing the unorganized. They were meeting on June 19, 1966, to discuss this campaign. TIM BLACK reportedly did not think it wise to go into the CCCO to launch this campaign. ~~SS~~ (U)

It was indicated that the problem had become complicated because the Industrial Union Division; AFL-CIO (IUD), had also developed a committee to discuss the position of the unorganized. The problem was how to get them together. ~~SS~~ (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT indicated that the goal must be for NALC to act as a "gadfly but not as the organizer" since it does not have the resources. ~~SS~~ (U)

Regarding the problem of the SCLC, the necessity for a fight for a unified program was indicated. It was said that MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement was split too far nationally. LIGHTFOOT wanted the CP to get a discussion together in order to unify this movement. ~~SS~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 6/16/66)] ~~SS~~ (U)

A source related that as of July, 1966, the current CP of Illinois program to penetrate and gain influence in the civil rights movement in Chicago was to work through the newly organized CP club, the Lorraine Hansberry Club, and attempt to work CP people into the various civil rights groups in Chicago. The objective of this program is to ultimately place CP people in a position where the CP can influence and control these organizations. ~~SS~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/3/66)] ~~SS~~ (U)~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b. Meetings of and Expressions by CP of
Illinois Leadership

On February 17, 1966, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois Professional Section held in Chicago, LOU DISKIN gave a report on the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement. His report explained why KING chose Chicago as his point of concentration; noted that the civil rights movement had transformed, i.e.; Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was out; and the Students for Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) was changing emphasis and was more on economic issues now; a main objective was to strengthen SCLC and the labor movement; that SCLC was working closely with the CCCO but would overshadow the CCCO. He said the SCLC will work on the west side and north side; that they were conducting a discussion of non-violence and seeking out leaders of all groups; that all mass and professional organizations have a role in this movement, which he felt may overlap with the aims of the peace movement. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

DISKIN urged all to discuss with their clubs what organizations each member is active in and also to discuss how they could tie up with the KING movement so that its activity could be co-ordinated. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[(CG T-3, 2/28/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

In February, 1966, several CP of Illinois leaders met to discuss activity of the DCC West Side Freedom Center which was engaged in civil rights work on Chicago's west side. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wanted HERBERT WRIGHT to work with CHUCK HARRIS, Chairman of the West Side DCC, for the purpose of moving activity around the tenants council, petitions for rent control, etc. LIGHTFOOT desired that there be three or four people working as a nucleus including SYLVIA WOODS, also a CP member, to work in connection with the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement and utilizing the West Side Freedom Center as headquarters. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 3/3/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

On March 21, 1966, a meeting was held of certain CP of Illinois leaders to discuss the problem of two Negroes running for the State Senate in the 24th District of Chicago. It was agreed that the Negro civil rights leaders should select one of the two candidates in order to avoid a split; and further, it was

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

decided that they should persuade AL RABY of the CCCO to agree with this position. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/23/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

In mid-April, 1966, JIM WEST wanted to see to it that the NALC would assume the task of organizing the unemployed and would fight for the "bread and butter issues" for the unorganized because he felt that the NALC could emerge as a leading factor in the civil rights struggle in Chicago.

[(CG T-4, 4/14/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On April 15, 1966, a CP of Illinois meeting was reportedly held at CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's house regarding the civil rights movement. It was reported that LIGHTFOOT spoke of a need for clarity in MARTIN LUTHER KING's civil rights program. LIGHTFOOT felt KING was overlooking the day-to-day needs of the people in the ghetto. He felt that it was OK to organize the tenants but they should also consider the organization of grievance committees in large buildings and develop community councils as well as going into some of the basic problems which are facing the people in the ghetto. According to LIGHTFOOT, the ghettos include the unemployed, under-employed, low-paid, and unorganized. LIGHTFOOT felt that the "bread and butter issues" in the ghetto should be stressed and he felt that as an immediate goal they should write an open letter to Mayor DALEY, thanking him for his efforts to eliminate slums; they should hail DALEY in all his efforts to solve the problems of slums and housing; and recognizing that the problem of housing could not be settled without federal and state aid, there should be a meeting with Governor KERNER requesting state funds for housing, public works, etc. ~~S~~ (U)

Concerning funds for public works, LIGHTFOOT felt that this could be done because funds are available and the need does exist. He felt this would lead to some independent action and would develop independent political action. ~~S~~ (U)

JIM WEST reportedly wanted the Party to propose a city-wide conference to project these ideas and see if the heads of labor would support a drive to organize the unorganized workers in Chicago. WEST felt that it was necessary for the CP to have a public relations job to develop the various segments of the civil rights movement in Chicago. ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

It was learned that the group had discussed the differences which exist among civil rights forces in Chicago, the lack of initiative on the part of AL RABY of the CCCO; and they reportedly discussed the possibility of sitting down and attempting to unify these people. ~~X~~ (U)

LIGHTFOOT wanted to establish contact with certain civil rights leaders in Chicago. Plans reportedly were made to meet specifically with TIM BLACK of the NALC in an effort to reactivate the NALC. ~~X~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/21/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

During the early part of April, 1966, the CP of Illinois leadership met, at which time CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT discussed the general problems regarding Negro-white unity. He expressed dissatisfaction with the CP nationally in the struggle against white chauvinism. He cited several examples throughout the country wherein the CP failed to take the initiative in the Negro Struggle. ~~X~~ (U)

LIGHTFOOT spoke of CHUCK HARRIS, leader of the DCC on Chicago's west side, and said HARRIS was one of the key people in this area. LIGHTFOOT noted that white comrades working for HARRIS were repelled by his glorified self-image and ambitious drive. He said, however, that there must be ways found to work with HARRIS because he reflects the general problem in winning Negro recruits to the CP. ~~X~~ (U)

It was agreed that in spite of HARRIS' weakness, he had done outstanding united front work and he won the respect of the civil rights forces on Chicago's west side. ~~X~~ (U)

LIGHTFOOT proposed a CP group to work under the leadership of EARL DURHAM consisting of the following individuals: ~~X~~ (U)

[
EARL DURHAM
JOSH ALVES
CHUCK HARRIS
JOYCE LIGHTFOOT
ROSE SIMPSON
BERTRAND PHILLIPS
ERNEST DE CUIR
]

~~X~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

He suggested that the contents of this group should be Marxist-Leninist and they should constitute the perspective for organizing a bigger group which would discuss political and ideological problems. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/4/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

In mid-May, 1966, the CP of Illinois leadership was concerned about the CP's program to work with NALC. Regarding this matter, the CP leadership was unhappy with RALPH TURNER's work in the NALC and they wanted to work on a new program. The CP desired to find someone to co-ordinate this program who could give assistance to TIM BLACK. ~~S~~ (U)

The CP leadership discussed the Negro forces in Chicago in general. They felt there were all kinds of Negro forces that could be put to work on both the north and west side of the city, but there was no one presently capable of tying these forces together. It was noted that on the south side in particular, the potential Negro forces were very good but no one was guiding them or doing anything to get the best from them. ~~S~~ (U)

The CP leadership recognized numerous CP people in the Hyde Park area but, according to JIM WEST, there was an ideological failure of the Party and the Party, therefore, was not in a leadership position of the Negro masses there. It was decided that it was going to be necessary to see to it that the Party took some steps to concentrate on non-Party forces in these areas in order to mobilize them and get them working and co-ordinated, from a Party point of view, on political activities, especially around the campaign of one individual who was running for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate. While it was originally felt that JIM WEST could be sent in to work with these Negro forces, it was later decided that they would talk to MILTON COHEN, a CP of Illinois State Board member, and try to get him to agree to contact these forces on the south side, particularly non-CP people. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 5/16/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On June 7, 1966, a special CP meeting was held in Chicago which included a visitor, HENRY WINSTON, a CP, USA functionary from the National Office of New York City. This meeting was held to bring WINSTON up to date on the civil rights movement in Chicago. A report was given on the civil rights

~~SECRET~~ (U)

movement relative to the strength and weaknesses of the various organizations; the successes and failures of the civil rights movement. The report generally pointed out the weaknesses of the CCCO representing 35 civil rights organizations in Chicago, and the strength of the SCLC which had a full-time staff. The key point was the lack of unity in the civil rights movement. The report stressed the need for a unified movement. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

CAROLYN BLACK, a CP member and staff worker for the SCLC, indicated that she does not wish to comment on how it looks from her area (SCLC) but, she said, the SCLC has been busy trying to organize a unit in the slums. She related that they had broken down the west side unit into several areas: Garfield Park; Lawndale; North Lawndale; Near North Side; etc. She explained that each of these areas was attempting to establish organizations, building by building. She said there were groups of tenants who would be able to process grievances with the landlord and also would become involved in other community problems. She felt that it was a positive move and, except for the fact that there was not a unified program as yet, there was organizational work going on. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

HENRY WINSTON asked BLACK's opinion on what it would take to do away with slums and she discussed the population in given areas, etc., and estimated it would take billions of dollars. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Several speakers, including CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, stressed the need for a united front in the civil rights movement and HERBERT WRIGHT concluded the meeting by likewise emphasizing the need for a united front. He felt the struggle for unity was decisive and he felt that it was in this direction that the Party needed to make its contribution to the civil rights movement. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 6/8/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

In early July, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in a discussion regarding the CP's position on the inner struggle going on within the civil rights movement, indicated that the CP could not join up with either of the extremes in this movement. One extreme being headed by MARTIN LUTHER KING and the other by individuals like STOKELY CARMICHAEL of SNCC. According to LIGHTFOOT, the CP's position on this must be respectable and, therefore, the Party must find occasion to criticize KING which would give them the opportunity to criticize more strongly "the left tendencies in the civil rights movement". ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/5/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 2, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and his wife departed Chicago for Los Angeles, California, where LIGHTFOOT planned to attend the national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which was taking place in July in California. It was the opinion of several CP of Illinois leaders that LIGHTFOOT should not have left Chicago at this time but should have stayed in Chicago to take care of local matters. It was reported that most of the CP of Illinois leaders agreed LIGHTFOOT should have stayed in Chicago to participate in the MARTIN LUTHER KING integration drive in Chicago which was to climax the second week of July and that the National Office should have sent someone else to cover the NAACP convention in Los Angeles. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/3/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

In connection with the civil rights rally held at Soldiers Field in Chicago on July 10, 1966, JIM WEST, a leading CP of Illinois functionary, claimed that he had written a seven-page story about the affair which he sent to "World News", a weekly publication by "Izvestia", the daily evening newspaper which is the official organ of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He also sent an article to "New Aids", official newspaper of the CP of India, and an article for "The Worker." ~~SECRET~~ (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

WEST's assessment of the rally stressed two important factors: 1) Unity, regardless of individual points of view, noting that all the organizations involved in the movement were present; and 2) Labor, noting that the trade unions were well represented including some leading trade unionists who spoke. According to WEST, although the demands made by KING were all middle class demands, the success of the rally and the above important factors were hopeful signs. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/11/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

c. CP of Illinois State Convention

The CP of Illinois State Convention was held in Chicago June 4-5, 1966. One subject discussed at length was the draft resolution on the Negro question which was being given for the CP, USA National Convention scheduled for the end of June in New York. The resolution dealt with the technical problems of the movement. It stressed the Negro-labor alliance. The resolution indicated the status of the Negro people in this country and it

dealt with several ideological questions: the link between civil rights and peace, white chauvinism, Negro nationalism, the right to self-defense, the role of white liberals in the civil rights movement, and the role of the CP.

~~(U) SECRET~~

Various delegates discussed the various facets of the resolution. Emphasized was the struggle against white chauvinism; open occupancy; struggle against factionalism in the leadership of the CP movement; struggle to prevent mass exodus of whites from integrated neighborhoods; etc.

A summation of the discussions indicated that the delegates at this state convention endorsed the main line of the draft resolution, that being an estimate of the current civil rights movement; a stress on Negro-labor alliance; the status of the Negro people in the United States; and the ideological questions contained in the resolution. The criticisms of the panel were that the role of white communists and progressives in white communities needed elaboration. The estimate about tokenism under capitalism needs evaluation. (i.e., Negro progress other than tokenism is doubtful under capitalism). There need be deeper estimates of the significance of Watts and Reverend KING's movement; more evaluation on guaranteed annual income and should include the organization of the unorganized for the north.

(CG T-1, 6/6-7/66) ~~(U)~~

During the CP of Illinois State Convention held in Chicago June 4-5, 1966, HENRY WINSTON of the CP, USA, spoke about the CP movement. He said that in the South where Negroes are in the majority not a single Negro had been elected to any political offices such as Lieutenant Governors, Attorney Generals, etc. because legal and extra legal terror prevents them from voting, much less running for these offices. He charged that if the United States is to succeed in its new-colonialism, it has to put on a hypocritical show of no segregation in government and try to show "only such struggle as exists between black and white masses". He charged that the failure to achieve equality for the Negro is to endanger democracy. He said the struggle in SNCC shows the impatience of the Negro to achieve these goals; that CARMICHAEL of SNCC would help the Negro achieve not integration but political power. He said that with such power the later integration of whites into that power structure would take place if the whites want integration. WINSTON said that the sharing of power by Negro

~~SECRET~~ (U)

and whites is necessary and that for a strong coalition the CP must discuss with SNCC their policy and they must help unify this group.

[CG T-5, 6/15/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

During the CP of Illinois State Convention in Chicago June 4-5, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke of the historical background in the struggle for civil rights and human dignity in America dating back to the American Revolution. He said the civil rights movement today is being joined by peace movements, noting that in the past these forces fought separately. He stated that it has taken a long time for the civil rights movement to realize that one cannot win civil rights within the framework of a war-oriented economy. He said it has taken the peace movement a long time to realize that one cannot win peace with the foreign policy that supports governments which abrogate human freedom and civil rights. LIGHTFOOT discussed many forms of activity in the civil rights struggle that have emerged and he warned all to remember the threat of fascism which still exists in the United States today. He stated that while neo-fascism was hurt in the defeat of GOLDWATER for United States President, the "cancer has not been cured" and the right-wing element is still active.

LIGHTFOOT noted the good work being done by some CP people. He stated that now is the time that the old must now listen to youth and give them the rights to a few mistakes. He pointed out that the CP must have confidence in the work which it is doing; without a strong CP there would be no revolution of the civil rights problem in the United States. He continued that the CP must become identified with human suffering and it must develop a greater class consciousness leading to the organization of the unorganized.

[(CG T-6, 6/7/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

d. CP of Illinois Club Meetings

On March 25, 1966, during a meeting of representatives from the CP of Illinois Industrial Clubs, regarding the civil rights struggle in Chicago, JIM WEST, Executive Secretary of the CP of Illinois, spoke. He discussed the work being done by the

~~(U) SECRET~~

CP. He indicated that leaders of the CP of Illinois had met with the leaders of various civil rights and peace groups and that these organizations have indicated that they were willing to accept the help of CP members. He said they have indicated that they were not interested in one's political thinking. WEST stated that the Party supports these various civil rights and peace groups and will give its wholehearted support to the groups. WEST discussed specifically the MARTIN LUTHER KING rally to be held in Chicago on March 12, 1966, and he urged all Party members to attend the affair. ~~(U)~~

~~[(CG T-3, 3/2/66)]~~ ~~(U)~~

On February 27, 1966, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois Hansborough Club, a report was given on a speech by JIM WEST at the CP Industrial Conference held February 25, 1966, regarding civil rights. ~~(U)~~

~~[(CG T-3, 3/2/66)]~~ ~~(U)~~

On March 10, 1966, during a meeting of the Patt Club, CP of Illinois, a report was given regarding a CP area meeting wherein it was stated that the next project of the unions is to organize the workers in the south; that the civil rights movement would be taken out of the hands of the middle class and put into the hands of the worker; and that this would give the CP a chance to move in and recruit new CP members. ~~(U)~~

~~[(CG T-7, 3/16/66)]~~ ~~(U)~~

On March 18, 1966, the Railroad Club of the CP of Illinois met, at which time ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member and the leader of the AAHA, announced the African Peace Rally under AAHA auspices to be held in April. He asked the CP Club to support this affair which would feature Reverend JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC. ~~(U)~~

~~[(CG T-4, 3/21/66)]~~ ~~(U)~~

On April 21, 1966, a meeting of a newly formed CP club, set up by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT to deal with the civil rights movement in Chicago, was held and the following were among those in attendance as members of the club: ~~(U)~~

- EARL DURHAM
- CHUCK HARRIS
- JOSH ALVES
- ROSIE SIMPSON
- JOYCE LIGHTFOOT
- LESTER DAVIS

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~(U) SECRET~~

Statements were read from a report given by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT at Syracuse University. It was pointed out that the civil rights movement in Chicago had been dragging its feet and that MARTIN LUTHER KING in Chicago had not really stimulated the civil rights movement. ~~S~~ (U)

JOSH ALVES stated that reports coming from the civil rights movement activity in Chicago do not express the feelings of the poor. He complained that the leadership was held by the middle and upper class people who fostered non-violent action. He said the poor people who are directly concerned with these problems are more militant and in his opinion the feelings of these people are that the civil rights movement at this time is getting nowhere in Chicago and that the only way this could change would be by having a more radical force of activity. ALVES said he feels that the low income class people are currently angry and ready to do anything that would further their cause. ~~S~~ (U)

LESTER DAVIS reported that the civil rights movement in Chicago has been lax in noting that following all demonstrations and protest marches last summer no plan of action was formulated to fill the vacuum that was created when these demonstrations lost force. ~~S~~ (U)

It was mentioned that the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement in the South was good in that it was recognized that there was a need for direct action to obtain a change. It was stated that there was no force in Chicago to lead the Negro in the movement. It was also mentioned that there may be a broader coalition with the individuals connected with the civil rights movement developed at a future date which would involve both CP and non-CP individuals. It was believed that in this manner an accurate estimate would be constantly available concerning the status of the civil rights movement in relation to all organizations connected with this movement. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-6, 4/21/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

[(Corroborating sources:)] ~~S~~ (U)

CG T-1, 4/21/66

CG T-8, 5/3/66)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

RLN:MJD

1.

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On May 11, 1966, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Industrial Club chairmen was held in Chicago, at which time JIM WEST gave the CP's views regarding the NALC. WEST stated that the CP feels that some effort should be made to get NALC back into operation. The CP feels that the NALC is the only organization that could play the proper role regarding labor people. WEST discussed certain aspects of the NALC and stated that in the past it was fighting discrimination only in labor unions but now it has changed its program and will fight discrimination in all phases of labor. ~~S~~ (U)

(CG T-9, 5/11/66)

(Corroborating source: ~~S~~ (U)
CG T-4, 5/20/66)

On May 13, 1966, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois Railroad Club a discussion dealt in part with the CP's program to work with the NALC in an effort to reactivate the organization. All members of the Railroad Club were urged to attend a CP caucus meeting to be held in the near future to deal with the matter. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-8, 5/18/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On May 22, 1966, during a meeting of the Lieber Club, CP of Illinois, the main discussion at the meeting was on the question of how the CP could be made effective and what the CP could do to further itself through the civil rights movement. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-10, 7/1/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On May 26, 1966, during a CP club meeting a discussion dealt with the draft of the resolution on civil rights which was to be presented at the CP, USA, National Convention in New York in June, 1966. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-6, 5/27/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

RLN:MJD

2.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On June 30, 1966, during a CP of Illinois Hansberry Club meeting the main discussion centered around the civil rights movement, particularly the lack of unity in the civil rights movement in Chicago. The conflict between MARTIN LUTHER KING's policy of nonviolence and CARMICHAEL's policy in SNCC advocating black power was discussed in detail. It was agreed that the CP clubs should study and discuss at subsequent meetings the ideological concept of black power and the SNCC position regarding this matter. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/1/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

e. General CP of Illinois Meetings

On May 6, 1966, a meeting of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago for the purpose of hearing a report in connection with the Chicago freedom struggle. HERB WRIGHT gave this report and pointed out that the struggle in Chicago has its problems and weaknesses. He attempted to point out the Party's role in the struggle and he gave the prospects for success. He reported that the CCCO, which is made up of 38 to 40 civil rights organizations in Chicago, is involved in the struggle; however, none of the organizations, according to WRIGHT, seem to have any labor or working class base. He pointed out that none of the groups have ever advanced the real "bread and butter issues" facing the workers. He felt that out of all the organizations in CCCO the NALC has the greatest potential. He reported that MARTIN LUTHER KING's role in SCLC at first held high promise of accelerating the freedom struggle and developing a united front; however, this has not materialized. He said the need for organizing the unorganized is the main issue in Chicago, and that the Party's role in the struggle was adequately expressed by GUS HALL in his pamphlet "Labor - The Key Force," which spelled out the lack of working class participation in the civil rights struggle. He pointed out that a program to organize the unorganized, the unemployed, and the under employed would motivate broad working class participation, there being 500,000 such people so involved in Chicago. A program of this magnitude would involve the labor movement and make an essential contribution toward victory. ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

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3.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

He said the "left forces" were challenged with part of the responsibility of activating such a program. ~~S~~ (U)

(CG T-4, 5/20/66)
(Corroborating sources:
CG T-11, 5/16/66
CG T-9, 5/11/66)

~~S~~ (U)

f. CP Caucus Regarding NALC

It was learned that during the latter part of April, 1966, a caucus of CP people met in New York to discuss the NALC and to plan action for getting resolutions passed at the forthcoming NALC Convention in Baltimore, Maryland. The caucus discussed the program to organize the unorganized and a program of promoting a one-hundred billion dollar slum removal program for the United States. ~~S~~ (U)

A representative of the CP of Illinois was present at this caucus. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/25/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

g. CP of Illinois Meeting Dealing
With "The Worker"

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

A source related that on February 5, 1966, during the annual celebration of "The Worker" held by the CP of Illinois in Chicago, approximately 300 people were in attendance, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was one of the principal speakers. LIGHTFOOT stated that he wanted to emphasize one point and that is that everyone must support the civil rights movement to end slums and discrimination. He talked about MARTIN LUTHER KING's struggle in Chicago and said that everyone must do everything possible to help him solve this problem of discrimination.

[(CG T-9, 2/21/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

RLN:MJD

4.

On February 20, 1966, during a conference of "The Worker" held in Chicago it was stated that a "The Worker Brigade" was to be organized to be sure that "The Worker" would be distributed at every civil rights affair and affairs of peace and labor organizations. It was said that 500 copies were to be sold and thousands of poverty fliers distributed at the MARTIN LUTHER KING festival on March 12, 1966, in Chicago. 53 subscriptions were to be given to leaders of civil rights and other mass movements. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-5, 3/25/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

B. Other Communist Groups

1.) African American Heritage Association (AAHA)

In April, 1966, leaflets were distributed announcing the African peace rally to be held April 17, 1966. The leaflet reflected the speakers as:

Reverend JAMES BEVEL of SCLC

CHRISTINE JOHNSON

ERNEST DE MAIO

ISHMAEL FLORY

[(CG T-12, 3/28/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

As of May, 1966, many of Chicago's south side CP members were members of AAHA and participated in AAHA affairs. The south side CP groups cooperated in some AAHA affairs, especially in affairs dealing with the Negro rights movement. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-12, 5/11/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

RLN:MJD

5.

~~(U)~~

The AAHA under the leadership of ISHMAEL FLORY has continued to press for improvements for the Negro race. AAHA stresses a study of Afro-American heritage and culture and under ISHMAEL FLORY's direction it continued to support the various civil rights groups in 1966 and has encouraged its members to participate in civil rights activity. AAHA, however, as an organization has done very little in the civil rights field in the past six months.

[(CG T-13, 7/28/66)]~~(U)~~

2.) W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

At a high level CP of Illinois meeting held in mid February, 1966, a report was entertained concerning the status of the DCA operations in Chicago. It was reported that the activities in Chicago centered around the west side club, which is a part of the SCLC complex on Chicago's west side. The name of the DCA club appears there with the United Front Committee, which is organizing activities within the East Garfield Park area, and the club has been active in organizing tenants' unions and securing jobs for young people under a youth program. One Du Bois club member is on the SCLC staff in the Lawndale area.~~(U)~~

[(CG T-1, 2/23/66)]~~(U)~~

On February 26, 1966, during a conference of the National Coordinating Committee of the DCA, emphasis was placed on the following points:~~(U)~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement was dealing with the real issue; his tenant union will organize along the same lines as labor unions and "there is cooperation between the two of us"; DCA needs to realize that it is an integral part of the civil rights movement but must be in better control of what is going on within the movement.~~(U)~~

[(CG T 14, 3/2/66)]~~(U)~~

~~(U)~~

CG 100-41324

RLN:MJD

6.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A source related that it was recently learned from one of the CP of Illinois leaders that the west side W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC) as of March, 1966, continued to be a part of the United Front Committee Organization active on Chicago's west side, generally organized and directed by SCLC personnel. The DCC is included in all activities; however, community discussion concerning the continuation of this association has centered around the controversial nature of CHUCK HARRIS, not generally liked within the community. Ideologically, as far as DCC is concerned, the community in the area is opposed to its exclusion from community activities. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/10/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On March 22, 1966, during a meeting of the Illinois CP State Board DYNAMITE HALLINAN, a national functionary of the DCA, reported to the CP State Board on the DCA. He discussed a "fight-back" in retaliation against attacks by Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH charging DCA as a CP front. HALLINAN related that the Attorney General's attack caused a positive reaction; that the membership has grown as a result of the attack. He explained that the DCA was preparing a brief asking support of the people to present to the court not only their (DCA) complaint against the citation but would include SNCC, civil leaders and other civil rights leaders. He explained that they were attempting to obtain a signature from MARTIN LUTHER KING regarding this citation. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/23/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On May 30, 1966, the Executive Council of the DCA met, at which time they discussed the agenda for the DCA National Convention to be held June 17-19, 1966, at Chicago. The agenda included a panel discussion on civil rights and minority problems. The discussions dealt with the various problems of Negro and minority youth and the future economic prospects of Negro and minority youth. Also discussed was the subject of tactics of organizing minority youth. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-15, 6/8/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

RLN:MJD

7.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On May 1, 1966, during the Chicago May Day affair MARY SMITH, identified as Secretary of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, gave a speech wherein she made a plea for assistance in the Negro struggle for civil rights.

(CG T-16, 5/2/66)
(Corroborating source:
CG T-5, 5/5/66)

~~S~~ (U)

During the DCA National Convention held in Chicago June 17-19, 1966, a civil rights and minority problem workshop was held under chairmanship of CHUCK HARRIS, the Community Field Director of DCA, and FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, the DCA National Chairman. The main theme of this workshop was that emphasis was to be changed from working for civil rights and integration from the way it had been done in the past to an emphasis on "black political power." An illustration of this theory was the efforts of certain powers from the Watts area to be incorporated and secede from the rest of the Los Angeles area. FRANKLIN put across the point that non-violence has its place but is not always the solution to the problem. He said the reason that no large scale riots occurred subsequent to the DEADWYER killing in Los Angeles was because they were not organized well enough to make sure that not only Negro people would be killed but also whites and that in the next riot, "not only Watts will burn but also Beverly Hills."

The general consensus of the minority caucus was that leadership of any minority area should be by the people of these areas even if the leadership is not always qualified.

During a workshop on the DCA summer project, it was pointed out that the DCA would sponsor a march on Washington scheduled for August 28, 1966. DCA would seek the support of civil rights and peace organizations to converge on Washington, D.C., on that date to insure the success of the demonstration. The theme of this march would be in the form of a protest against the United States involvement in Viet Nam and also grievances to be submitted regarding the poverty program.

(CG T-17, 6/21/66) ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

3. Washington Park Forum (WPF)

On June 12, 1966, during a meeting of the WPF, OTIS HYDE spoke on the Negro and the white man, wherein he lashed out at the Chicago Police Department, citing an incident wherein the police followed him and his wife. He said he does not expect to die naturally; he expects the white people to get the policemen to shoot him for trying to wake up the people at WPF. He talked about the history of the Negro slave and he spoke of violence and non-violence. ~~S~~ (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT also spoke at this affair. He said everyone knows he does not advocate violence because he had his day in court. He said he just finished writing his speech that he will present to the CP Convention in New York. He stated that in a few more weeks, he will speak at the NAACP Convention and he intends to wash their faces with the NAACP idea that they can get rights without the help of the Communists. He noted that it has been ten years and they still do not have rights. He said the only violence he believes in is that which is necessary to protect himself. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-18, 6/22/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

4. Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

Source related that during the past three months, the CBSWP had had no continuing program regarding the civil rights movement in Chicago. There have been no reports given at SWP meetings concerning the civil rights movement or organizations, and members of the CBSWP have not been known to become engaged in any demonstrations. CBSWP members sold copies of "The Militant" at the July 10, 1966, Martin Luther King rally in Chicago.

[(CG T-19, 7/13/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

"The Militant"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The CBSWP members have been selling Black Panther Party buttons and have been urging the organization of a Black Panther Party group in Chicago. An SWP member from Detroit spoke on the Black Panther Party at the Friday Night Socialist Forum on July 22, 1966. The CBSWP has placed Black Panther Party literature in local book stores.

[CG T-20, 7/29/66)]~~S~~ (U)

The Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party, was described in a booklet captioned "The Black Panther Party", published in New York City in June, 1966, as a political party organized in the South; formed by the Negroes of Lowndes County, Alabama. The movement, according to the publication, started in January, 1965, and is a political party independent of the Democratic and Republican Parties in areas where the Negro is a majority and is opposed to the Democratic Party on a national scale.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. War on Poverty Organization

In February, 1966, EUGENE TOURNOUR, who had been quite active in the civil rights movement and who had been working closely with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), met with RICHARD CRILEY, head of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR), and two representatives of the SCLC, Reverend JAMES BEVEL and Reverend CORDY VIVIAN. They met to discuss RICHARD CRILEY's recent dismissal from the War on Poverty organization on the West Side of Chicago. The group reportedly agreed to set up a preliminary structure which would agitate and attempt to prove that the War on Poverty organization on Chicago's West Side was under control of local political forces.~~S~~ (U)

[CG T-1, 2/28/66)]~~S~~ (U)

B. Freedom Festival, Chicago March 12, 1966

On March 12, 1966, the Freedom Festival was held at the Amphitheatre in Chicago. The following CP members were observed at the affair:

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

RLN:jmd

ARPAD BALLA
NATALIE MYERS
RANDY HOWARD
CHARLES WILSON
JESSE RICHARDS
ANNIE ALEXANDER
AL HANOVER
NATE SHARPE

100
C.P. MEMBER

LOU DISKIN remarked that they had no problems in selling "The Worker" at this affair and they should have brought more than 500 copies.

Outside the affair, one CP member was observed selling "The Worker".

[(CG T-9, 3/14/66)] (U)

A second source related that during the Martin Luther King rally in Chicago on March 12, 1966, ten CP members were observed in attendance:

LOU DISKIN
DANNY QUEEN
RAY PASSARELLI
GOBEL HUBBARD
DUTCH WAGNER
LESTER WICKSTROM
NATALIE MYERS
CHARLES SOTIS
JACK KLING
SUE KLING

Some of the CP people were observed distributing reprints of an article from "The Worker" including reprints written by "JIM WEST", Executive Secretary of the CP of Illinois, captioned "The Chicago Situation". The CP distributed around 4,000 copies of such reprints and sold at least 200 copies of "The Worker".

ARNOLD JOHNSON, a CP, USA, national functionary from New York City, and JIM WEST were observed entering the Amphitheatre where this rally was held.

[(CG T-11, 3/14/66)] (U)

CG 100-41324
RLN:jmd

~~SECRET~~ (U)

C. Political Campaign of
RICHARD NEUHOUSE

RICHARD NEUHOUSE was chosen by certain civil rights leaders to run for Illinois State Senator in June, 1966.

In early May, 1966, NEUHOUSE was reportedly invited to a meeting with EARL DURHAM, DAVID CANTER and ROZ DURHAM. This group reportedly explained to NEUHOUSE that his election was dead unless something was immediately done. NEUHOUSE agreed that he was a serious candidate and that he definitely wanted to win. CANTER indicated that NEUHOUSE did not know how to run a campaign and CANTER agreed to take the campaign reins if NEUHOUSE would so agree. NEUHOUSE agreed to take orders from CANTER and further agreed that he would be willing to accept the leadership of this group and work out what the group thought was best for his campaign. X (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/24/66)] X (U)

D. Racial Riots in
Chicago, July, 1966

Source learned that STANLEY LEVISON reportedly contacted ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director of SCLC, around mid-July, 1966, and pointed out to him that SCLC should not take a position wherein it appears SCLC is assuming too much responsibility for putting a lid on the Chicago riots. Rather, the blame should be placed on Mayor RICHARD DALEY of Chicago, that is, should be termed DALEY's riot and not SCLC's riot. LEVISON encouraged SCLC to sharply attack DALEY as it would cause him to lose Negro votes. Although SCLC reportedly was of the opinion that the rioters were really wild young kids supported by adults, LEVISON felt that a large section of the Chicago population, including part of the Negro middle class was not unhappy about the riots and feel that Chicago was getting what it deserved. LEVISON reportedly stressed the need to place the blame on DALEY or the blame would be placed on SCLC. He cautioned that SCLC could be placed in the embarrassing position of being blamed not for causing the riots, but for not stopping them when MARTIN LUTHER KING could have done so. It is therefore necessary to place the blame on DALEY for failing to do what was needed.

[(CG T-21, 7/10/66)] X (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

RLN:jmd

E. SCLC Sponsored Civil Rights
Rally, Chicago, Illinois, July 10, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 10, 1966, a mass rally under the auspices of SCLC was held at Soldier Field, Chicago, Illinois. The rally featured MARTIN LUTHER KING and consisted of speeches by KING and other religious leaders, followed by a march through Downtown Chicago to City Hall where KING ceremoniously placed his letter of demands on the door of City Hall. Approximately 24,000 people participated in the affair. The following were some of those recognized as participants: (Only individuals for whom subversive characterizations are available are included below.)

Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD
Reverend JAMES BEVEL
TIM BLACK
OSCAR BROWN, JR.
SOL GOLDEN
SAM GOLD
CHUCK HARRIS
DOROTHY HAYES
ED HEISLER
DENNIS MAZER
TED PEARSON
EARD SILBAR
GUS SAVAGE
BEN SOLOMON
EUGENE TOURNOUR
JIM WEST
BILL APPLEHANS
DANNY QUEEN
BEVERLY WULP
DAVID WULP

IL

The source continued that during the affair, leaflets were distributed under the auspices of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America advertising a march to Washington, D.C., August 27-28, 1966, to demand the government to take money which is being spent on the Viet Nam war and using it on the War on Poverty. According to this source, other literature was distributed calling for attendance at affairs opposing United States intervention in Viet Nam.

[(CG T-22, 7/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
RLN:jmd

~~(U)~~

A second source related that the following individuals were observed in attendance at the above rally on July 10, 1966, in Chicago:

WILLIAM TERNIPSEDE
JOHN REINKE
SARAH JONES

[(CG T-23, 7/14/66)] ~~(U)~~

~~(U)~~

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RLN:MJD

8.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Negro American Labor Council

In early April, 1966, HERB WRIGHT and RALPH TURNER, both CP members, reportedly met with TIM BLACK on the question of reviving the Chicago Chapter of NALC in order that NALC in Chicago could give some direction to the freedom movement. BLACK agreed to do whatever was feasible in this regard. He felt that they could issue a press release and work along with the Independent Labor Committee and project their ideas along with this committee. It reportedly was agreed that they would start working on this program. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/18/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

In mid April, 1966, it was reported that TIM BLACK met with one of the CP of Illinois leaders and at that time agreed to meet with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT to discuss the NALC program. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/21/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On April 17, 1966, TIM BLACK, at the invitation of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, met with LIGHTFOOT and several other CP members to discuss the question of reviving the NALC Chicago Chapter. It was pointed out that the basic program was to use the NALC to organize the unorganized and to mobilize this new force with the civil rights movement in Chicago. ~~S~~ (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT felt that this program was in agreement with the national policy of the NALC. He felt further that this program would possibly be the key to MARTIN LUTHER KING's success in Chicago. ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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9.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

It was agreed generally that the "bread and butter" issues or the economic issues were the key issues to the ghetto. LIGHTFOOT felt that if BLACK would get back into the movement with the NALC it would be possible to have the CCCO and the MARTIN LUTHER KING forces rally around the program. ~~S~~ (U)

No specific plans were made during this meeting to reactivate NALC. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/21/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

During the latter part of April, 1966, a member of the Illinois CP State Board reportedly met with TIM BLACK for the purpose of discussing a possible NALC program and methods of activating such a program through the CCCO. The essence of the program was to work through the NALC to organize the unorganized labor and to unite the labor movement with the civil rights movement. ~~S~~ (U)

TIM BLACK was receptive to this program and agreed that they would attempt to implement the program. He suggested a meeting to reactivate NALC and make plans to send Chicago delegates to the forthcoming National NALC Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, scheduled for the latter part of May, 1966. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 5/3/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On May 15, 1966, the reorganizational meeting of Chicago Branch NALC was held with about 22 people in attendance, including the following: ~~S~~ (U)

RALPH TURNER
NATE SHARPE
TIM BLACK
LEON JENNINGS
HANK JENNINGS
HERB WRIGHT
LEO SPARKS
CORNELIUS COBBS.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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10.

The agenda included a discussion of the National Convention to be held in Baltimore May 27-29, 1966. Six delegates were chosen to attend the convention, including HERB WRIGHT and TIM BLACK. ~~S~~ (U)

(CG T-4, 5/20/66)
(Corroborating source:
CG T-9, 5/25/66) ~~S~~ (U)

The National Convention of NALC was held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966. The Chicago Chapter was represented by six or seven delegates, including four CP members: ~~S~~ (U)

[RALPH TURNER
HERB WRIGHT
CAROLYN BLACK
RODNEY STEPHEN] ~~S~~ (U)

The Chicago delegation presented a report for the Convention's consideration, which sets forth a proposed program to improve the work and expand the activities of the NALC. The Chicago program principally proposed a program of organizing the unorganized, which included people residing within the ghetto in Chicago and involves one-half million people. It was stated that these one-half million people who were employed earn only about \$3,000 per year.

This program is entitled "A Suggested White Paper - The Other Chicago - The City's Employed Poor." A document was prepared regarding this program, principally by TIM BLACK, President of NALC, Chicago Chapter; however, prior to the time that the document was finalized, certain portions were reviewed and discussed by the CP of Illinois leadership, and they agreed with its contents generally. The program was adopted by the Convention.

(CG T-4, 6/1/66) ~~S~~ (U)

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11.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A source related that as of July, 1966, there was still no headquarters for the Chicago Chapter of NALC in Chicago; that the membership totaled only around 18 to 20 people. TIM BLACK is the acting chairman of the organization and as such the leading force in the organization. There are no other officers for the organization as such. The current CP members in the Chicago Chapter are: ~~(U)~~

[RALPH TURNER
HERB WRIGHT
RODNEY STEPHEN
NATE SHARPE] ~~(U)~~

TURNER and WRIGHT have been directed by the CP of Illinois to work with NALC in order to revive the organization. ~~(U)~~

The basic interest of the CP in NALC is to use the organization as a vehicle for the program of organizing the unorganized and mobilize this movement into the civil rights movement. Thus far the program has met with little success. ~~(U)~~

[(CG T-4, 8/1/66)] ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

B. Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

1) Background of SCLC

The Warren Avenue Congregational Church, 3101 West Warren Boulevard, serves as a main operating headquarters on a day-to-day basis for the SCLC in Chicago.

The south side SCLC activities are directed from offices maintained at 366 East 47th Street, Chicago.

The SCLC has been utilizing the address 123 West Madison Street, Chicago, for financial contributions. Also utilized as working area for SCLC is the third floor apartment space at 1550 South Hamlin Street, Chicago, rented for residence by MARTIN LUTHER KING and ANDREW YOUNG when they are in Chicago.

[(CG T-24, 5/4/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

The SCLC officers and Chicago staff employees are as follows:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - President -
Rev. ANDREW J. YOUNG - Executive Director
Rev. JAMES BEVEL - Director of Direct Action
JAMES ORANGE - Field Worker

Other persons assigned to SCLC Chicago project as of March, 1966:

Rev. JAMES BEVEL's wife, DIANE BEVEL
Rev. JESSE L. JACKSON
ERIC KINDBERG
Mrs. ANN KINDBERG
Rev. ALBERT L. SAMPSON

[(CG T-25, 3/10/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

Other officers and people working with SCLC:

CAROLYN BLACK advised Special Agents of the FBI on November 17, 1965, that she has volunteered her services to the SCLC in Chicago and spends most of her evenings working with SCLC.

JIMMIE COLLIER as of February, 1966, was one of the field staff workers employed by the SCLC in Chicago.

[(CG T-26, 2/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

As of May, 1966, MARY LOU ~~FINLEY~~ was described as a so-called subsistence worker with the SCLC in Chicago.

[(CG T-25, 5/5/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

GLORIA FRACTION as of April, 1966, was employed as a staff member of SCLC.

[(CG T-25, 4/27/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~RALPH HENRY~~ as of February, 1966, was a subsistence worker of SCLC in Chicago.

[(CG T-26, 2/16/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SUSIE HILL~~ and CLAUDIA KING, as of the fall of 1965, were working with the SCLC project in Chicago, according to an article in the Chicago "Daily News", a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of February 12, 1966.

JESSE JACKSON, as of April, 1966, had been very active in the Chicago Freedom Movement (CFM), affiliated with the SCLC in the Kenwood and Englewood areas.

[(CG T-29, 4/5/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

✓ CHARLES LOVE, as of June, 1966, was a staff worker with SCLC in Chicago.

[(CG T-26, 2/16/66)] X (U)

MOLLIE ~~MARTINDALE~~, BEVERLY SHAFFER and DIANE ~~SMITH~~, as of January, 1966, were affiliated with the SCLC Freedom Movement.

[(CG T-24, 1/66)] X (U)

CORDY T. VIVIAN, as of March, 1966, was Director of Fellowships and Internships at the Urban Training Center for Christian Missions in Chicago, Illinois. The SCLC has been using the Urban Training Center as a resting and training place for SCLC staff members coming to Chicago. Although VIVIAN is technically employed by the Urban Training Center, he retains an active interest in the SCLC movement and participates in its work in Chicago.

[(CG T-30, 3/25/66)] X (U)

JAMES CARL ~~WILSON~~, as of February, 1966, was a staff worker for the SCLC.

[(CG T-26, 2/16/66)] X (U)

2) Status of CP Influence in SCLC

On March 17, 1966, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois Professional Section, MARGE ROBINSON, a CP member in attendance, related that she was active in the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement and worked at one of KING's headquarters on Chicago's west side.

[(CG T-3, 3/18/66)] X (U)

As of July, 1966, CAROLYN BLACK was the only CP member known to the source to be active in SCLC in Chicago. She was working in the Lawndale-Chicago area; however, her exact title was not known.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

The CP of Illinois had none of its people in the leadership of the SCLC as of August, 1966. The CP of Illinois leadership had designated the Lorraine Hansberry, CP of Illinois Club with the project of attempting to infiltrate and influence the SCLC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/3/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

C. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) and The Independent Labor Committee (ILC)

The ILC, also known as the CCCO Labor Committee has no headquarters in Chicago, but meets in various offices of certain labor unions involved or in private residences. It was independently created by a group of trade unionists active in the CCCO to involve trade unionists in civil rights struggles in Chicago and to combat discriminatory hiring practices. The ILC is composed of some former Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) members who more or less drifted into the newly created ILC in the fall of 1965 as a result of the inactivity and inefficiency of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC. The ILC has become an organization of concentration by the Illinois CP, but there is no direct control or influence of this group by the Party. A number of present and former CP members are known to be active in the ILC, however, no CP caucus is known to operate.

The ILC maintains no active membership as such, is primarily a paper organization with some 45 participating members. In December, 1965, in order to maintain some degree of organization, officers were elected, one of whom was JACK BURCH, elected Vice-President.

[(CG T-4, 2/66)] ~~SECRET~~ (U)

On March 8, 1966, during a meeting of the ILC Steering Committee, the following were among those recognized in attendance:

JACK BURCH
DAN MILLER
DORSEY DAY
HERBERT WRIGHT

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

TIM BLACK
LEON JENNINGS
RALPH TURNER

LEON JENNINGS and DORSEY DAY gave a report from the Political Education Committee of ILC. This dealt mainly with issues relating to civil rights and the local government.

The group planned to hold four workshops regarding the City Government. They felt that they then should be able to elect precinct captains who would support programs fostered by MARTIN LUTHER KING.

TIM BLACK announced his candidacy for the 24th State Representative District. It was agreed that BLACK would be supported in his race for State Representative.

[(CG T-4, 3/15/66)]~~S~~ (U)

On February 15, 1966, the Labor Committee held a meeting in Chicago with approximately 100 people attending, including four CP of Illinois members:

HERBERT WRIGHT
WILBERFORCE JONES
CHARLES WILSON
NATE SHARPE

Rev. JAMES BEVEL of SCLC was present and proclaimed SCLC support of the Labor Committee's project to fight for elections of precinct captains in Cook County.

Rev. BEVEL discussed the SCLC program to combat slums in Chicago.

[(CG T-9, 2/24/66)]~~S~~ (U)

On March 15, 1966, during an ILC meeting, it was agreed that the Committee would establish an investigative committee to investigate candidates running in the Primary Elections in Illinois in June.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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Three CP members were recognized in attendance:

CHARLES WILSON
HERBERT WRIGHT
RALPH TURNER

[(CG T-4, 3/28/66)]~~S~~ (U)

A source related in August, 1966, that the ILC was organized as a labor segment of the CCCO around the latter part of 1965. The organization never really became an effective functioning organization and as of July, 1966, it was believed to be defunct.

[(CG T-4, 8/1/66)]~~S~~ (U)

A source related in August, 1966, that the CP of Illinois' current influence in the CCCO was effected mainly through EUGENE TOURNOUR, who was not considered a dues-paying member of the CP, but a close friend of the CP and Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG, whose current status with the CP was not known to the source. The source continued that there was no direct CP control through these people and the extent of their influence in the CCCO was not known.~~S~~ (U)

The CP of Illinois continues in its program to attempt penetration and ultimate influence and control of the CCCO by directing its people into the organization through the NALC and other civil rights organizations.~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/3/66)]~~S~~ (U)

D. Chicago Chapter, National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The CP of Illinois, as of August, 1966, has only two people working in the Chicago Chapter of NAACP. BRENETTA HOWELL and LESTER DAVIS are members of the Executive Committee; however, they have no appreciable influence in the organization. The CP of Illinois is currently attempting to work through the Lorraine Hansberry CP Club in an effort to penetrate the west side branch and north side branch of the NAACP in Chicago.~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/3/66)]~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No pertinent information developed.

SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION REGARDING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THIS REPORT

~~FRANKLIN ALEXANDER~~ u-a

ALEXANDER, as of July, 1966, was a current member of
the CP, USA. ~~(U)~~

[CG T-15, 7/28/66] ~~(U)~~

~~JOSH ALVES~~

ALVES, as of June, 1966, was a current member of the
CP of Illinois. ~~(U)~~

[CG T-6, 6/17/66] ~~(U)~~

BILL APPELHANS

APPELHANS, as of July, 1966, was a current member of
the CP of Illinois. ~~(U)~~

[CG T-31, 7/28/66] ~~(U)~~

~~Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD~~

Miss LOLA BELLE HOLMES, 6116 South Kimbark Avenue,
Chicago, a CP member from August, 1957, until January, 1963, when
she testified as a Government witness before the Subversive Activi-
ties Control Board in Chicago, advised SA JOHN D. RIORDAN in
August of 1958, that BAIRD had related he was a "religious
communist" and that he believed there was a relationship between
science, religion and communism. He claimed he was attempting
to prove this theory. ~~(U)~~

A source related that as of March, 1966, BAIRD was
Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of
Rights (CCDBR).

[CG T-32, 3/18/66] ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

Rev. JAMES BEVEL

ILL
On March 5, 1966, Rev. BEVEL of the SCLC was at the office of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC) on Chicago's south side, talking with several members of the DCC about the DCC having been labeled a communist front by the U.S. Attorney General. Rev. BEVEL suggested that the DCC ignore the accusation and continue their program as they have a real program of help for the people. During the discussion BEVEL asked HUGH FOWLER, a member of the DCC, if the accusation of the communist affiliation was true and FOWLER categorically denied the accusation. BEVEL expressed amazement and replied that "every American should be"; and that "Negroes haven't begun to read yet, but when they do they will all be socialists." ~~(S)~~ (U)

HUGH FOWLER was a current member of the CP of Illinois as of June, 1966. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[(CG T-14, 3/11/66)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

CAROLYN BLACK

As of April, 1966, BLACK was a current member, CP of Illinois. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[(CG T-31, 4/12/66)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

TIM BLACK

ILL
As of June, 1966, BLACK was a member of the Advisory Committee of the CCDBR.

[(CG T-32, 6/23/66)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

In August, 1965, source made available an undated letter on stationery of the "Committee for the Fund for Milton Cohen Vs. HUAC" and one of the names listed as being a member of that committee was TIM BLACK.

[(CG T-32, 8/9/66)] ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~OSCAR BROWN, JR.~~

In May, 1957, BROWN admitted to Special Agents of the FBI that he had been a CP member from 1948 to 1957, but at the time of the interview he was no longer a CP member.

JACK BURCH

BURCH, according to source, was not a CP member in July of 1960 and had not been a member since the CP Club with which he had been affiliated became inactive in 1956. BURCH was not known to have paid CP dues since February of 1957. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/19/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

DAVID CANTER

In March, 1966, CANTER met with CP leaders to discuss distribution of CP, USA draft program to be presented at the CP National Convention. CANTER was requested to handle the distribution of this program throughout the country. ~~S~~ (U)

This same source related that CANTER had attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois on May 19, 1966. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/16/66 & 5/20/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~STOKLEY CARMICHAEL~~

A leading CP, USA functionary, as of June, 1966, considered CARMICHAEL, the new leader of the civil rights organization SNCC, to be a "racketeer who wears \$200 suits while in New York, but wears blue jeans for his Southern demonstrations and talks black power down South." CARMICHAEL's theoretician reportedly was HARRY HAYWOOD, a CP, USA member, from the 1920's to 1959, when expelled, and the same individual who, during the 1930's, laid out the CP program on the Negro-question which set forth the idea of the Black Belt. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/5/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~CORNELIUS COBBS~~

As of July, 1966, COBBS was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-10, 7/28/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~CP~~ (U)

JIMMIE COLLIER

As of November, 1965, COLLIER was on the so-called "active" mailing list of the DCC, meaning that he was receiving all the literature of this organization.

[(CG T-34, 11/3/65)] (U)

COLLIER participated in a picket demonstration at Chicago's Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, on February 12, 1965, protesting the U.S. involvement in the Viet Nam war. The demonstration was held under the auspices of the DCC.

[(CG T-22, 2/12/66)] (U)

MILT COMEN

COMEN, as of March, 1966, was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois. He was a member in 1965.

[(CG T-1, 3/30/66)] (U)

RICHARD CRILEY

Source in October, 1963, described CRILEY as a former CP of Illinois member. The source said CRILEY was not believed to have renounced his Marxist-Leninist ideology.

[(CG T-11, 10/63)] (U)

A source advised that as of December, 1964, CRILEY remained friendly with the CP and continued to meet with individuals within the CP of Illinois leadership. CRILEY had no serious differences with the CP, but for security reasons would not meet openly with the Party in order that the movement which he represented would not be compromised.

[(CG T-1, 12/64)] (U)

A source related that as of May of 1966 CRILEY was the Executive Director of the CCDBR; that he had held this position for several years.

[(CG T-32, 5/66)] (U)

~~CP~~ (U)

12
CG 100-41324
RLN/vmm:mcl

LESTER DAVIS

As of July, 1966, DAVIS was a current member of the
CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-6, 7/29/66)] (U)

ERNICE DE CUIR

It was learned in July, 1965, that DE CUIR, a former
CP member, had asked to be taken back into the CP. (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/65)] (U)

According to source, around April, 1966, a new CP
Club in Chicago was formed and a meeting was held. Although
DE CUIR was scheduled to attend meetings of the club as a member,
he did not attend and source could not state whether or not DE CUIR
was a bona fide CP member. (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/14/66)] (U)

ERNEST DE MAIO

DE MAIO was a member of the CP of Illinois Club within
the Electrical Union in Chicago and paid dues up to the time of
the CP National Convention in February, 1957. (U)

[(CG T-2, 8/12/54-8/28/57)] (U)

In March, 1965, a CP, USA National leader was scheduled
to visit Chicago and meet with certain labor leaders. One CP of
Illinois leader intended to make arrangements for this meeting
through ERNEST DE MAIO and one other individual. (U)

[(CG T-4, 3/1/65)] (U)

DE MAIO had a subscription to "The Worker" in 1965,
due to expire in September, 1965. (U)

[(CG T-35, 3/8/65)] (U)

LOU DISKIN

As of February, 1966, DISKIN was a member of the State
Board, CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-1, 2/28/66)] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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CG 100-41324
RLN/vmm

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~EARL DURHAM~~

DURHAM as of April, 1966, was a current member of
the CP of Illinois State Board. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/4/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

ROZ DURHAM

As of July, 1966, DURHAM was a current member of the
CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY

FLORY, the founder of the African-American Heritage
Association (AAHA), had been a CP member prior to founding AAHA
around 1958 and as of July, 1966, was still a member of the CP
of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

SAM GOLD

GOLD was known to have attended closed meetings of two
CP of Illinois Clubs in April of 1965. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-36, 4/65)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SOL~~ GOLDEN

200.
GOLDEN participated in CCDBR affairs in May, 1965. He
also participated in demonstrations protesting U.S. intervention
in Viet Nam which were held in Chicago in February, April and May,
1965.

[(CG T-22, 2/24-5/27/65)] ~~S~~ (U)

GOLDEN attended "The Worker" Anniversary celebration
held in Chicago in February, 1965.

[(CG T-31, 2/10/65)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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CG 100-41324
RLN/vmm:mcl

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GUS HALL

HALL is General Secretary, CP, USA.

MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLINAN

[(CG T-2, 8/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

In March, 1966, HALLINAN was a CP member in San Francisco, California. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-15, 7/18/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~CHUCK~~ HARRIS

As of July, 1966, HARRIS was National Field Director of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-31, 7/25/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

As of July, 1966, HARRIS was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

DOROTHY HAYES

As of July, 1966, HAYES was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-3, 7/29/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~ED~~ HEISLER

As of July, 1966, HEISLER was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP). ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-20, 8/1/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

BRENETTA HOWELL

As of May, 1966, HOWELL was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-6, 5/16/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

OTIS HYDE

HYDE was known to be a CP member in the late 1940's and early 1950's. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-19, 9/26/56)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

15

CG 100-41324

RLN/vmm:mcl

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 21, 1963, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT attended a social affair at HYDE's home. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-12, 7/23/63)] ~~S~~ (U)

In October, 1963, HYDE attended a fund raising affair of "The Worker" sponsored by the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

JAMES JACKSON *IL*

[(CG T-11, 10/8/63)] ~~S~~ (U)

As of June, 1966, JACKSON was Editor of "The Worker" and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 6/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

HANK JENNINGS

HANK JENNINGS in January, 1961, related that he and his wife, LEON JENNINGS, were on formal leave from the CP of Illinois as they believed there were too many conflicts in the CP at present, both as to personality and methods of work. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-37, 1/61)] ~~S~~ (U)

A source in October, 1961, described JENNINGS as a former CP member who had recently attended a meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, as an invited guest. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/10/61)] ~~S~~ (U)

LEON JENNINGS

Source related in May, 1961, JENNINGS had recently attended a meeting of the Subcommittee of the CP of Illinois Legal Commission as an invited guest. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/61)] ~~S~~ (U)

(It is noted under the characterization of HANK JENNINGS that HANK and his wife, LEON, were on formal leave from the CP of Illinois in January, 1961.)

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CG 100-41324
RLN/vmm

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ARNOLD JOHNSON

As of June, 1966, JOHNSON was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. (U)

CHRISTINE JOHNSON

[(CG T-2, 6/66)] (U)

In June, 1960, ISHMAEL FLORY reportedly claimed that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had requested him to attempt to persuade JOHNSON to come back into the CP. (U)

[(CG T-38, 6/14/60)] (U)

During an interview by FBI agents in 1961, JOHNSON admitted being a good friend of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT; admitted meeting him at CP meetings where she gave talks on Russia; stated she did not believe that the CP was a threat to the U.S. and stated she was never a CP member.

As of January, 1965, JOHNSON had calling cards which identified herself as President of AAHA and Director of the Nation of Islam (NOI) school, the "University of Islam."

[(CG T-39, 1/11/65)] (U)

As of January, 1966, JOHNSON was President of AAHA.

SARAH JONES

[(CG T-13, 3/17/66)] (U)

As of July, 1966, JONES was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-12, 7/14/66)] (U)

WILBERFORCE JONES

As of February, 1966, JONES was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-9, 2/24/66)] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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CG 100-41324
RLN/vmm

ERIC and ANN ~~K~~KINDBERG

Another source related that as of June, 1965, ANN and ERIC KINDBERG were reportedly responsible for distribution of "Freedomways" at SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta.

[(CG T-25, 6/1/65)] ~~X~~ (U)

("Freedomways" is described in the characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc., located in the appendix section of this report.)

STANLEY LEVISON

A source stated in April, 1964, that LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. He was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, were merely technical and he continued his ideological adherence to communism. ~~X~~ (U)

[(CG T-40, 4/64)] ~~X~~ (U)

JOYCE LIGHTFOOT

JOYCE LIGHTFOOT, the wife of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, as of July, 1966, was a current member of the CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-1, 7/26/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

As of June, 1966, LIGHTFOOT was the current Chairman of the CP of Illinois and had been Chairman for several years.

[(CG T-1, 6/22/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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RLN/vmm

~~SECRET~~(U)

DENNIS MAZER

In November, 1965, MAZER was seeking the support of the North Side Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, (an organization in Chicago), and was selling literature published by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

[(CG T-31, 11/23/65)]~~X~~(U)

TED PEARSON

As of July, 1966, PEARSON was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois.~~X~~(U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)]~~X~~(U)

BERTRAND PHILLIPS

In July, 1965, ISHMAEL FLORY, a CP of Illinois member, related that he had recruited PHILLIPS into the CP.~~X~~(U)

[(CG T-41, 7/28/65)]~~X~~(U)

On April 1, 1966, during a meeting of certain CP of Illinois leaders concerning the CP work in the field of the Negro struggles, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wanted to arrange a CP group to work in this field. He listed several people whom he wanted in the group and he included BERTRAND PHILLIPS as a member of this group.~~X~~(U)

[(CG T-1, 4/4/66)]~~X~~(U)

DANNY QUEEN

As of July, 1966, QUEEN was a current member of the CP of Illinois.~~X~~(U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)]~~X~~(U)

AL RABY

In late October, 1964, RABY, a prominent Chicago civil rights leader, met with the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission with knowledge of the activity of this leadership in the civil rights movement for a number of years, mainly from the "left position." During this contact, the leaders of the CP of

~~SECRET~~(U)

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RLN/vmm

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Illinois Negro Commission desired to discuss the pace of the entire civil rights movement in Chicago with RABY, which was considered to be weak. The contact was also made to discuss the civil rights movement with RABY and to exchange opinions and discuss the civil rights movement with RABY and to exchange opinions and discuss how both RABY's position in the Negro Community and the civil rights movement in Chicago could be strengthened. It was understood that after this discussion, there was an exchange of opinions during which RABY stated that he favored some of the suggestions of the CP, particularly that Negro community leaders should meet frequently and have philosophical discussions for a long range approach. RABY related he felt he was the "cleanest" civil rights leader, that is, he had no background or relations with any of the "left" and did not have any antagonistic block acting against him and he insisted on keeping his reputation as such. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 10/21/64)] ~~S~~ (U)

JOHN REINKE

As of July, 1966, REINKE was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-12, 7/27/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

MARGE ROBINSON

As of March, 1966, ROBINSON was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-3, 3/18/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

GUS SAVAGE

SAVAGE was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and attended Negro Commission meetings regularly in 1964. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 12/7/64)] ~~S~~ (U)

Source related that as of May, 1966, SAVAGE, formerly a CP member, was no longer considered a bona fide CP member. He was still considered friendly toward the CP, however, the CP did not trust him since he was attempting to become aligned with a major political party. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/17/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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RLN/vmm

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NATE SHARPE

As of May, 1966, SHARPE was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 5/23/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

EARL SILBAR

Source advised that EARL SILBAR was arrested May 27, 1965, by the Chicago Police Department in connection with a demonstration in protest of HCUA hearings being held in Chicago. The demonstration was held under the auspices of the CCDBR.

ROSE SIMPSON

[(CG T-22, 5/28/65)] ~~S~~ (U)

As of June, 1966, SIMPSON was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-6, 6/17/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

MARY SMITH

In June, 1966, SMITH attended the CP of Illinois State Convention, as a guest. She was Secretary of DCC. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-31, 6/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

BENJAMIN SOLOMON

As of February, 1953, SOLOMON was a member of the Civil Rights Congress.

[(CG T-42, 2/11/53)] ~~S~~ (U)

(The Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

RODNEY STEPHEN

As of July, 1966, STEPHEN was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-31, 7/28/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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RLN/vmm

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~WILLIAM TERNIPSEDE~~

TERNIPSEDE as of July, 1966, was a current member of
the CP of Illinois. ~~(U)~~

[(CG T-23, 7/28/66)] ~~(U)~~

EUGENE TOURNOUR

In connection with TOURNOUR, source advised in January, 1966, that he is considered by the CP locally to be a "non-Party communist" as described in Marxist-Leninist terminology. These are people who carry out most of the CP's program but will not join the CP because they feel for one reason or another discipline will not be to their liking. Concerning program and ideology there will be no separation between the CP and TOURNOUR. TOURNOUR, however, is not working with the civil rights movement as a CP assignment, but is working strictly on his own.

[(CG T-1, 1/66)] ~~(U)~~

In September, 1965, source advised that TOURNOUR had been the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) Midwest Regional Secretary in charge of the Task Force in Chicago, during the period of the summer, 1964, until the time he was fired by the CORE National Office, in January, 1965. TOURNOUR then arranged for a group of Midwest CORE representatives to finance his employment as a Staff CORE member of the Midwest area. As such, TOURNOUR had continued as head of the CORE Task Force from January until June, 1965, when a Chicago newspaper ran an article concerning his activities which resulted in a public statement by the CORE National Director that TOURNOUR had been fired.

Source continued that GENE TOURNOUR would be working for the SCLC in Chicago in the near future and that this was the TOURNOUR who had formerly been associated with CORE here.

[(CG T-1, 9/5/65)] ~~(U)~~

In November, 1965, source advised that TOURNOUR was occupied at the present time with voluntary activities within the civil rights movement, but that TOURNOUR had no formal or employment connection with either SCLC or CCCO. A rumored appointment of TOURNOUR to the SCLC Staff in Chicago never materialized to the knowledge of this source.

[(CG T-1, 11/2/65)] ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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RLN/vmm

The same source related in May, 1966, that TOURNOUR recently became employed as a staff worker for the CCCO.

[(CG T-1, 5/66)] X (U)

RALPH TURNER

As of May, 1966, TURNER was considered a current member of the CP of Illinois. X (U)

[(CG T-4, 5/23/66)] X (U)

CORDY T. VIVIAN

CORDY T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the CP in Peoria, Illinois, for sometime, but had not been in Peoria for a long period of time. X (U)

[(CG T-43, 11/47; 6/48)] X (U)

OTHER Per Court Order

[(CG T-27, 1/14/65)] X (U)

Concerning GEORGE MEYERS, source related that in January, 1965, MEYERS was a current member of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, and CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP. X (U)

[(CG T-44, 1/65)] X (U)

JIM WEST

WEST as of July, 1966, was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois, and a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois. X (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)] X (U)

CHARLES WILSON

As of February, 1966, WILSON was a current member of the CP of Illinois. X (U)

[(CG T-9, 2/24/66)] X (U)

X (U)

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CG 100-41324
RLN/vmm

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HENRY WINSTON

As of June, 1966, WINSTON was Vice-Chairman, CP, USA. ~~S~~ (U)

HERBERT WRIGHT

[(CG T-2, 6/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

As of March, 1966, ^{HAPP} ~~WRIGHT~~ was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/30/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

BEVERLY WULP

As of July, 1966, WULP was a current member of the Chicago Branch, SWP. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-20, 8/1/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

DAVID WULP

As of July, 1966, DAVID WULP was a member of the Chicago Branch, SWP.

[(CG T-20, 8/1/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

QUENTON YOUNG

Doctor QUENTON YOUNG was a member of the CP of Illinois in September, 1964. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-3, 9/64)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX~~SECRET~~ (U)

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE
ASSOCIATION, Formerly known as
Afro-American Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1965, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, in 1964 spoke of a plan to beef up AAHA's membership in a concentrated drive toward making AAHA a mass organization. However, this plan never fully materialized and LIGHTFOOT currently is undecided about the matter. LIGHTFOOT has appeared at some AAHA affairs in 1964 and 1965. He occasionally meets with FLORY and he still encourages CP members to cooperate with FLORY.

A second source advised on May 6, 1965, that in 1962 the CP worked with FLORY to organize AAHA Chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aim of this program included the reactivation of ex-CP members and recruitment of new CP members. This program was never successful and became defunct in 1963.

Since 1963, the South Side area of the CP of Illinois has been holding CP meetings at AAHA headquarters. Many South Side CP members currently are members of AAHA and participate in AAHA affairs. The South Side CP groups cooperate in some AAHA affairs, especially in affairs dealing with the Negro rights movement.

APPENDIX~~SECRET~~ (U)

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 424, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, then a member of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP and was authorized by the CP to form a new organization with broad mass support so long as the new organization would protect the Party interests.

This source advised in October, 1960, that on October 28, 1960, CRILEY reported to the CP leadership that the CCDBR had been organized. He outlined its aims and purposes as being to obtain mass support to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to defend Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there would be no formal affiliation with any other national organization having the same purposes. The CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that the CCDBR was formally organized on October 26, 1960, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Secretary after he motivated organizing the meeting of October 26, 1960.

A third source advised on May 5, 1965, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

~~SECRET~~ (U)W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of May, 1966, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, continued to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA, and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there are currently two clubs operating in the Chicago Area, one on the west side and the other on the near north side. The west side club operates a club house known as the West Side Freedom Center at 2908 West Madison Street which is open seven days a week to the teen-agers on the west side.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~(U)~~W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "it is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

~~(U)~~

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APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Winter, 1965, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement," published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City. This issue lists JOHN HENRIK CLARKE as Associate Editor, ESTHER JACKSON as Managing Editor and JOHN L. DEVINE as Art Editor of the publication.

A source made available information on July 1, 1964, disclosing that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, disclosing CLARKE is an "associate" of AIMS.

The Winter, 1963, issue of "Freedomways," page 44, states that ESTHER JACKSON became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC), which existed from 1937 to 1949. The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to a second source, ESTHER JACKSON is the wife of JAMES JACKSON, whom the source identified on October 14, 1964, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, he was still in the CP and the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a third source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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APPENDIX~~SECRET~~ (U)

On May 24, 1961, a fourth source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, held on that date. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, the fourth source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA, by JAMES JACKSON.

~~SECRET~~ (U)~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX~~SECRET~~ (U)

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred
to as the Muslim Cult of Islam,
Aka. Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 7, 1965, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 3, 1965, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

~~SECRET~~ (U)~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)1APPENDIXPROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times", City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor", a monthly magazine; "Challenge", a New York City newspaper; and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge", page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life—where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

~~SECRET~~ (U)~~SECRET~~ (U)

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans areas, advised on May 28, 1965, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 28, 1965, the second source advised that in the past he has considered James Dombrowski, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

The second source also advised on May 28, 1965, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

AUG. 18, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bureau 100-442529

Chicago 100-41324

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent
[redacted] dated and
captioned as above.

b6
b7C
b7D

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
[CG T-22 is described as] [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[CG T-29 is a source] ~~SECRET~~ (U) who was in a position to furnish reliable information of the type attributed to him in this report.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/29/66

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Bureau letter dated 4/27/66.

This letter is being submitted by the Savannah Division in lieu of a report in the absence of any information pertaining to the captioned matter.

100 922 940

- ② Bureau (RM)
- 2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 1- Savannah

WPF:elh
(5)

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EX 113

100-442529-1957

1 AUG 30 1966

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504 SEP 1 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

August 18, 1966

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MR. TOLSON:

130411
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/83 BY SP-105/PSK

Marvin Watson called late last night to indicate that the President had decided that he would not meet with the 14,000 summer interns (young men and women who have summer employment in the Government) on the White House grounds. The President made the decision that he would speak to these youngsters on the Washington Monument grounds at the Sylvan Amphitheater.

Watson stressed the fact that the President would appreciate having seven or eight FBI Agents scattered among the crowd just to make certain that things were all right. He stated he knew this was strictly the responsibility of Secret Service, however, the President had indicated he would feel better if the FBI were on hand.

Watson also indicated that he should be advised immediately in the event any intelligence was picked up reflecting that any of the beatniks or riffraff up on the Hill protesting against the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings might attempt to attend the session at the Washington Monument grounds. I told him we would be particularly alert to this matter.

In connection with this latter point, I called Watson at 9:10 a. m. this morning following a call from Mr. Sullivan's Division. Watson was advised that one Shelia Ryan, a student at Catholic University, and a member of the National Committee to Defend the Civil Rights of the Antiwar Movement, had obtained a permit to picket on 17th Street across from the Washington Monument grounds. I told Watson that while this was some distance away from where the President would be speaking, he nevertheless should know that this permit had been obtained to picket between 10:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. today. Watson expressed appreciation.

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PERS. REC. UNIT

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Informal to Mr. Tolson

Watson stated the President also wanted to make certain that the Director had dispersed all FBI Negro Agents to Negro ghettos throughout the country. He stated the President wanted these Negro Agents to live in the ghettos so that they could promptly report to the FBI any matter of subversion which was causing rioting. Watson stated the President was coming closer and closer to the belief that subversion was behind all rioting in the United States.

Watson asked if we had a sufficient number of Negro Agents in the FBI. I replied that the number of Negro Agents was not the problem, that the problem pure and simple was obtaining qualified individuals. I stated that the Director had had Negro Agents since 1924, however, it was most difficult to obtain qualified Negro Agents inasmuch as once these individuals obtained a college degree, one of several factors prevented them from coming to work for the FBI. I told Watson that in numerous cases these individuals had somewhat of a bad background. I mentioned that in other cases the prospective applicants themselves did not want to sacrifice by putting in the long hours we find it necessary to perform in fulfilling our heavy responsibilities.

Watson stated that he certainly understood all this, however, he hoped that we were on top of the situation. I told him that we had excellent sources of information among all subversive groups and that, as he could tell from the intelligence being sent to him on a daily basis, we were definitely on top of the situation.

RESPECTFULLY,

✓ P
C. D. DE LOACH

A. G. has publicly denied this. I think we should prepare a monograph on it. I share President's views. I hope we don't close our eyes to it as we did on the students for Democracy not being a Communist. I got into this. I published an -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

DATE: August 20, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1 - Mr. Trainor

[Handwritten initials]
Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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ce
Historically the Communist Party, USA, has regarded Negroes as a primary target group for agitation, infiltration, and recruitment. Negroes have been subjected constantly to intensive and extensive communist propaganda. The Communist Party seizes upon any opportunity presented to exploit the racial issue. Martin Luther King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference have, over the years, received advice and guidance from such dedicated communists as Stanley Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a former national leader in the Communist Party. C. T. Vivian, an official in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is a former communist. Levison went to Atlanta, Georgia, to confer with King during the June, 1966, march from Memphis to Jackson. He was in Chicago to confer with King in connection with King's activities for open housing in August of 1966. Clarence Jones, Harry Wachtel, and Bayard Rustin, all with histories of prior communist affiliation, have also been close advisors of King and his organization.

REC-61 EX-103 100-442529-1959
Basically each riot which has occurred in the United States since the Summer of 1964 followed a single incident generally involving efforts on the part of police to effect an arrest of a Negro. The Communist Party and other subversive organizations exploited the riots after they had begun. Examples follow:

NEW YORK

The New York City riot which began July 18, 1964, was preceded by protest demonstrations against an off-duty police officer who shot a Negro youth while attempting to make an arrest on July 16, 1964. The Progressive Labor Party, then called the Progressive Labor Movement, a Marxist-Leninist group oriented toward Red China, was reported to be active in stirring up the Negroes against the white communities and once the riot started took advantage of the situation. It distributed one thousand inflammatory leaflets in the riot

TDR: csh/chs
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16 SEP 2 1966
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COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

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*MEMO Sullivan to DeLoach
8/23/66 TDR/ldd
in page 6.*

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REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI
FBI

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-672 HSC
ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____
DEL. _____ DATE 8/24/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

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TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT. DATE
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FBI

Aug 20 2 28 PM '66
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REC'D DE LOACH
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Aug 20 1 30 PM '66
REC'D DE LOACH
FBI

REC'D-TOLSON'S OFFICE
Aug 20 1 37 PM '66

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DOM INTELL DIV.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

area. William Epton, national vice chairman of this organization and a former member of the Communist Party, organized and led young Negroes in fighting the police during the riot. In an inflammatory street speech he warned "...we are going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges and we will have to go up against the Army...." His activities in fomenting and adding to the disorder led to his arrest and subsequent conviction on charges of criminal anarchy. The Communist Party, USA, of course, and other communist-type organizations had a propaganda field day.

In addition, on July 19, 1964, Jesse Gray, a former organizer of the Harlem region of the Communist Party, called for one hundred single revolutionaries who were ready to die to correct what he termed the police brutality situation in Harlem.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Following an attempted arrest of a Negro woman in a predominantly Negro neighborhood in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on August 28, 1964, Abyssinia Hayes, a well-known Negro agitator, leader of a small black nationalist group and former member of the Nation of Islam which preaches hatred against the whites, mounted the porch of a house urging the people who had gathered at the scene to violence against police officers and thereafter the crowd began attacking police and throwing stones and bricks at passing cars. The following two days saw riotous conditions in the area. During the course of the riots, members of the Communist Party, USA, were observed distributing numerous copies of "The Worker," the East Coast communist newspaper, in the riot area. Hayes was arrested by the Philadelphia police and among other things charged with inciting to riot. A subsequent search of his home revealed knives, an automatic pistol, fifty gallons of flammable liquid and a quantity of communist-Marxist literature.

LOS ANGELES

Communists were quick to exploit the Watts area riot in Los Angeles, August 11-15, 1965. On August 14, 1965, members of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, a communist youth organization, and the Socialist Workers Party, a communist Trotskyite organization, staged a demonstration at the police administration building and on August 16, 1965, the DuBois

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

Club members circulated leaflets calling for expulsion of the Los Angeles Chief of Police. Communist Party members prepared articles for a communist publication written in an effort to place blame for the riot on local authorities. The leader of another procommunist China communist splinter group stated in October, 1965, that his group had spent over two years carrying on agitation against the police in the Watts area. He added that his group was engaged in the formation and development of units and squads to fight against "police brutality" and "United States imperialism" which could, in the future, provide the basis for "liberation armies."

During the riot which erupted in the Watts area in Los Angeles on March 15, 1966, the Southside Defense Committee, which was set up by the Communist Party, held a press conference protesting alleged police brutality in connection with the arrest of four members of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs who were in the riot area.

A disturbance which occurred in the Watts area of Los Angeles on May 17, 1966, is directly attributed to actions of the communists who organized the rally at the Will Rogers Park in the Watts area to protest the killing of a Negro, Leonard Deadwyler. An inflammatory handbill announcing the rally was prepared by a Communist Party member and following the rally approximately five hundred individuals led by a paid organizer of the W. E. B. DuBois Club who was driving an automobile equipped with loud-speakers proceeded to the 77th Street Division of the Los Angeles Police Department where they staged a boisterous picketing demonstration. A news vehicle was attacked and one occupant seriously wounded, a liquor store window was broken and looted; bottles and bricks were hurled at passing cars. An inquest into the death of Deadwyler on May 19, 1966, was disrupted to such an extent by unruly spectators that it had to be recessed. The Progressive Labor Party, a violence-prone pro-Chinese communist organization, got into the act during the inquest by distributing a leaflet captioned "Wanted for the Murder of Leonard Deadwyler, Bova, a Cop." At the courthouse while the inquest was in progress, the Communist Party circulated a petition calling for indictment of the officer involved in the shooting.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

CLEVELAND

In connection with riots which began in the Hough area of Cleveland, Ohio, on the night of July 18, 1966, a Cuyahoga Grand Jury reported that "The outbreak of lawlessness and disorder was both organized, precipitated and exploited by a relatively small group of trained and disciplined professionals of this business. They were aided and abetted willingly or otherwise by misguided people of all ages and colors, many of whom are avowed believers in violence and extremists and some of whom are also either members of or officers in the Communist Party."

A prior disturbance had begun on the night of June 22, 1966, in the vicinity of the JFK House, a private community center in Cleveland, which continued nightly through June 25, 1966. The Bureau sources, as well as sources of the Cleveland Police Department, agree that the June disturbance was organized by leaders and members of the JFK House and that JFK youths were primarily involved. The three principal leaders of the JFK House have been affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement, an all-Negro black nationalist procommunist China organization, whose nominal leader is Robert F. Williams, a fugitive from justice now residing in Communist China. In addition to their involvement in the June disturbance, the grand jury reported that these leaders caused two thousand pieces of literature to be printed and circulated citing alleged incidents of "police brutality" on the eve of the Hough area riots in July. The greatest number of these were circulated to youths of non-voting age under the guise of urging the defeat of a levy at the polls, and while not instigating the July riots, the JFK House people did exploit the Hough area during the course of the riots.

According to a [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] contact was made with Lewis G. Robinson, the head of the JFK House by a member of the Communist Party, and offered Communist Party support. This was done at the instructions of the District Organizer of the Communist Party in Cleveland. In addition, Robinson is known to have attended public functions of the Socialist Workers Party in Cleveland in 1965 and 1966 and, in fact, was among those arrested by the Cleveland Police Department in November, 1965, during a disturbance at a Socialist Workers

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

Party-sponsored public function. Robinson's wife visited Cuba in 1961 and, in fact, was employed by the Ministry of education while in Cuba. She traveled without State Department permission. She has also attended Socialist Workers Party public functions. Communist contacts with Robinson occurred prior to the July 18 riot with the last contact being July 14, 1966.

During the course of the Hough area riots, four members of the W. E. B. DuBois Club were arrested in the riot area with a considerable amount of communist literature in the car. In this connection it is noted that the DuBois Club headquarters had been set up in the Hough area of Cleveland.

CHICAGO

During a disturbance in Chicago in August, 1965, leaflets containing inflammatory statements were distributed in the troubled area by members of Spartacist, a Trotskyite organization, composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party. The leaflets compared the riot situation in Chicago to Vietnam and Santo Domingo.

During the course of the Chicago riot which began July 12, 1966, Douglas Andrews, the leader of a civil rights organization and also a former member of the Revolutionary Action Movement, together with twelve other members of the civil rights organization, were arrested by the Chicago Police Department following receipt of information that they were preparing Molotov cocktails for use later in the riot area.

DETROIT

In Detroit on August 9, 1966, a riotous situation developed following an attempt by police to arrest three Negroes. The same night, General Gordon Baker, Jr., a leader of the Revolutionary Action Movement, and several of his associates were arrested by police. These individuals were in possession of weapons and were en route to the riot area.

In all of the above and similar situations, the Communist Party has seized every opportunity to exploit the situation, to set itself up as the "champion" of social protest, and to portray itself as the "leader" in the struggle for full and equal rights. In other words, the Communist Party wants to "keep the pot boiling" by any possible means.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

ACTION:

For information. A monograph dealing with the subject of "Inciters and Exploiters of Racial Violence" is in preparation and is receiving expeditious attention. This monograph will be prepared for dissemination to the White House and interested Government agencies.

TDR JTB

get

LR 1/1/68

You have given me
no where what disposition
of the hands of the police
& courts was given by
the authorities for the
over acts committed.

h

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

DATE: 8/23/66

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Trainor

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

In connection with my memorandum of August 20, 1966, captioned as above, the Director noted that the disposition at the hands of the police and courts for overt acts committed was not set forth. They follow.

NEW YORK

William Epton, National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Labor Party, a violence prone, Marxist-Leninist group oriented toward Red China, was arrested for his part in the New York City riot which began July 18, 1964. He was charged with conspiracy to incite riot, advocating criminal anarchy and conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy. He was convicted on each count and was sentenced to one year in prison on each count with the sentences to run concurrently. Epton is presently free under \$25,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

Jesse Gray, the former organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party who during the course of the New York riot called for 100 revolutionaries who were ready to die to correct what he termed the police brutality situation in Harlem, was not arrested. An injunction, however, was obtained July 24, 1964, prohibiting Gray and others from conducting demonstrations in the central Harlem area of New York City. This injunction was dissolved by the New York Supreme Court September 17, 1964.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Abyssinia Hayes, who was arrested in connection with his participation in the Philadelphia riot which began

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57 SEP 8 1966

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ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. ☒	DATE 8/29/66	DEL. _____	DATE _____

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REC'D DEL. GACH
FBI
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REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

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F.B.I.

REC'D - SULLIVAN
AUG 24 7 57 AM '66

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. DeLoach
RE: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

August 28, 1964, and charged with inciting to riot, violation of the Uniform Firearms Act and violation of the explosives section of a local code, was convicted on the charges of inciting to riot, riot and conspiracy to riot and was sentenced to 18 months to three years in prison. He is presently incarcerated.

LOS ANGELES

In connection with the arrest of W.E.B. DuBois Club members in the riot area of the March 15, 1966, riot in the Watts area of Los Angeles, Franklin Alexander, a current member of the Communist Party and now National Chairman of the DuBois Clubs of America; Kendra Harris; Donna June Slater and Robert L. Brown were arrested March 16, 1966, and charged with being drunk in area where racial disturbance was occurring. Alexander was sentenced to 30 days in the city jail, Harris was fined \$50 or five days in jail, Slater was found guilty on two counts receiving a five-day suspended sentence on count one and a \$150 fine or 15 days in jail on count two, and Brown was fined \$100 or 10 days in jail.

CLEVELAND

Lewis G. Robinson, the leader of the JFK House, a private community center in Cleveland, members of which organized and were primarily involved in the June 22-25, 1966, disturbance in Cleveland, was arrested in November, 1965, while in attendance at a Socialist Workers Party-sponsored public function. This arrest was in connection with a liquor raid. The case has not come to trial yet but is scheduled for September 14, 1966.

During the course of the Hough area, Cleveland, Ohio, riots which began on the night of July 18, 1966, four members of the W.E.B. DuBois Club were detained by the Ohio National Guard, the automobile in which they were riding was searched and communist literature noted therein; however, they were not charged. Subsequently, Ronald Lucas and

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. DeLoach
RE: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

Steven Shreefter, two of the four, were arrested by the Cleveland Police Department and were charged with obstructing police officers. They are presently out on \$100 bond each with their cases scheduled for trial September 9, 1966.

CHICAGO

Douglas Andrews, a former member of the Revolutionary Action Movement, was arrested July 14, 1966, by the Chicago Police Department following receipt of information that he and members of a civil rights organization of which he was head were preparing molotov cocktails for use in the riot area. The riot began July 12, 1966. Andrews has been charged with inciting a riot, possession of narcotics and keeping a house of ill repute. There has been no disposition to date.

DETROIT

In connection with the riotous situation which developed in Detroit August 9, 1966, General Gordon Baker, Jr., a leader of the Revolutionary Action Movement, and three of his associates, Nobel Smith, Rufus Griffin, Jr., and Glanton Dowdell, were arrested by police while en route to the riot area. All were charged with carrying concealed weapons. Baker, Smith and Griffin were released on \$2,000 bond with Dowdell's bond being placed at \$5,000. Trial date has not been set.

ACTION:

Submitted pursuant to the Director's request.

73R JTB W.E.S. ~~D~~ Jx
✓ K. G. P.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 11, 1966

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RIOTING
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM
ATTORNEY GENERAL

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. T.J. Smith

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On 8/11/66, Mr. J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division of the Department, contacted Night Supervisor Thomas J. Smith, Domestic Intelligence Division, and advised as follows:

Yeagley had just received a call from Attorney General Katzenbach, who asked him to call the Bureau. He said that Katzenbach stated he has to testify before some Senate Committee next week and the topic will deal with communist influence in rioting. He said that this will not be confined to rioting wherein civil rights are involved, but will involve any rioting and/or demonstrations such as could occur in connection with Vietnam protests and demonstrations.

Yeagley said that this stems from the recently announced findings of the Cleveland Grand Jury which said in effect that the Cleveland riots were instigated and/or influenced by communist elements. He said that Katzenbach stated that the Bureau has furnished him information which is undoubtedly current up to this date, but that in view of the Cleveland announcement, he would like to have this information brought up to date so that he can testify on the most current situation.

Yeagley said that he will need this information no later than Tuesday morning, 8/16/66, so that it can be furnished to the Attorney General. Yeagley will not be in his office until after noon, 8/12/66. However, he will phone Mr. Sullivan's office around noon to furnish any more details he can obtain as to the nature of the Senate Committee hearing involved and as to the information desired.

ACTION:

We are expediting preparation of material to supplement that which is furnished to the Attorney General in a daily letter on racial matters and in a semi-weekly letter on Vietnam protest demonstrations. This supplementary material

TJS:chs (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

INT. SEC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-01 BY 60267NLEPDT
930775

REC 20

100-442529-1961

SEP 7 1966

87-151966

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RIOTING
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM
ATTORNEY GENERAL

will include developments in these over-all pictures over the weekend plus the Cleveland Grand Jury release which our office there is obtaining for submission to the Bureau today. This additional material will be furnished to Yeagley immediately for his use, along with the other voluminous data he already has, ~~for his use~~ in the preparation of material for the Attorney General.

*The Department should
not be furnished any
"newsworthy" material
unless the Director
has been made aware
of it.*

W.C.S.

JS

W.C.S.

The Department should not be
furnished any "newsworthy" material
unless the Director has been made
aware of it.

D.

I concur.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 8/1/66

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (info) (RAM)
1 - Honolulu
LSB/amf
(4)



51 AUG 8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO : The Director

DATE: Aug 30 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIRM

66-231 296

ORIGINAL FILED

Pages 20115-20117. Congressman Buchanan, (R) Alabama, spoke concerning Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement pointing out that he brought this to the attention of the House some weeks ago. He stated "I pointed out that Communist Party Leader Gus Hall and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover agreed that this infiltration was present. . . . the evidence continues to mount that Communist influence and infiltration are expanding rather than contracting within the civil rights movement in this country. . . . And now solid evidence has been offered of Communist participation and perhaps even leadership in the recent riots in Cleveland." At this point Mr. Buchanan quoted from the report issued by the Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Grand Jury on the riots in theough area of Cleveland. Mr. Buchanan made reference to the Revolutionary Action Movement and stated "RAM, as described by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, is—'A highly militant, secretive organization following the Chinese oriented Marxist-Leninist line and believes in replacing the capitalistic system with socialism.'" Mr. Buchanan also quoted from the October 1964 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Mr. Hoover's testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on March 4, 1965, and an FBI news release of January 8, 1966, regarding the W. B. B. Barbers Clubs and their connection with the Communist Party.

100-442529 —
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-24-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-19-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 19041-19044. Congressman Sweeney, (D) Ohio, pointed out that yesterday, Attorney General Katzenbach seemed to go out of his way to make the point that Communists or black nationalists really were not to be blamed for the violence on our city streets and that the ingredients for the riots and explosions are attributable to slum area conditions and not subversive activity. Mr. Sweeney advised that Attorney General Katzenbach also indicated his disagreement with the contents of the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, grand jury report regarding riots in Cleveland. Mr. Sweeney included the grand jury's report with his remarks. Mr. Sweeney went on to state "I would suggest that it is high time that the Attorney General of the United States took off his blinders and began to assess as very realistic the Communist menace and the role of the Communists as promoters of riots."

Page A4395. Congressman Walker, (R) Mississippi, etc. etc. etc. remarks to include an article by David Lawrence entitled "The U. S. N. & A. 1966" which appeared in the August 11, 1966, issue of the U. S. N. & A. 1966. Mr. Lawrence stated "Why has the information about subversive activities been withheld? Why is this minimized as incidental? The Reverend Billy Graham told a news conference the other day that the Government, including the FBI, knows the offenders and should identify them to the public."

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED

120/SEP 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1731-

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-18-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-15-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

O
CIRM

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 12350-12351. Senator Byrd, (D) West Virginia, in the Record an article from the U. S. News & World Report of 8/11/66 titled "Who Is To Blame?" written by David Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence comments on recent riots and states: "Why has the information about these riots been withheld? Why is this minimized as incidental?" Mr. Callahan, told a news conference the other day that the Government, including the FBI, knows the offenders and should identify them to the public.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
120 SEP 8 1966

SEP 8 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-12-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

57 SEP 14 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (File 100-442529) DATE: August 1, 1966

FROM: *CL* SAC, San Francisco (File 100-53902)SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C*FILE*

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: August 1, 1966

Reason for the delinquency: In dictation, corrections to be made in report dictated, and additional information to be added which was not dictated at time report was originally prepared.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: Report will leave San Francisco office Wednesday August 3, 1966

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)*INT. SEC.*
[Signature]

F B I

CN80,512 Appeal 82-6611

4/13/90

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY 11-20-91 12-11-91
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) 2803 RDO/DN/VR
DATE 3-14-90 6972 EER/SL 83-1719 7-10-92

Date: 9/9/66

Transmit the following in

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Classified by
Declassify on OADR

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

9-22-87 (OO: NY)

Classified by SP-4 J. Smith
Declassify on OADR 3042 PWT/SL

Re NY teletype dated 9/7/66, concerning conference

between MARTIN LUTHER KING, STANLEY LEVISON and others. Source
believed KING was in Atlanta, LEVISON and others in NYC.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum
incorporating information contained in re tel. NY 3810-S*
was the source of the information. Two copies are enclosed
for Atlanta's assistance.

NY 694-S* (S) (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

Anonymous source of
WFO in report of

SA [redacted]
7/19/50, at WFO, re
NLG; IS-C.

HARRY WACHTEL

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO, FRD, M.
DATE FORW: 9/12/66
HOW FORW: PIS
BY: PTE/SL

- 4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
- (1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 2) (RM)
- (1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 1-NY (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
- 1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1-NY (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
- 1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1-NY (100-149196) (DOMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1-NY (100-153735) (42)

JMK:rmv
(14)

REC-71 100-442529-1962
15 SEP 10 1966

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b6
b7c

NY 100-153735

[redacted]

HARRY WACHTEL

Former [redacted]

(S)u

LAWRENCE REDDICK

[redacted]
[redacted]

(S)u

[redacted]

CLARENCE JONES

[redacted]

[NY 2359-S*] (S)u
NY 4212-S*

BAYARD RUSTIN

[redacted] (S)u

Indices contain no information as to the identities of JUNIUS BRIGGS (Ph), RALPH CRANSTON (Ph) or WALTER THORCASE (Ph).

The LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 694-S* ~~is~~ The first source furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the U.S. and Communist infiltration thereof. The last source in furnishing characterization of STANLEY LEVISON, ~~is~~ furnished concentration of information. (S)u

b6
b7C
b7D

~~(U)~~



~~SECRET~~ (U)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
September 9, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY
FBI FOR EXTENSION
DATE: 11-12-82
AUTHORITY: 1.1.1.1
REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~Classified by
Declassify on: OADR~~
208/100
5/27/80
2253760

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 6, 1966, that a conference was held on that date by Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). It included, in addition to King, Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel, Lawrence Reddick, Cleveland Robinson (Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington), Clarence Jones, Junius Briggs (Phonetic), Ralph Cranston (Phonetic) and Walter Thorcase (Phonetic).

The conference was called to hear and discuss a letter over King's signature which is scheduled to be distributed to the Negro youth of America. The letter, which was actually written by Rustin, implores the Negro youth of America to adhere to non-violent tactics in trying to obtain equality.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U) Declassify on: OADR

~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1102

11-20-81
9803 RDD/DMG/RE
83-1719
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-96 6972 EEP/2
ON 80,513 August 82-0611
4-13-90

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF THIS
2/2/78

9-22-87
Classified by SP4 ELW/etm
3042 PWT/2
82-0611 Samuel King/Levison
10/17/80
6080
11/15/77
Infinite

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rustin said the letter would be read on the National Broadcasting System on Monday, September 12, 1966, and will be mailed to two categories: (A) Boys Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, settlement houses, basketball teams and other organizations where Negroes between the ages of 16-25 can be reached; (B) Negro ministers, Negro Press, Negro college presidents, high school principals, fraternal organizations and to unions with large membership. Rustin said King should not read the letter alone, but instead, should have A. Philip Randolph (President of the Negro American Labor Council, NALC) present in order to protect King from fallout. Rustin said not many people dared attack Randolph. *U.S.I.* *pu*

The following, in essence, is what the letter states:

King said he was writing not as a civil rights leader, but as a father deeply concerned about the future of his own children. Not since the time he joined the Freedom Movement had he ever felt so much grief, he observed. As the new school term opens, King noted, many of the youth of America desire to go to school but have insufficient resources with which to do so. And in this regard, King remarked that only yesterday, September 5, 1966, he wired President Johnson urging him to make available enough funds so that all poor young persons in the country could return to school.

-2-

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

King notes in the letter that he also urged the President to place before Congress a bill to create public works to provide meaningful employment for every able-bodied young person who needs it, whatever his present skills, his training, his color, may be. King said he was convinced that the tragic ordeals "we" had passed through this summer were the results of the fear, the frustration, and the hopelessness on both sides that springs from "our" nation's failure to make it possible for all youth, especially Negroes, to obtain quality integrated education and dignified work.

Continuing, King said, the progress which has been made in race relations was derived from demonstrations which were free of bitterness, hatred and violence. "We" King said, must not let a tiny minority of hateful bigots provoke "us" into emotional behavior, into actions which would destroy "our" movement and would separate "us" from others in society whose help "we" sorely need. "We", King continued, must not fall into this racist trap. He implored the Negro youth to whom he speaks in the letter, to remember that Molotov cocktails, looting and hating cannot, and will not, solve the problems "we" really care about.

In conclusion, King urged the youth to be prepared to use their energy in non-violent mass action protests in their community.

Following Rustin's reading of the letter, King said the letter should also be aimed at the white people. He said to do otherwise, could result in him being branded as an "Uncle Tom".

[Handwritten signature]

-3-

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Stanley Levison said he did not like the statement that King had contacted President Johnson about unemployment and jobs. His objection was over the fact that King had already asked the President about 90 times, although nothing has come of it. As an alternative, Levison said President Johnson should be "threatened" by stating that if no action is forthcoming by May, 1967, King and Randolph would have a march on Washington. Levison's suggestion was not well received by the other conferees. In fact, as an alternative, Cleveland Robinson wanted something about the Peace Movement included in the letter. He said the peace issue was a basic issue in view of the many Negroes in Vietnam. ~~U~~

Harry Wachtel suggested King hold a meeting in the next three or four days to plan the letter more objectively. Rustin said he would dress up the letter before King's arrival in New York City on Sunday night. ~~U~~

Stanley Levison

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a ~~U.S.A.~~ ~~secret~~ member of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on Civil Rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] ~~U~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, advised on
February 26, 1957, that he identified a
photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom
he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a
member of and in a position of leadership in
the Labor Youth League. (u)

The Labor Youth League has been designated
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lawrence Dunbar Reddick ~~LAWRENCE REDDICK~~

Lawrence Dunbar Reddick is Professor of
Social Sciences at Coppin State College,
Baltimore, Maryland. He currently resides
at 3704 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore,
Maryland.

A ~~confidential~~ Source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, advised
she had learned that Dr. Reddick, then
Director of the Schomburg Library, 103
West 135th Street, New York City, was one
of the most important unpublicized members
of the Communist Party (CP). Source stated
Reddick seemed to be a source of information
in regard to socialism and communism in the
United States and the Soviet Union.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, said that he met Lawrence Dunbar Reddick in 1943, through Eugene Gordon, a staff member of the "Daily Worker" and that both Gordon and Benjamin J. Davis advised him that Lawrence Dunbar Reddick was at that time a member of the CP. The source said that Reddick was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School. U.S.A.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The George Washington Carver School has been designated by the U.S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 5 and 11, 1954, Lawrence Dunbar Reddick was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Atlanta, Georgia. He, at that time, stated that he was not, and had never been, a member of, or a sympathizer with, the Communist Party.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable in the past, advised that on January 18, 1964, Dr. Lawrence Reddick visited with Benjamin J. Davis at the home of Jacob Green, State Chairman of the CP in Maryland. During conversation between Reddick and Davis, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia, and Reddick commented that if he had stayed with Davis, he would have also joined the CP. \$u

-6-

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

~~Harry Wachtel~~ is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that ~~Harry H. Wachtel~~, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (S) (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (S) (U) HARRY H. WACHTEL

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora WACHTEL, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (S) (U)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TELETYPE UNIT
SEP 7 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

242 PM URGENT 9-7-66 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /7/ AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 1P

OCIRM

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM; IS - C. 00 - NEW YORK

BUFILE 100-442529, ATLANTA 100-6670, NEW YORK 100-153735

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO

STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER SIX, SIXTYSIX, CONFERENCE TOOK
PLACE BETWEEN MARTIN LUTHER KING, LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL,
CLARENCE JONES, LAWRENCE REDDICK, CLEVELAND ROBINSON/SECRETARY- TREAS-
URER OF RETAIL, WHOLESALE AND DEPARTMENT STORE WORKERS UNION/,
RALPH CRANSTON /PHONETIC/, JUNIUS BRIGGS, AND WALTER THORCASE,
/PHONETIC/. CONFERENCE WAS CALLED TO CONSIDER OPEN LETTER RUSTIN HAD
PREPARED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO NEGRO YOUTH. THE LETTER, TO BEAR KING-S
SIGNATURE, IMPORED NEGROES TO ADHERE TO NON-VIOLENT PRACTICES TO GAIN
EQUALITY. KING, AFTER HEARING CONTENTS OF LETTER SAID, IT SHOULD BE
AIMED AT WHITE PEOPLE AS WELL, OTHERWISE HE WOULD BE CALLED "UNCLE
TOM". IN ADDITION TO KING-S COMMENTS, LEVISON DISAGREED WITH A

STATEMENT IN LETTER WHICH POINTED OUT THAT KING ON SEPTEMBER FIVE,

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SEP 14 1966

RELAYED TO

INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE

PAGE TWO

SIXTYSIX, WIRED PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND URGED HE PROVIDE FUNDS FOR POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TO CREATE PUBLIC WORKS FOR YOUTH NEEDING MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT. LEVISON SAID JOHNSON HAD BEEN ASKED NINETY TIMES FOR JOBS BUT NOTHING HAD COME OF IT, SO THE TIME HAD COME WHEN KING SHOULD THREATEN JOHNSON THAT IF NO ACTION IS FORTHCOMING BY MAY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN KING AND A. PHILIP RANDOLPH /PRESIDENT OF NALC/ WOULD MARCH ON WASHINGTON. CLEVELAND ROBINSON OBJECTED TO LEVISON-S SUGGESTION AND INSTEAD, URGED THAT SOME COMMENT BE MADE ABOUT THE PEACE MOVEMENT. WACHTEL URGED MEETING IN NEXT THREE OR FOUR DAYS TO PLAN LETTER MORE OBJECTIVELY. RUSTIN AGREED TO PUT FINISHING TOUCHES ON LETTER BEFORE KING ARRIVES IN NEW YORK CITY ON SUNDAY NIGHT. THE LETTER, ACCORDING TO SOURCE, WILL BE READ ON NBC SEPTEMBER TWELVE, SIXTYSIX. INDICES OF NYO NEGATIVE ON THORCASE, BRIGGS AND CRANSTON.

EUGENE VOIT, GENERAL MANAGER, NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED THAT KING AND BERNARD LEE HAVE RESERVATION FOR SEPTEMBER TEN, SIXTYSIX. ^{Memo} LHM FOLLOWS.

END

LJT

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/7/66

Martin Luther King held conference New York City 9/6/66 with several individuals including his principal advisors, Stanley David Levison, Harry Wachtel, Clarence Jones, Lawrence Reddick and Bayard Rustin, all of whom have subversive backgrounds. Purpose of conference to consider open letter by King to be read on NBC 9/12/66.

Information will be furnished to White House, Attorney General and appropriate agencies.

PTB:hmm

ENCLOSURE

100 - 442529 - 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: Sep 8 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

APPENDIX

Page A4638. Congressman Walker, (R) Mississippi, extended his remarks concerning a resolution (H. Res. 330) he introduced last year to provide funds for the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate the possibility of Communist involvement in the civil rights movement. He included an article by David Lawrence entitled "Communist Leader Admits Civil Rights Agitation" which appeared in the Meridian (Mississippi) Star on August 28th. Mr. Walker pointed out that Mr. Lawrence presented even further proof that a complete investigation of the entire civil rights movement would be in order.

Page A4639. Congressman Derwinski, (R) Illinois, placed in the Record an editorial from the Harvey (Illinois) South Suburban News entitled "Communism Offers No Solution To The Negro's Problem." The editorial states "Three years ago when Robert F. Williams of Monroe, North Carolina slipped through an FBI dragnet to seek refuge in Cuba, Mao Tse-tung of Red China made a world wide appeal for support of Negro-Americans in their fight for freedom. - - - An overwhelming majority of Negro Americans many years ago reached the conclusion that Communism, be it Chinese or otherwise, offered no solution to their problems. - - - That is why it is so ridiculous for whites in this country to claim that demonstrators and marchers in this country are Communist inspired or that civil rights organizations are run by Communists."

100-442329 -

NOT RECORDED
130 SEP 19 1966

-2-

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 9/8/66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

61 SEP 22 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

66-1731-2961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO : The Director

DATE: Sep + 9, 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Memorandum to the Director
Re: The Congressional RecordSENATE

Pages 21208-21209. Senator Byrd, (D) Virginia, commented on an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune regarding a speech made by Doctor J. B. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention. He advised that Doctor Jackson spoke at a press conference preceding the opening of the convention's national meeting in Dallas at which time Dr. Jackson was asked about the Communist influence in recent demonstrations. Mr. Byrd stated "Dr. Jackson, in his reply, stated that Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach has said there was little Communist influence in the civil rights movement. . . . Dr. Jackson added these words: 'I'm sure he didn't mean that.' I continue to quote Dr. Jackson: 'There are too many obvious facts that tell us there is a conspiracy to break the will of those who put the American way of life first.'" Mr. Byrd went on to state "these are very significant words from an outstanding American citizen, who is the head of the Nation's largest Negro organization." Mr. Byrd commented on the grand jury report on the Cleveland riots and stated "the Attorney General gave the study little credence, if any, and, in my judgment, is tiptoeing around this whole very important issue of violence which is taking place in many of the cities of our Nation."

Continued on page 2-100-442521-1964

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190 SEP 20 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [redacted] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442521-1964

Adjournment: Until Friday, September 9, 1967, at 12 noon.

APPENDIX

Pages A4712-A4713. Congressman Rumsfeld, (R) Illinois, pointed out that "there have been increasing reports of Communist infiltration and influence in radical organizations and civil rights activities throughout the country. This is a serious development, to which the general public should be alerted." He included an article written by Jack Mabley entitled "Comm Rights Groups Doing Work of Reds" which appeared in the August 30 issue of the Chicago's American. The article cites the activities of Chester Robinson in connection with marches in Chicago. It states "One of Robinson's close pals in the Illinois prison at Joliet was a man who is now head of a communist front outfit. In recent months Robinson has been attending meetings of the W. E. B. DuBois club, a known communist front group. - - - We do not know whether Robinson and the CORE and SNCC people are influenced by Communists. But we do know that in planning a march into Cicero, they are flouting responsible Negro leadership and they are doing the work of the Communists--turning Americans against Americans."

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F B I

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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Approved: 56 SEP 20 1964 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

LA 157-943

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources 1 through 3 could reasonably result in identification of ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

In the two-week period from 8/21 through 8/4/66 21 potential criminal informants and 10 potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
September 8, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

- I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 18, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting on a status report of the Mc Cone Commission to Governor Edmund G. Brown. The report stated significant progress had been made on all but a few recommendations of the Commission; however, it criticized the Los Angeles Police Department for failing to staff the office of Inspector General as a means of improving police-community relations.

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of August 19, 1966, A-2, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel W. Yorty had criticized the above Mc Cone report for having "political overtones" in that it accentuated State efforts and played down local efforts regarding Watts. Yorty pointed out the high cost of special school programs and stated many constructive actions have been taken by the Los Angeles Police Department to improve relations with the community. He also criticized the State Department of Employment for not providing more jobs for the Watts area.

Mexican-American Activity

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 27, 1966, I-19, was an article reporting Poverty Director Sargent Shriver had breakfast with 30 Mexican-American leaders in East Los Angeles on August 26, 1966. Mexican-American leaders asked Shriver how they could gain the attention of the "power structure" to make it more aware of their needs. Shriver answered that the opening of four new community action agencies in Southern California was part of an effort to bring their program closer to the people, as his agency had discovered what worked in one area might not work in another area. Ralph Guzman, Assistant Director of a Mexican-American study project at University of California at Los Angeles, arranged a tour for Shriver through the "barrios" of Mexican-Americans in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

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In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 3, 1966, I-20, was an article reporting that the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had formally surrendered control of the Youth Training and Employment Project (YTEP) in East Los Angeles on September 2, 1966, to a new agency formed by four Mexican-American organizations. The YTEP agency, at 207 North Breed Street, Los Angeles, has reportedly trained more than 3,600 teenagers in vocational skills.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 17, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting James Meredith, Negro civil rights leader, had led a crowd of 100 demonstrators on a six-mile voters registration march in South Los Angeles. Meredith called County Registrar of Voters Benjamin Hite a "damn fool" when Hite stated apathy was the reason 200,000 eligible Negroes did not vote. Meredith stated the reason Negroes did not register was "historical - they're not accustomed to voting".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 25, 1966, I-1, was an article reporting that Ronald Frye, a key figure in the incident which triggered the Watts riot of August, 1965, had, after many months obtained a job in an aircraft plant through the help of the Manpower Development and Training Center of the Urban League of Los Angeles. The article reported his brother, Marquette Frye, also involved in the start of the Watts riot, was still unemployed and the Urban League indicated they would be glad to help him obtain a job.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 30, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting that Sam Lewis Fulton, convicted of shooting Lawrence Gomez, water truck driver during the racial disturbance of March 15, 1966, in South Los Angeles, was sentenced on August 29, 1966, to life imprisonment.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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Riot at Teen Post
Junior Olympics

On August 30, 1966, a racial riot between Negro and Caucasian youths, including Mexican-Americans, occurred during the presentation of a "Junior Olympics" athletic event by the Teen Posts of Los Angeles at the Los Angeles Coliseum, 3911 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles.

The riot started at 1:15 PM and was controlled by 2:00 PM. An estimated 500 to 1,000 teenagers were involved in fighting or watching the fighting outside the coliseum. An Emergency Control Center was set up by the Los Angeles Police Department outside the coliseum at about 1:15 PM and was discontinued about 6:00 PM. The Los Angeles Police Department continued extra patrols in the area during the evening of August 30, 1966. Twenty two-man police units responded to the riot call. Seventeen Caucasians were treated for injuries resulting from the riot, including a woman leader of an East Los Angeles Teen Post and a television cameraman. No Los Angeles Police Department officers were injured. The "Junior Olympics" continued for approximately two hours after the disturbance.

The Los Angeles Police Department advised on August 31, 1966, that one fourteen-year old male Negro, named Johnnie A. Wilson, was arrested for assault with a deadly weapon. Two other juveniles were detained but not booked. Police Captain Louis Sunyich was quoted in the "Los Angeles Times" of August 31, 1966, as stating the police had stayed away from the above event at the request of Teen Post officials.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel", Los Angeles Negro newspaper of September 1, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel Yorty defended the Teen Post program in the face of the above disturbance. He stated he believed most of those present acted in a constructive manner and that the Teen Posts had done a generally good job in keeping youth occupied during the summer. The article reported the disturbance was sparked by a battle between Negro and Mexican-American youths.

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In the same issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", page A-1, was an article by Brad Lee, Jr., sports columnist for the paper, about the above disturbance. He criticized "coward bullies (who) attacked whites, took their property like savages...". He also reported:

"War on Poverty may be all right, but it seems to me it's high time we have a War on Parental Negligence... a War on Bad Manners... A War on Disrespect for Authority... A war on Disrespect for Ourselves.... War on Common Indecency."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 1, 1966, II-1, was an article concerning the above riot at the "Junior Olympics". Lincoln C. Hilburn, Special Advisor for the Teen Post Program, blamed "a black nationalist plot" for the outbreak of fighting. He stated the majority of those present conducted themselves in an orderly manner. He stated that when fights broke out between Negro and Mexican-American youths it was called a "riot" but if it happened in Palm Springs or Newport it was called "good natured rivalry".

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of August 30, 1966, page A-10, was an article reporting City Councilman Billy G. Mills would serve as chairman of the Second Annual Watts Christmas Parade on December 10, 1966. He invited all interested organizations to join in making the parade a success for the children in the area.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 1, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting the Los Angeles County Grand Jury had indicted five "Black Muslims" on August 26, 1966, for the August 14, 1966, shooting of Samuel Harris, "a young sect member who allegedly became disenchanted and bolted the movement". The article reported Harris was paralyzed from a bullet in his spine.

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of August 31, 1966, and the "Los Angeles Times" of September 1, 1966, were articles reporting Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch had made

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public a report entitled, "Watts Riot Synopsis", published by the State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Investigation after an eleven-month study. The study was of 5,927 persons arrested for offenses in connection with the riot of August, 1965. The Attorney General in summary outlined the background of the average adult and juvenile arrested. The report set out that in addition to Negroes arrested, 15 white people, 68 Mexicans and 6 persons of other races were arrested in connection with the riot.

On August 21, 1965, a minor racial disturbance occurred at 113th and Figueroa Streets in South Los Angeles at 2:40 AM. Police officers stopped three brothers, CLIFFORD, EARL and JACK DRAPER, about traffic violations. A fourth brother, MELVIN DRAPER, and his wife, GLORIA, appeared and interfered with police. One officer was struck with his own night stick and injured. A crowd of about 150 Negroes gathered and threw rocks and bottles at the officers. Twelve police units responded to a call from the officers and the crowd dispersed. All the brothers and the wife mentioned above were arrested on various charges.

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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE

Los Angeles, California

On August 26, 1966, source [redacted]

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[redacted] advised a high degree of tension had existed in the area of the Ramona Gardens Teen Post, 2858 Lancaster Avenue, Los Angeles, between Negro and Mexican-American gang members. An altercation had occurred around August 8, 1966, however, Negroes in the area had recently apologized to Mexican-Americans, who accepted the apology and the tension was thereby eased.

On August 29, 1966, a Los Angeles Police Department unit answered a routine disturbance call at 2133 East 115th Street in the Watts area of Los Angeles. They found two Negroes fighting in the street and arrested one of them, the other escaping. Moments later ten male Negroes attacked and overpowered officers. One officer was kicked and beaten. Seven police cars responded and upon arrival found approximately 40 Negroes present, shouting "burn-baby-burn". The situation was quickly controlled. Four Negroes were arrested, one for battling with a police officer and two were held on traffic warrants. The fourth man was released without obtaining his name.

On August 11, 1966, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, National Executive Board member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated he thought the racial situation in Watts was slowly improving and he did not expect violence similar to the riot of 1965. He stated there is some improvement in Negro-police relations and some economic improvement in the area.

On August 16, 1966, Ernie A. Smith, Head of the Afro-American Citizens Council, advised he did not think the racial situation had improved. He could not state exactly why he believed the situation had not improved but stated this was his belief.

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On August 23, 1966, George Ernest Bryant, President of the Urban League in Los Angeles, advised he could foresee no great potential for violence in the next six months. He stated the recent Watts Summer Festival (WSF) indicated a new trend in thinking by the Negroes in attempting to help themselves. He stated he was particularly impressed that the youth in the area had participated so well in the festival.

Pacoima, California

Pacoima is an area of Los Angeles in the San Fernando Valley. In the "Valley Times" of North Hollywood, California, issue of August 19, 1966, page 1, was an article reporting Dr. Arnold Fletcher, Valley College History Professor, who just finished serving five years on Los Angeles Police Commission, predicted a riot in Pacoima because the situation was similar to what had existed in Watts prior to their riot. He stated something must be done across the nation or "the United States is in for dark days". He stated the crisis "could be a shooting war as violent and widespread as the American Civil War". He criticized politicians who used Negroes to get elected, promising them aid and then cutting off the promises after election.

Fresno, California

On August 23, 1966, Detective Jack A. Kelley, Fresno Police Department, advised he did not see any great potential for racial violence in the Fresno area. He stated there were the usual minor instances where Negro and Mexican teenagers threw stones at police cars in the area, and there was some rivalry between Negro and Mexican teenage gangs. He stated all incidents had been promptly controlled by police units assigned to the area.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

On August 22, 1966, source two advised that on August 21, 1966, there was a special meeting of the Los Angeles Du Bois Club (LADBC) (See W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America Appendix) at the Sunset Vista Room of the University of California at Los Angeles campus recreational center.

Daniel Gray spoke at this meeting as a representative of the Non-Violent Action Committee, and stated the whites present had better choose their side now "before the next time", since a white friend or enemy could "get lost in the action". He stated the whites claim they want to help "us poor Negroes" but no whites were seen burning cars or looting last time. He stated, "If it goes again, we won't be shooting around the cops this time but at them, and with a lot more accuracy too". He stated even the fire bombs would be strategically set. He referred to no particular planned event during his speech.

On July 9, 1965, source one advised that F. Daniel Gray was then a member of the Central Los Angeles Club of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

On August 17, 1966, source one advised that the Los Angeles Police Department had on July 17, 1966, arrested six members of the Black Cats club which operates out of the old Elks club building at 1106½ East Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles. Leader of the club is Brother Obdell Franklin. One of the group arrested, a juvenile named Ricky Fisher, admitted to police that the club made fire bombs and discussed tactics the club would use against police officers in another riot. He stated they were also trying to get other gangs in the area to join them so they would be more effective against police in the future.

On August 26, 1966, source one advised the Black Cats and the Roadrunner Gang, who had been active during July, 1966, are practically unheard of at the present time. Source stated this could be attributed to the arrest of their leader, Obdell Franklin, who is also called Brother Obdell.

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Franklin is currently serving 90 days in the County Jail for failure to appear on a warrant. Also, since the above arrest of the Black Cats, the group has been more quiet. Source advised Franklin is allegedly pastor of the Church of the Resurrection at 1106 1/2 East Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles.

On August 29, 1966, source three furnished a leaflet issued by the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (See Appendix). The leaflet was issued on the first anniversary of the Watts riot of August, 1965. A copy of this leaflet is attached.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 18, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting that the Community Alert Patrol (also known as the Citizens Alert Patrol) (CAP) had been temporarily halted by the Temporary Alliance of Local Organizations (TALO) on August 18, 1966, to show good faith while TALO was attempting to negotiate for better police relations with city officials.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of August 25, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting that the Sons of Watts Improvement Association (SOWIA), organized recently, might take over from the CAP. Billy Tidwell, Co-Chairman of the WSF, an organizer of the SOWIA, stated the new group could best handle the problems. He stated the group of about 90 men all lived within Watts and composed the bulk of the "law-keeping" units during the WSF. He stated the group controlled Watts and would be in the forefront of any riot, or in the forefront of any effort to improve themselves. He stated the group was presently anxious to help better their community. The article further reported that Lenier Eggleston, former head of the CAP, had indicated it would return to its activities and had severed its connection with TALO. Robert Brock, Chairman of TALO, announced Eggleston's group could not use the name CAP, a registered name under TALO.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS
INVOLVED

As set out under IV, F. Daniel Gray, leader of Non-Violent Action Committee, spoke about future racial violence at a meeting of the LADBC on August 21, 1966, in Los Angeles.

As set out under number IV above, Obedell Franklin, alleged leader of the Black Cats gang, is presently serving a 90-day jail sentence.

As set out under number IV above, Billy Tidwell, Co-Chairman of the WSF, indicated the organization SOWIA intended starting a group similar to the CAP, but Lenier Eggleston, former head of the CAP, spoke of reactivating that group.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL
OFFICIALS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 2, 1966, I-1, was an article reporting that Chief of Police Fred Brown had breakfast at a Watts area church on September 1, 1966, in the first personal visit by a Los Angeles Police Chief to that area in years. Brown assured those present of his complete cooperation in making the Los Angeles Police Department better, and the community a better community. Negro ministers spoke hopefully that this was a sign of better cooperation between community and police.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTESTATION

In the "Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch", Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of August 18, 1966, page 1, was an article reporting that Lawrence F. La Mar, Executive Editor of the Negro Press Bureau, had written the National Broadcasting Company urging them not to broadcast a news special entitled, "The Angry Voice of Watts". He indicated he felt a showing of this violence was a "threat to peace" in Los Angeles and in the entire nation. He wrote that it "could only whet the appetites of the hoodlum element" in the area. An editorial comment after this letter indicated the editor, Mrs. Pat Alexander, felt the show proved there were national news agencies willing to "foment and continue racial strife".

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th INTC, United States Army, Pasadena; to OSI, San Bernardino; to FIO, Los Angeles; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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WATTS - ONE YEAR LATER

One year has passed since the Watts uprising. In that year, the whole character of the Negro Revolution has changed. To the everlasting glory of Watts, it was here that the struggle of the working class to take the leadership of the Negro Liberation movement was completed.

In history, Watts represents a whole new form of struggle. The bitter bloody battles of Chicago, Omaha, Cleveland and ... are but a prelude to the process that began here. No matter what the name of the state may be, the imperialist concept of 'peaceful non-violent integration' was shattered forever in the streets of Watts. In this fact lies the historical significance of Watts.

Since last August, the process of political division of the people has gone on very rapidly. In the hope of destroying the peoples movement, the government has brought up hundreds of Negroes. Traitors, who a year ago were fighting the police and National Guard, have accepted the bribe and appear daily on the enemy T.V. and in the enemys press. For the cash payment of a few dollars and a political pat on the head, they join the enemy camp and praise the police and the political structure of the state. The militants turned Uncle Tom. Good friends - honest workers have taken their places. On the other hand, the Uncle Tom who were isolated by the uprising have attempted to change hats and try to appear as militants. They fool no one. In a final effort to hold back the movement, the revisionist Communist Party of the USA openly joined the imperialists and ran candidates in the election fraud. They urged the people of Watts to vote in elections organized by the imperialists. The people of Watts had already voted in the streets - No more oppression - no more exploitation! Watts rejected the trap prepared by their enemies - the revisionist phoney Communists, the DuBois Clubs and all the political filth who urged them to 'register and vote'.

The struggle in Watts has not stopped. Hardly a week goes by but there is a violent battle in the streets against the fascist police. The poverty in Watts is a continuing fact. The 5,000 jobs boasted about by Brown and Yorty are filled by the children of Watts who slave with picks and shovels and brooms in the hot summer sun, while children in other areas spend summers at the beach and in camps. Watts has become the happy hunting ground for the most vile type of opportunists who are trying to make political hay off of the misery of the people. No one can deceive and subdue the people. We POC Communists are confident of their final victory.

This fight is fundamentally a class struggle. No force on earth can stop it. The end can come only with the workers overthrowing the ruling class and establishing Socialism in America. This is the path taken by all working classes and all oppressed peoples. By taking and converting all industry and land to use by the people and not for private profit, national oppression, poverty and war will end.

Watts represents a high point in the Negro revolution - the the movement of the worker

LONG LIVE WATTS - SYMBOL OF STRUGGLE

LONG LIVE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - FIGHT FOR LIBERTY, BUILT FOR AGAINST FASCISM

LONG LIVE THE WORKING CLASS - BUILDERS OF THE FUTURE

(Issued by the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist Leninist Communist Party in the United States. For further information, write VANGUARD, Box 72306, Watts Station, Los Angeles California)

READ VANGUARD

READ VANGUARD

READ VANGUARD

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1APPENDIXPROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 142-143.

1. Found to be "a new Communist splinter group." The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "also known as the POC was formed in August, 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus."

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'"

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party ***."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists, who despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

APPENDIX

TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 10 1966

ENCLOSED MESSAGE

FBI NEW YORK

2-55 AM

URGENT 9-10-66 JCM

TO DIRECTOR -1- , ATLANTA AND MEMPHIS

ATLANTA AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

Classified by 16780
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CIRM~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~IS - C INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST~~

CIRM

BUREAU FILE 100-442529. ATLANTA FILE 100-6670. NEW YORK FILE 100-153735.

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED EVENING OF THIS DATE THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, STAYING AT HOLIDAY INN, MEMPHIS TENN. WAS IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH STANLEY LEVINSON, NYC. DURING CONVERSATION KING MENTIONED THAT STOKLEY CARMICHAEL OF SNCC WILL PROBABLY QUOTE "DO TIME" UNQUOTE WITH REGARDS RECENT ATLANTA RACIAL

RIOT. HE ADDED THAT IF ASKED BY REPORTERS AT PRESS CONFERENCE THIS EVENING IN MEMPHIS ^{Regarding} RE CARMICHAEL, HE WOULD ONLY STATE THAT IN LINE WITH AMERICAN TRADITION OF JURISPRUDENCE A MAN IS INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY. KING ADDED HE WOULD SAY IN EFFECT THAT THE MATTER IS PRESENTLY IN THE COURTS AND HE ~~PAREN~~ (KING) ~~PAREN~~ DOES NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT. KING FELT HE COULD GIVE GENERAL STATEMENT RE CARMICHAEL FOR PRESENT BUT EVENTUALLY CARMICHAEL WOULD BE CALLING ON KING FOR SUPPORT. LEVINSON AND KING AGREED THAT IF CARMICHAEL IS CONVICTED

END PAGE 1
77 SEP 27 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SEP 21 1966

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Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
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Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
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PAGE TWO

OF ^{INCITING} ENCITEMENT ~~TO~~ TO RIOT CHARGE ~~QUOTE~~ "THEY" ~~UNQUOTE~~ WILL HAVE TO BLAME
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The Attorney General

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
September 23, 1966

Director, FBI 110-442527-1966

REC-16
EX-104
SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST
ELEMENTS IN RACIAL VIOLENCE
RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner

Communists and other subversives and extremists strive continuously to precipitate racial discord and to take advantage of racial problems in the United States. Such elements were active in exploiting and aggravating the riots, for example, in Harlem, Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago. The enclosed document, entitled "Subversive and Extremist Elements in Racial Violence," analyzes a number of riots and disturbances of the past three years and delineates the role played in them by communists and other subversives and extremists.

Although this document was prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is not based on any specific investigation conducted by this Bureau. This document, which is an analysis of available intelligence data, is being furnished for your information.

A copy of the enclosure is being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and the Vice President. Upon removal of the classified material, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. John Doar (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General
CLASSIFIED BY 60263N SEP 27 1966
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1 - Mr. Fred H. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

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The Attorney General

NOTE:

See cover memorandum, R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan, dated 9/15/66, captioned "Subversive and Extremist Elements in Racial Violence, Research-Satellite Matter." Letter is classified "~~Confidential~~," since enclosure is so classified. Enclosure is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value which could result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST
ELEMENTS IN RACIAL VIOLENCE
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

DATE: September 15, 1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner

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It is recommended that captioned document prepared by the Research-Satellite Section be furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; the Vice President; and the Attorney General, and his deputies.

Captioned document is an intelligence analysis of a number of riots and disturbances which erupted in the United States during 1964, 1965, and 1966. This document emphasizes that communists and other subversives and extremists strive continuously to precipitate racial discord and to take advantage of racial problems in this country. Such elements were active in exploiting and aggravating the riots, for example, in Harlem, Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago.

The study shows that, for the most part, these riots and outbursts were sparked by a single incident, generally following an arrest of a Negro by local police for some minor infraction of the law. Although most of the riotous situations were characterized by spontaneous outbursts of mob violence dominated by young hoodlums, the involvement of other violent, lawless, subversive, and extremist elements became readily apparent as the rioting progressed.

The cumulative effect of almost 50 years of Communist Party activity in the United States cannot be minimized, this study points out, for communist activity has contributed to disrupting race relations and has exerted an insidious influence on the life and times of our Nation. A prime example of this is noted in this study. For years, communists have waged a campaign against "police brutality" designed to discredit law enforcement and to accentuate racial issues. The disorders of

Enclosures

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Memorandum for W. C. Sullivan
RE: SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST
ELEMENTS IN RACIAL VIOLENCE
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

the past three years highlight the enormous success achieved by this communist smear campaign in popularizing the cry of "police brutality" to the point where it has been widely accepted by many noncommunists, particularly by Negroes and other minority groups.

This study analyzes racial riots and disturbances against the background of known communist aims and objectives. It shows that communists seek to advance their cause by injecting themselves into racial situations and exploiting them.

In analyzing the riots and disturbances of the past three years, this study also deals with other factors which have contributed to racial turmoil and violence. It notes that a certain susceptible segment of the Negro population has been aroused and influenced by demagogic public statements of prominent persons--notably civil rights leaders--which have encouraged, advocated, or condoned lawlessness and civil disobedience. This has had the effect of relieving the participants in mob action of all responsibility for their reckless actions. In addition, it is noted that the nationwide publicity given to riotous activity in one locality has served to stimulate impressible people in other areas of the country to mass action.

From this study, it is apparent that the net result of the racial activities of communists and other subversives and extremists has been to promote an increasing breakdown of respect for law and order across the Nation and a flagrant disregard for the personal and property rights of our citizens. Moreover, their activities have played a major role in poisoning the atmosphere and in creating a climate of conflict between the races.

The enclosed document has been proofread by the Reading Room. Upon approval, it should be returned to the Research-Satellite Section for printing and distribution.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this document, the yellow copy of which is enclosed, be approved for dissemination by letter to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; the Vice President; and the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General of the Civil Rights Division, Internal Security Division, and Criminal Division.

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SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST
ELEMENTS IN RACIAL VIOLENCE

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NOTE: Classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value which could result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

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See memo RWSmith to WCSullivan dated 9/5/66 re
"Subversive and Extremist Elements in Racial Violence, Research-Satellite Matter."

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PREFACE

This document is, in essence, an intelligence analysis of a number of riots and disturbances which occurred in cities and communities throughout the United States during 1964, 1965, and 1966. Its contents were derived from public sources, public officials, police officers, knowledgeable observers, and FBI sources. This document should not, however, be considered as a report based upon the results of any specific investigation conducted by the FBI.

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OVERVIEW

Season for Strife

Summer, in the United States, has become the season for racial strife. In the past three summers, racial outbreaks--ranging from minor disturbances to major riots--accompanied by arson, looting, and attacks on law enforcement officers, have erupted with such frequency as to become almost as commonplace as summer thunderstorms.

For the most part, the riots and disorders that have occurred in this country since the Summer of 1964 were sparked by a single incident, generally following an arrest of a Negro by local police for some minor infraction of the law. Although most of the riots and disturbances have been characterized by spontaneous outbursts of mob violence dominated by young hoodlums, the involvement of other violent, lawless, subversive, and extremist elements became readily apparent as the rioting grew and spread.

Exploitation by Communists and Others

Communists and other subversives and extremists strive and labor ceaselessly to precipitate racial trouble and to take advantage of racial discord in this country. Such elements were active in exploiting and aggravating the riots, for example, in Harlem, Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago.

The riots and disturbances of recent years have given communists a golden opportunity to emphasize the Marxist concept of the "class struggle" by identifying the Negro and other minority group problems with it. Communists seek to advance the cause of communism by injecting themselves into racial situations and in exacerbating them (1) to intensify the frictions between Negroes and whites to "prove" that the discrimination against minorities is an inherent defect of the capitalist system, (2) to foster domestic disunity by dividing Negroes and whites into antagonistic, warring factions, (3) to undermine and destroy established authority, (4) to incite

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Negro hostility toward law and order, (5) to encourage and foment further racial strife and riotous activity, and (6) to portray the communist movement as the "champion" of social protest and the only force capable of ameliorating the conditions of the Negroes and the oppressed.

The cumulative effect of almost 50 years of Communist Party activity in the United States cannot be minimized, for it has contributed to disrupting race relations in this country and has exerted an insidious influence on the life and times of our Nation. As a prime example, for years it has been communist policy to charge "police brutality" in a calculated campaign to discredit law enforcement and to accentuate racial issues. The riots and disorders of the past three years clearly highlight the success of this communist smear campaign in popularizing the cry of "police brutality" to the point where it has been accepted by many noncommunists, especially by Negroes and other minority groups.

The net result of agitation and propaganda by communist and other subversive and extremist elements has been to create a climate of conflict between the races in this country and to poison the atmosphere.

Infectious Effect

Other developments have also contributed to the racial turmoil and violence that this Nation has experienced during the past three years. There is little doubt that a certain susceptible segment of the population has been aroused and influenced by demagogic public statements of prominent persons--notably civil rights leaders--which have encouraged, advocated, or condoned lawlessness and civil disobedience. This has had the effect of developing contempt for constituted authority and relieving the participants in mob action of all responsibility for their irresponsible actions. In addition, the nationwide publicity given to riotous activity in one locality has served to infect and excite impressible people to mass action in other areas of the country.

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PATTERN OF VIOLENCE

Origin and Nature of Disturbances

During the past three summers, the United States has been wracked by a series of explosive racial riots and disorders, accompanied by arson, looting, and attacks on law enforcement officers. Almost daily, racial violence has erupted somewhere in the country.

It goes without saying that certain economic, social, and psychological factors and developments helped to set the stage for each of the riots and disorders that have occurred since 1964. Over a period of years, seething Negro frustration and resentment arising from inequality of employment opportunities; de facto segregation in schools and housing; distrust of the police; and agitation and propaganda by subversives, extremists, and demagogues have built up tension in many of the Nation's Negro communities to the point of explosion. Only a spark has been needed to ignite incendiary situations.

Most of the riots and disturbances of the past three years have been characterized by spontaneous outbursts of mob violence dominated by the actions of Negro youths ranging in age up to the middle twenties. These youths--individuals as well as roving bands--were usually in the forefront screaming racist slogans, hurling missiles at the police, setting fires, and engaging in sniping and looting. As the rioting grew and spread, it became obvious that subversives and extremists, as well as teen-age gangs, delinquents, criminals, rabble-rousers, agitators, trouble-makers, and irresponsible individuals, were ever present, ever ready, and ever willing to engage in violent acts or to lend encouragement to the rioters.

The Anatomy of Riots

A definite pattern of events has been discernible in all the major riots of the past three years. Almost invariably, they began in a similar way. They were triggered by Negro reaction to a minor, routine incident involving

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police action in a highly combustible, depressed, all-Negro area.

There were initial hostility toward and violent interference with the police. The charge of "police brutality" was shouted repeatedly. Soon, a milling crowd--composed of all ages and both sexes--gathered with startling spontaneity and swiftness, seemingly materializing from nowhere. Some were mere bystanders and curiosity seekers, while others--mainly youths seeking excitement or violence--immediately joined in the activity.

Fired by rampant rumors which distorted and exaggerated the incident, new recruits arrived to swell the crowd. As the mob grew in size and unruliness, the degree of excitement and hysteria intensified as it was fanned by subversives, extremists, hotheads, and irresponsible trouble-makers who recommended drastic courses of action. At some point, when the frenzy reached a fever pitch, the riot was on--like a cattle stampede--unless checked by the application of immediate, decisive, and substantial police action.

As the riotous situation developed, several distinct elements became evident: young hoodlum teen-age groups and gangs who usually initiated the violence by throwing rocks or by similar actions; older lawless elements with pent-up bitterness and frustration, especially toward the police, who became participants; rank-and-file rioters who were participating but not on an active, vehement scale; and bystanders who followed the mob on the fringes but did not engage in most of the direct violence, vicariously enjoying the "show" and even shouting encouragement without taking any risks or doing any fighting, and many times resorting to looting in the wake of the mob.

The police were subjected to every conceivable kind of abuse--heckling, ridicule, jeers, obscene remarks, curses, and threats. As the mob spirit spread like wildfire, every effort by responsible public officials, police officers, and Negro and white leaders to induce the crowd to disperse and return home had no effect. Complete contempt for the law, the individual, and the property rights of others became appallingly evident. Utter chaos prevailed.

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Missiles and objects were thrown and other brutal or violent acts were perpetrated. Each act aroused the mob more and more. Among the targets selected for acts of violence or mob attacks were police, other symbols of authority, and white-owned business establishments. Supermarkets, pawnshops, gunshops, and liquor, hardware, jewelry, clothing, drug, television, furniture, and department stores were prime targets.

Widespread vandalism and plundering took place. News of the rioting swelled the ranks of the rioters by an ever-increasing number of persons who were interested principally in looting. Adults in the riot area carried away liquor, groceries, clothing, television sets, pieces of furniture, and other portable items. Often this occurred in the presence of police or shopkeepers, who were powerless to do anything but acquiesce. In some areas, the plundering was done by women and even by children.

Vehicles such as streetcars, buses, trucks, and privately owned automobiles that happened to be parked in or passing through the action zone were potential and actual targets. In some instances, white occupants were pulled from vehicles and beaten. Then the cars were overturned and set on fire.

False fire alarms in the troubled area were frequent. There were also many cases of arson as fires and explosives were set off by the rioters. Sniping often took place in the larger riots, and gunfire broke out between rioters and police.

The Molotov cocktail was a favorite weapon. In addition, cherry bombs and firecrackers were exploded. Every conceivable type of object, such as rocks, bricks, paving stones, cans, pieces of scrap metal, broken glass, eggs, rotten fruits and vegetables, and animal and human excrement, was hurled at police units in action.

The riots were characterized by a blind, irrational, hysterical, and vicious attack on all constituted authority. Rioters ran through the streets shouting, "Down with whitey," "Get whitey," "Uncle Tom must die," "Burn, baby, burn," and "Kill, kill, kill." Assaults were directed at Negro as well as white police officers striving desperately to achieve order. Victims of the rioting were more often Negro than white.

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The Watts riot of August 11-20, 1965, was the biggest and costliest riot that the United States has experienced in this century. Disorder covered a 46.5-square-mile area of Los Angeles, and panic was widespread in many surrounding racially mixed neighborhoods. The riot resulted in 34 deaths, 1,032 injuries, the arrest of over 3,000 adults and more than 500 juveniles, and \$42 million in property damage. More than 600 buildings were damaged--200 totally destroyed. The riot ended only after 13,900 National Guardsmen, in addition to 934 police officers and 719 officers from the sheriff's office, pacified the riot-torn area. 1, 1A, 2, 3

In every riot of the past three years, only large-scale and determined police action, sometimes augmented by the state police or the National Guard, succeeded in bringing an end to the violence and the restoration of law and order. Since any racial disorder can explode into an outright riot, only a prompt, efficient, and impressive display of force by the police has prevented innumerable commonplace incidents in many communities from escalating into perilous situations.

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ACTIVITIES OF SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST ELEMENTS

General

Many subversive and extremist organizations, groups, and individuals on the American scene seek and labor ceaselessly to cause trouble and to take advantage of racial friction. Nationally, the most prominent are the Communist Party, USA, the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party, Klan organizations, the National States Rights Party, and the American Nazi Party. In nearly every Negro community, there exist black nationalist and extremist groups of every type such as the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Deacons of Defense and Justice. Hoodlum Negro youth gangs, as well as Negro and white racists and demagogues, are active in every major city.

Undoubtedly the organizations having the greatest disruptive impact on race relations in the United States have been communist and Klan organizations. While there is no way to assess the amount of racial hatred and discord that the communist movement and the Klan movement have generated in this country for approximately 50 years, there is reason to believe that the cumulative, insidious influence and effect of the Communist Party and the Klan on the life and times of our Nation have been substantial.

Consider, for instance, the Marxist orientation that must have prompted one of the resolutions adopted at a planning conference on "black power" convened in Washington, D. C., on September 3, 1966, by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and attended by representatives of Negro organizations. This resolution, it is reported, called for Negroes to determine whether capitalism or socialism is more feasible politically for the advancement of "black power." 3A

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Communist Organizations

Communist Party, USA

Exploiting Racial Turmoil

Since communism thrives on discontent and chaos, racial violence, hatred, and bigotry are grist for the communist propaganda mill. The riots and disturbances of the past three years have given the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), a field day to popularize the Marxist concept of the "class struggle" by identifying the problems of the Negroes and other minority groups with it. These racial disorders have enabled the Party to indict the capitalist system and to charge that it has exploited the Negroes, along with all other minority groups in the United States, for centuries. "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, proclaims that these disturbances have exposed "the generations of poverty and rejection, the exploitation and the discrimination, by the industrial capitalist system."

The CPUSA has a membership estimated by its leaders to be in excess of 10,000. But Gus Hall, the Party's general secretary, refers to 100,000 "state of mind" communists when he talks of Party strength. Many of these "state of mind" communists--former Party members, sympathizers, rebellious-minded youth, and the like--have been and can be activated in aiding the Party in its exploitation of racial issues.

The CPUSA has a number of obvious objectives, all designed to advance the cause of communism, in injecting itself into and exploiting racial controversies and situations. These aims include the following: (1) to intensify the frictions between Negroes and whites to "prove" that the discrimination against minorities is an inherent defect of the capitalist system, (2) to foster domestic disunity by dividing Negroes and whites into antagonistic, warring factions, (3) to undermine and destroy established authority, (4) to incite Negro hostility toward law and order, (5) to encourage and foment further racial strife and riotous activity, and (6) to portray the communist movement as the "champion" of social protest and the only force capable of ameliorating the conditions of the Negroes and the oppressed.

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To attain these goals, the CPUSA engages in mass agitation and propaganda. The illustrations that follow show the Party in action, including such means of agitation and propaganda as the press and printed material, communist front organizations, infiltration of noncommunist organizations, and demonstrations.

"Police Brutality"

A primary communist aim is to alienate the Negroes against established authority. Ever since the CPUSA was founded in 1919, it has been communist policy to charge "police brutality" wherever possible in a calculated campaign to discredit law enforcement and to intensify racial issues. The aggregate effect of this continuing smear campaign is that communists have achieved enormous success in popularizing this cry to the point where it is being used more and more by noncommunists, particularly Negroes and other minority groups.

"Police brutality," according to communists, is a paramount cause of racial violence. In commenting on the Harlem riot of July, 1964, "The Worker" charged that "...the real criminals...are not the chanting demonstrators nor the youngsters who fought off the clubs. They are the men who, under cover of the police badge, established the 'law and order' of terrorism by wildly beating into submission all who happened to cross their paths. The bloodletting and violence in Harlem rest squarely on the shoulders of the New York City authorities." 5

A sizable disturbance took place in the Puerto Rican community of Chicago in June, 1966, which was finally settled only by firm police action. This disorder prompted "The Worker" to claim that "the outrage committed against the Puerto Rican people by the Chicago police is the latest publicized example of the brutality of these 'servants' of the people throughout the nation against the Negro people, the Puerto Ricans and the poor of every nationality." 6

The net effect of charges of "police brutality" is to provoke and encourage mob action by developing contempt for constituted authority and relieving the participants of all responsibility for their reckless actions.

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Advisors to Martin Luther King

The Communist Party views legitimate Negro fraternal, protest, and improvement organizations as targets for infiltration and exploitation. Communists continually stress the desirability of influencing, penetrating, or gaining control of Negro mass organizations, with the aim of promoting communist ends.

For instance, Martin Luther King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) have, over the years, received counsel and guidance from such dedicated communists as Stanley Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a former national leader in the CPUSA. Levison went to Atlanta, Georgia, to confer with King during the June, 1966, march from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi. He was also in Chicago in August, 1966, to confer with King in conjunction with King's demonstrations for open housing. Clarence Jones, Harry Wachtel, and Bayard Rustin, all with past histories of communist affiliation, have likewise been close advisors of King and the SCLC. 7

Philadelphia Riot

Officials of the Communist Party in Philadelphia took advantage of the riot in that city on August 28-31, 1964, to prepare a statement and an article which appeared in "The Worker" for September 1, 1964. It was charged that the rioters singled out the police for vengeance, because "for years the people have suffered the outrages, terror and indignity of a police force that has viewed the community as a 'jungle,' the nickname bestowed on the community by the city's officialdom." 8

Four Party members distributed some 200 copies of this issue of "The Worker" in the riot area. About 45 copies were sold, and the remainder were given away on a door-to-door basis. Copies of three Party pamphlets were also distributed along with the newspaper. 9

Watts Riot and Later Disorders

The Watts riot of August, 1965, was the type of racial trouble upon which communism feeds, because it permitted the party to capitalize on a tragic development. In the wake

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of this riot, the Party's Southern California District issued an eight-page pamphlet bearing the title, "Watts' Upsurge: A Communist Appraisal." This pamphlet claimed that Mayor Samuel Yorty and Chief of Police William Parker--who has since died--were to blame for the deaths of more than 30 people and the jailing of over 3,000. 10

On August 14, during this riot, members of the communist-controlled W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) and members of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyist organization, staged a demonstration at the Police Administration Building in Los Angeles. Two days later, DCA members circulated leaflets calling for the expulsion of Chief of Police Parker. In addition, CPUSA members prepared for a communist publication articles placing blame for the riot on local authorities. 11

The Communist Party in Los Angeles also created a communist front organization called the South Side Citizens Defense Committee to "aid" individuals arrested during the riot. This front group concentrated on charges of "police brutality." 12

During a disturbance which took place in the Watts area on March 15, 1966, the South Side Defense Committee held a press conference to protest alleged "police brutality" in connection with the arrest of four individuals--three of them DCA members--who were together in the troubled area. Three were charged with being drunk and the fourth with interfering with an arrest. They received sentences ranging from five to 30 days in jail. 13

In the Spring of 1966, leaders of the Communist Party's Southern California District gave instructions to three members of the Los Angeles branch of the DCA to establish a DCA club in the Negro community in southeast Los Angeles which would seek new recruits and serve as a vehicle through which the Party could work within the Watts area. 14

The accidental slaying in Los Angeles of Leonard Deadwyler, a Negro, by Jerold Bova, a white policeman, on May 7, 1966, gave the communists an additional provocative incident with which to keep the pot boiling. The South Side Citizens Defense Committee and the Los Angeles branch of the DCA sponsored a memorial meeting on May 16 at the Zion Baptist Church, which was attended by 300 persons. 15

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On May 17, a rally held at Will Rogers Park in Los Angeles to protest Deadwyler's death drew 300 persons. One of the principal organizers of this rally was Franklin Delano Alexander. Not only is Alexander a CPUSA member but he was also elected national chairman of the DCA at a convention in June, 1966. He was assisted in making arrangements for the rally by his sister, Charlene Alexander Mitchell, who has been a member of the CPUSA national committee for a number of years. In addition, another Party member prepared an inflammatory handbill to advertise the rally.

Among those in attendance at the rally were Dorothy Healey, William Taylor, and Robert Duggan. Healey is the chairman and Taylor is the vice chairman of the Southern California District of the CPUSA. Duggan, who is chairman of the Los Angeles branch of the DCA, was elected to the CPUSA national committee at its 18th National Convention in June, 1966. During the rally, Alexander and others made provocative speeches in which the police were severely criticized.

Following the rally, some 500 persons, led by Alexander in an automobile equipped with loudspeakers, proceeded to the 77th Street Division of the Los Angeles Police Department, where they staged a boisterous picketing demonstration. A vehicle containing representatives of the press was attacked, and one occupant was seriously wounded. After a window in a liquor store was broken, the store was looted. In addition, bottles and bricks were hurled at passing automobiles. 16

The Communist Party loudly and insistently demanded that Officer Bova be prosecuted for Deadwyler's "murder." Accordingly, Dorothy Healey prepared a petition addressed to the District Attorney of Los Angeles. The petition called for Bova's immediate indictment for murder. 17

DuBois Club Members in Riot Areas

During the Chicago riot of July 12-19, 1966, representatives of the DCA visited the riot-torn area as observers in order to ascertain if any instances of "police brutality" were taking place. 18

In the late evening of July 14, 1966, during the course of a disturbance on Chicago's West Side, some 35 Negroes, a number of whom were known to be members of the DCA, proceeded

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to the Loop area from the West Side. These individuals, armed with bricks and Molotov cocktails, intended to throw these missiles into Loop department stores, including Marshall Field, but when they found the Loop too busy and too well lighted, they returned to the West Side without accomplishing their purpose. 19

On July 18, 1966, during a riot in the Hough area of Cleveland, four members of the DCA were detained by the Ohio National Guard. Communist literature was found during a search of the automobile in which these individuals were riding. Subsequently, two of the four were arrested by Cleveland police and charged with obstructing police officers. They were released on bond to await trial. 20

Offer of Party Aid

It has been reported that a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, on instructions from the Party's Ohio district organizer, contacted Lewis G. Robinson, director of the JFK House in that city, during June and July, 1966. The contact was made to offer the Party's cooperation with Robinson in the fields of "police brutality," housing, and jobs. Robinson was not receptive to the offer. He explained that, since he and his followers were black nationalists and did not believe in integration, only Negroes could work with his group. However, he did indicate a willingness to accept aid from individual Negro Party members and financial support. 21

The JFK House (the initials stand for Jomo Freedom Kenyatta) was a privately operated Negro community center until it was closed recently. While open, it was regarded by Cleveland police as a focal point for racial violence.

Dayton Disorder

A major disturbance erupted in Dayton, Ohio, on September 1, 1966, which necessitated calling out the National Guard. Sporadic acts of violence and looting continued until the following day. Several hours after the disorder began, W. Sumpter McIntosh, Jr., one-time member of the Communist Party and now a Dayton civil rights leader, reportedly demanded a meeting with Dayton city commissioners and allegedly threatened a full-scale riot later in the day if they did not agree

* Jomo Kenyatta is president of Kenya, Africa.

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to such a meeting. However, a city official indicated that it was then too late to talk to people participating in the disorder. McIntosh was believed by police to have had a part in inciting Negroes once the disturbance started. Police officers saw McIntosh conferring with groups of Negroes in the troubled area who were later arrested for looting. 21A, 21B

Vietnam War against Negroes' Welfare

For the past few years, communist propagandists have promoted the line that American foreign policy--particularly when it runs counter to communist objectives--has a direct bearing upon the successes and failures of the civil rights movement in this country. Communists hold that this country's preoccupation with the "imperialist" war of "aggression" in Vietnam is contrary to the welfare and best interests of the Negro people, since the war is preventing the Government from formulating the programs and expending the funds necessary to alleviate the Negroes' plight.

In the Eyes of the World

Communists are not content to exploit and to publicize instances of racial violence to exclusively American audiences, but they see to it that the message is transmitted to every part of the globe through the world-wide communist propaganda apparatus. They do not confine themselves to facts, but resort to distortion, exaggeration, and the big lie. Communists thus capitalize on the adverse propaganda effect that racial outbursts in the United States produce in the eyes of the rest of the world, particularly among the African and Asian people.

Progressive Labor Party

Communist splinter groups are also busy exacerbating racial incidents. One of the most active has been the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which has a membership of between 160 and 500. Of the militant Marxist-Leninist organizations in the United States whose policies closely adhere to those of Red China, the most important is the PLP, which was known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) prior to April, 1965. 22

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Harlem Riot

A riot erupted in the Harlem area of New York City-- July 18-23, 1964--following the fatal shooting of James Powell, a 15-year-old Negro youth, by Police Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan on July 16. The PLM began immediately to aggravate the tense situation. It printed and then distributed in Harlem thousands of copies of a handbill containing a photograph of Gilligan under the caption, "Wanted for Murder." The PLM also conducted a series of demonstrations in Harlem to protest the shooting, to charge "police brutality," and to demand Gilligan's arrest and prosecution.

At a meeting of the PLM held in New York City on July 21, plans were formulated for the PLM to print leaflets containing instructions on the making of Molotov cocktail bombs. ²³

Once the Harlem riot reached its peak, the PLM leadership reportedly considered how to spread the chaos to other parts of the city. During the riot, Fred Jerome, editor of the PLM newspaper "Challenge," published a signed editorial in which he declared, "The vision of half-a-million-- or a million--angry black men and women, supported by allies in the Puerto Rican and other working class communities, standing up to their oppressors, is haunting the ruling class. People have already begun to speak of 'guerrilla warfare' and 'revolutionaries.'" ²⁴

William Epton, a Negro and now one of two PLP national vice chairmen, is also chairman of the PLP's Harlem Club. He is a former member of the CPUSA. During the Harlem riot, Epton organized and led young Negroes in fighting the police. In a haranguing street speech in the center of Harlem on July 18, he warned:

"...we will not fully be free until we smash this state completely and totally. Destroy and set up a new state of our own choosing and our own liking. And in that process of smashing this state, we're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges, and will have to go up against their army. We'll organize our own militia and our own army. If we don't do it, brothers, we'll be subjugated; we'll be kept in chains for another two or three hundred years...."

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Epton also declared that all the "people in this world who are free got their freedom through struggles and through revolution.... We will take our freedom. We will take it by any means necessary...as we know the beast that we are dealing with..." 25

For his part in openly advocating and promoting violence during the Harlem riot, Epton was arrested and later convicted on charges of criminal anarchy. After he was sentenced to one year in jail, Epton appealed his conviction. He is presently free under \$25,000 bail pending the outcome of this appeal. 26

"Wanted for Murder"

An inquest into the death of Leonard Deadwyler, the Negro who was accidentally shot by a Los Angeles policeman on May 7, 1966, was conducted at the Los Angeles County Courthouse. PLP members distributed handbills on several occasions during the course of this inquest. One leaflet urged the complete "wipeout" of the Los Angeles Police Department. Another flyer contained a photograph of Chief of Police Parker under the caption, "Wanted for Murder." 27, 28

Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist

Another pro-Peking communist splinter group is the small Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CPUSA, M-L). At a press conference held in Los Angeles on October 7, 1965, Michael Lasky, general secretary of the CPUSA, M-L, stated that his group had spent over two years agitating against the police in the Watts area. He viewed the Watts riot as a rejection by Negroes of the policy of nonviolence as a means and method of struggle.

Lasky announced that the CPUSA, M-L was engaged in the formation and development of self-defense units and squads to fight against "police brutality" and "United States imperialism." According to Lasky, these squads could provide the basis for "liberation armies" in the future. Lasky forecast that what happened in Watts was, for all practical purposes, a poor dress rehearsal for what will be taking place nationally in a few years. 29

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During a disturbance in the Watts area in mid-March, 1966, Lasky held a press conference in which he criticized "brutal United States imperialism" for the disorder and demanded the removal of police from Watts. ³⁰

CPUSA, M-L members distributed literature at the time of the inquest into Leonard Deadwyler's death. The leaflets attacked Los Angeles Mayor Yorty and urged people to arm themselves against "police brutality." ^{31, 32}

Trotskyist Groups

Other communist splinter groups have endeavored to exploit Negro frustration and unrest. During the Watts riot, for example, members of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyist organization with a national membership estimated at 440, joined with representatives of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America on August 14, 1965, to demonstrate at the Police Administration Building in Los Angeles. ³³

The Workers World Party, a Trotskyist splinter group with a membership of 50, circulated a leaflet at various locations in New York City during the Harlem riot in August, 1964. In this leaflet, entitled "Who Killed James Powell?" Police Lieutenant Gilligan was described as a "racist, trigger-happy cop" and the product of a "fascist-type police force that recruits and trains people for brutality." ³⁴

During a disorder in Chicago in August, 1965, copies of a leaflet captioned "Drive the Cops Out" were distributed in the troubled area by members of the Spartacist Committee, a group of a dozen former members of the Socialist Workers Party. The leaflet denounced President Johnson, Mayor Daley, and School Superintendent Willis. It also compared the situation in Chicago with the situations in Vietnam and Santo Domingo. ³⁵

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White Organizations

Klan Organizations

Penchant for Violence

The most infamous of the white extremist groups are 14 Klan organizations which are the lineal descendants of the original Ku Klux Klan (KKK) founded a century ago. These Klan groups, with a total membership of over 14,000, continue to promote the KKK's theory of "white supremacy."

The Klan, like other white extremist organizations, foments and perpetuates racial discord by its blatant racist activities. Over a period of years, Klansmen have committed murders, bombings, mutilations, whippings, and abductions--with Negroes as their principal victims.

A recent example of the Klan tradition of violence resulted in the arrest of the Imperial Wizard and 14 other members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi for the bombing of the home of Vernon Dahmer on January 6, 1966. Dahmer, a Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Negro leader, later succumbed to injuries he suffered during the bombing. The Klansmen were indicted on charges of violating the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and are awaiting trial.

Harassing Negroes

The Klan also engages in demonstrations designed to antagonize and intimidate Negroes. On May 1, 1966, some 75 pickets of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a civil rights organization, demonstrated at a Baltimore apartment house to protest refusal of the management to lease to Negroes. Several dozen individuals, some in Klan regalia, staged a counterdemonstration to the CORE demonstration. They were led by Charles J. Luthhardt, self-proclaimed white supremacist candidate for Governor of Maryland. Five individuals, two of whom had dogs, stood by as Klan security guards. 36

During disturbances in Jacksonville, Florida, in July, 1966, two white supremacists harassed members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), a civil rights organization. On July 12, Warren Henry Folks, an outspoken segregationist, and Albert T. Massey, who has belonged to several defunct Klan organizations, picketed NAACP headquarters in Jacksonville. Massey wore a bright red Klan robe. A group of

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some 450 Negroes, who had gathered to jeer Folks and Massey, finally closed in around them and started to throw bottles and bricks. Folks was struck on the head. He was removed by police who placed him under arrest. Massey fled from the scene.

On July 18, Folks walked into the path of the leaders of an NAACP march of 200 participants and attempted to make a citizen's arrest of the president of the Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP. Folks was arrested immediately. Massey, who was also present, was ordered from the area by police after he had exchanged taunts with the marchers. 37

A group of Klansmen picketed a civil rights organization known as the Action Coordinating Committee to End Segregation in the Suburbs (ACCESS) at an apartment rental office in Arlington, Virginia, on August 21, 1966. The rental office had been the scene of weekly demonstrations by ACCESS. On August 21, nine men and women wearing Klan robes and carrying signs reading "Keep Virginia White" and "Smash Black Arlington" appeared in the vicinity of the rental office. Shortly after their arrival, members of ACCESS set up their regular picket line near the Klansmen, but no trouble ensued. 38

National States Rights Party

The National States Rights Party (NSRP) is an anti-Jewish, anti-Negro, white-supremacy organization composed of fanatical segregationists and one-time members of Klan organizations. It has a membership of about 75.

Baltimore

CORE's designation of Baltimore as a major target for its activity in 1966 attracted the NSRP to that city. The NSRP, with headquarters in Augusta, Georgia, had not been active previously in Baltimore. Several NSRP rallies were organized by the "Reverend" "Connie" Lynch in Baltimore during July, 1966. Lynch, a notorious hate monger from Bakersfield, California, speaks throughout the United States in behalf of the NSRP. Noted for his fiery racist speeches, he has spoken in such racial trouble spots as St. Augustine, Florida, and Bogalusa, Louisiana.

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At the NSRP's second rally in Baltimore on July 27, Lynch told his audience that he would lead them into a "clear-cut race riot." At the last rally, held on July 28, hundreds of white youths, incited by Lynch and other NSRP speakers, roamed through an east Baltimore Negro district, overturned garbage cans, ran across lawns, and shouted racial epithets. 39, 40, 41

Chicago

In August, 1966, Chicago was the scene of a series of civil rights marches--spearheaded by Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Chicago Freedom Movement--into white neighborhoods demanding open housing. These marches aroused bitter and retaliatory white reaction. On August 7, some 1,500 civil rights demonstrators marched through a crowd of some 2,000 jeering, rock-throwing whites in an all-white neighborhood of Chicago's Northwest Side to demand an end to housing discrimination. One knot of counter-demonstrators carried the banner of the NSRP, a red lightning bolt superimposed on a Confederate flag. 42

The "Reverend" "Connie" Lynch appeared at Marquette Park in Chicago on August 21 wearing a vest decorated as a Confederate flag. He was arrested as he harangued a crowd of white people who had gathered to protest against Martin Luther King and his marchers. 43

American Nazi Party

The American Nazi Party (ANP), another white hate group which preaches and promotes antagonism toward Negroes, Jews, and communists, is led by George Lincoln Rockwell. ANP membership is estimated to be less than 200. In the same manner as the Klan and the National States Rights Party, the ANP engages in activities calculated to create disorder in conjunction with civil rights demonstrations. The ANP has headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, but Rockwell and his aides make frequent appearances in areas where racial tension exists.

ANP representatives were in Chicago on August 3, 1966, at the scene of a march for open housing led by Martin Luther King. In opposition to the march, ANP members distributed to white residents a four-page flyer captioned "White Men Organize White Guard...A Call to Arms from George Lincoln Rockwell." This throwaway denounced "black power," "blood-thirsty, black savages," and "rampaging black scum." It also stated that Rockwell and his associates were prepared to train white men for "anti-insurrection warfare" so they could protect their "home and family" against "black mobs." 44

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On August 14, 1966, more than 1,000 persons, who had gathered in Chicago's Marquette Park to protest King's marches, heard ANP leader John Patler speak. Patler, standing on a park bench, urged the white crowd to assert itself as he shouted, "Japan is controlled by the Japanese, Israel is controlled by the Jews, and America should be controlled by the whites." Patler also told members of his audience that they should prepare for the "white revolution." With each reference to Negroes by Patler, the crowd screamed: "White power! white power! white power!"

Soon after Patler's harangue, 3,000 rioting whites stormed through the park and hurled bottles and rocks at passing Negro motorists. Two cars were tipped over and set afire before police quelled the rioters. 45, 46

One week later, on August 21, George Lincoln Rockwell appeared in Marquette Park. Also present to harangue the mob of 500 with cries of "white power" were representatives of the Klan and the National States Rights Party.

Teen-agers shouted "Sieg Heil" and gave the Nazi salute as Rockwell told them to get guns "to fight niggers in Coon County-- we're about ready to play cowboys and niggers." When police moved to prevent others from speaking, a gang of 200 white youths started rampaging through the area. They set upon a car containing a Negro male and a white female, broke the windows with rocks, and tried to get to the occupants. After the couple was rescued, the ringleaders were taken to the police station. White youths then began a march on the station house, but they were turned back by police.

Elsewhere in Chicago, white youths attacked King and his civil rights marchers with bricks, stones, and bottles. The marchers proceeded among cursing, jeering, and screaming whites. 47

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Negro Organizations

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

"Black Power"

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is a civil rights organization which excludes whites from its activities. It has become increasingly militant and belligerent under the new leadership of Stokely Carmichael, a young firebrand who frequently leads Negro crowds in chanting the rallying cry, "black power, black power."

At a CORE rally held in a Cleveland church on August 5, 1966, Carmichael gave the 600 Negroes in attendance the following description of black power: "When you talk of black power, you talk of bringing this country to its knees. When you talk of black power, you talk of building a movement that will smash everything western civilization has created. When you talk of black power, you talk of picking up where Malcolm X* left off. When you talk of black power, you talk of the black man doing whatever is necessary to get what he needs. We are fighting for our lives."

At this rally, Carmichael also admonished Negroes not to serve in the United States Armed Forces. He said, "When Johnson calls, let's stand together and say, 'No, I'm not going.' Any black man who fights in this country's army is a black mercenary." 48

Inflammatory Statements

Carmichael's frequent incendiary remarks can only have the effect of inciting a certain susceptible segment of the Negro people. For example, he made some provocative comments at an impromptu outdoor rally in southeast Washington, D. C., on August 21, 1966, less than a week after a disorder had occurred

* Malcolm X, a dissident leader of the Nation of Islam, a black nationalist organization, was assassinated in February, 1965, in New York City.

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outside a police station in the Anacostia section of Washington. In a reference to the youths who had stoned the station house, Carmichael said, "They didn't do the job the right way. What they should have done was kill the (police) dogs."

Carmichael then threatened, "If we don't get the vote, we're going to burn down the city. Don't be ashamed when they start talking about looting. The white folks are going to be running tomorrow, and they should take their dirty cracker cops with them." 48A

A few days later, on August 30, Carmichael told a Harlem rally of militant Negro leaders: "In Cleveland they're building stores with no windows--all brick. I don't know what they think they'll accomplish. It just means we have to move from Molotov cocktails to dynamite." 49

Manifestations of Violence

On August 13, 1966, a squad of 20 heavily armed police raided a SNCC meeting place in North Philadelphia. The raid was staged after police received information that SNCC meeting places were becoming storehouses for arms, ammunition, and dynamite. Several sticks of dynamite were found during the raid. Four persons--three of whom were SNCC members--were arrested on a charge of illegal possession of dynamite. Three were discharged, while one of the SNCC members was held under bond for the grand jury. 50

Carmichael and two of his aides were arrested by police at SNCC headquarters in Atlanta on charges of inciting a disturbance in that city on September 6, 1966. The disorder was touched off by the shooting of a Negro automobile-theft suspect by a white policeman. SNCC members reportedly told Negro demonstrators that the Negro had been "murdered while handcuffed." 50A

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Revolutionary Action Movement

One of the most dangerous Negro hate organizations is the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). It is a very small, secret, all-Negro group which follows the leadership of Robert F. Williams and the militant Chinese communist line. RAM advocates urban guerrilla warfare as a means of attaining its goal--the revolutionary overthrow of the United States Government and the subsequent rule by the black race along Chinese communist lines. Williams, a native of Monroe, North Carolina, fled to Cuba with his family in August, 1961, hours before he was indicted on charges of kidnaping a white couple and holding them for several hours during a racial disturbance. Williams is currently issuing his familiar anti-American propaganda blasts from Peking, China.

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JFK House, Cleveland

The JFK (for Jomo Freedom Kenyatta) House was a privately operated Negro community center in Cleveland. Harllee Jones and Albert Ware-Bey, both supervisors at this center, have indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with RAM. The JFK House was considered by Cleveland police to be the principal potential trouble spot for racial violence. From the time this center opened in 1964 until it was closed on July 26, 1966, for alleged sanitary violations, it was a hang-out for teen-age hoodlums and black nationalists. In addition, the Nedgar Evers Rifle Club, a Negro group allegedly organized to protect civil rights demonstrators, met at the JFK House during 1965. Ware-Bey was also a leader of this rifle club. 53, 54

It was the consensus of the Cleveland police that the Superior Avenue disturbances, which began on June 22, 1966, were largely caused by JFK House youths. Police had the JFK House under surveillance throughout these disorders and observed that groups of youths would leave the JFK House and fan out into the troubled area. Shortly thereafter incidents would occur. Then the youths would be seen returning to the JFK House. Police officers also heard Harllee Jones make several inflammatory remarks to the youths. One officer believed that Jones was the person who, on the evening of June 24, threw a fire bomb on the roof of a supermarket. No damage resulted from this attempt at arson. 55

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In February, 1965, Jones reportedly gave out instructions on "How to Construct a Molotov Cocktail" at a meeting of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club. During meetings of this rifle club at the JFK House in early 1965, instructions were given in judo and in the handling of rifles. Discussions at these meetings also related to guerrilla warfare tactics, hatred of whites, and the coming Negro revolution in this country. ⁵⁶

Jones talked with representatives of the news media on the afternoon of July 28, 1966, while waiting to testify before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the recent racial disturbances in Cleveland. Jones was quoted as saying, "There will be riots here next week--next month--next year. Conditions which caused the riots haven't been eliminated. I have a gun. I don't trust any white man." ⁵⁷

Lewis G. Robinson, director of the JFK House, is known to have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League, a defunct communist youth front organization, in Boston in 1950. He and his wife Beth have attended public functions of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party in Cleveland in recent years. Beth Robinson visited Cuba in 1961 and while there she was employed by the Cuban Ministry of Education compiling statistics. ^{58, 58A}

Chicago

Douglas Andrews, a former member of RAM, was arrested on July 14, 1966, by the Chicago Police Department following receipt of information that he and 12 members of a civil rights organization which he headed were preparing Molotov cocktails for use in the troubled area. Andrews was charged with inciting a riot and other violations. No disposition has been made of his case. ⁵⁹

Detroit

On the night of August 9, 1966, General Gordon Baker, Jr. (General is his given name), a Detroit RAM leader, and several of his associates were proceeding by automobile to participate in a disturbance involving 150 Negro youths. Baker and three of his aides were arrested. Found in their possession were two Army carbines, an Italian rifle, a .45 caliber pistol, ammunition, a bayonet, and other weapons. After charges of carrying concealed weapons were lodged against them, they were released under bond pending trial. ⁶⁰

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Nation of Islam

One of the most important of the Negro extremist organizations which react to racial situations is the Nation of Islam (NOI). The NOI--which is a corruption of Islam ideology--is a personally oriented organization headed by a Negro who calls himself Elijah Muhammad. Members are commonly called "Black Muslims" and they total approximately 5,000.

On May 20, 1966, the NOI distributed a leaflet entitled "Stop Police Brutality!" at the Deadwyler inquest in Los Angeles. The leaflet called for an immediate end to "police brutality" and "mob attacks" against Negroes. ⁶¹

Jonas X Little-Little was one of more than 500 persons arrested by the Chicago police during a riot which occurred July 12-19, 1966. Little-Little, who was arrested on July 15 for disorderly conduct, was allegedly affiliated with the NOI at one time. ⁶²

Within minutes after the initial incident which triggered the Philadelphia riot of August, 1964, a former NOI member named Abyssinia Hayes, who is also known as Shaykh Muhammad, appeared on the scene. Mounting a porch of a house, he urged the people who had gathered to commit violence against police officers. He claimed that the police had brutally abused the Negro woman they had arrested. Thereafter, the crowd attacked the police and threw stones and bricks at passing cars. In a short time, the riot was in full fury.

Hayes was arrested on charges that included inciting a riot. A subsequent search of his home by the police uncovered an automatic pistol, knives, 50 gallons of flammable liquid, and a quantity of communist literature. Hayes was convicted on charges of inciting to riot and was sentenced to serve from 18 months to three years in prison. ⁶³

After Hayes was expelled from the Nation of Islam in 1956 for striking one of its officers, he later formed his own organization, the National Muslim Improvement Association of America. It has about 20 members. Hayes, who has a volatile temperament and violent temper, served in the United States Army

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in the early 1950's but was dishonorably discharged after committing a number of breaches of discipline. He was court-martialed twice--once for striking a noncommissioned officer and the other time for assaulting two fellow soldiers with a knife. 64

Harlem Community Council on Housing

Jesse Gray, one-time organizer for the Harlem Region of the CPUSA, and now director of the Harlem Community Council on Housing, has led picketings, sit-ins, and other types of demonstrations against the New York City Police and other municipal agencies, protesting "police brutality" and poor housing. He agitates ceaselessly among Negroes, urging them to organize themselves into a "black power structure." Gray maintains that "the only way to deal with the white man is with Molotov cocktails and bricks." 65

During the Harlem riot in July, 1964, Gray spoke before an audience of 500 people, half of whom were black nationalists, at a rally held in a Harlem church on July 19. Gray called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct what he termed "the police brutality situation in Harlem." One way to correct the situation, he asserted, was "guerrilla warfare." He also maintained that New York City could be changed by 50,000 well-organized Negroes. 66

Deacons of Defense and Justice

Deacons of Defense and Justice (DDJ) is an all-Negro organization of armed members formed with the aim of affording protection to civil rights workers in areas of the country where it deems law enforcement to be insufficient. Its activities are centered in Louisiana, where it was founded. It is estimated to have less than 200 members.

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Charles Sims, president of the DDJ, indicated that he planned to take, on June 25, 1966, a carload of DDJ members to Philadelphia, Mississippi, the scene of racial tension. When asked if he planned to be armed, Sims replied, "We always have weapons on hand." 67

Ernest Thomas, northern director of the DDJ, was in Chicago in the Spring of 1966 to recruit members. He appeared on a Chicago radio program on May 23, 1966, and made the following assertion: "We are fighting for our freedom and this means at all costs....we intend to have our freedom one way or the other...." 68

Youths and Gangs

Young Negro hoodlums have been a constant and ever-increasing source of trouble and concern to law enforcement officers in every part of the country. They have exhibited deep-seated and bitter defiance of the police, and they can generally be found in the lead wherever there is riotous activity. Their actions contribute materially to the chaos of racial disorders.

During the Watts riot of August, 1965, for instance, the Los Angeles Human Relations Commission called a meeting in the hope of cooling the neighborhood's emotions. Amid the placating speeches, however, one high school youth seized the microphone and announced that rioters would attack adjacent white neighborhoods that night. The mood of the meeting instantly changed. 69

Neighborhood youth gangs, which are prevalent in Negro communities in most big cities, bear such names as "Devil's Disciples," "Supremes," "Cobras," "Vice Lords," "Bishops," "Roman Saints," "Gents," "Blackstone Rangers," and "Black Panthers." One gang will vie with another for control of an area. As a consequence, gang fights, shootings, knifings, and vandalism occur with frequency. These gangs also extort money from school children and engage in muggings, purse snatchings, and the stealing and stripping of automobiles. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74

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Some of these gangs acquire a sizable arsenal of weapons, including firearms. As one teen-age gang in Chicago marched toward Mayor Daley's neighborhood recently, police recovered from the gang members the following weapons: eight pieces of tire chain, two lengths of rubber garden hose, four sawed-off baseball bats, three bats with spikes, a hammer with one claw removed, two meat cleavers, and a six-foot whip.⁷⁵

During racial disorders, members of Negro youth gangs are quick to jump in and add to the turbulence by breaking store windows, tossing fire bombs into buildings, sniping, looting, and overturning and burning automobiles. They usually roam the riot area in small bands of six or less, spontaneously select a target, inflict damage, and then flee.⁷⁶

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FANNING THE FLAMES

Flouting the Law

In addition to the organizations, gangs, and individuals involved in inciting or intensifying racial situations, there are some prominent public figures and recognized civil rights leaders who have done much--wittingly or unwittingly--to foment violence by preaching disrespect for law and order. Through demagogic statements which encourage, advocate, or condone lawlessness and civil disobedience, these leaders have incited the Negro masses to lash out and try to seize by force that which they have been repeatedly told has been denied to them.

Joseph Le Fevour, president of the Fraternal Order of Police, which has 4,000 Chicago policemen as members, recently described Martin Luther King as "no more than a demagogue and a professional agitator. He instructs people to practice civil disobedience and violate the law to draw attention to their civil rights plight. Then he immediately puts up a smoke screen and the very people who violate the law, when they are arrested, scream 'police brutality.' He preaches non-violence, yet wherever he goes, violence erupts." 77

Power of News Media

During the past three years, some Negro leaders have periodically issued ominous predictions of violence to come, named specific cities as targets for organized civil rights activity, or warned that as many as several score of cities were ripe for riots. These inflammatory statements have been given nation-wide publicity in the press, on television, and over the radio. Provocative statements such as these have only served to arouse Negroes to mass action and violence.

Representatives of the news media have frequently been so active in their coverage of a riot that they have tended to generate excitement among the rioting elements. During the course of many of the riots and disturbances, radio and television interviews have been conducted with the participants, thereby affording self-seeking individuals an opportunity to circulate wild and unfounded rumors, especially of so-called "police brutality." These interviews have heaped fuel on the fire by attracting others to the riot area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In a case involving the press, a rumor spread in the Hough area of Cleveland during the July, 1966, riot that an organization whose members wore red robes was organized for violence. It was later ascertained that this rumor originated when a man wearing a woman's red duster appeared during the early period of the disturbance, but the press promptly described his apparel as an African-type robe and a symbol of a black nationalist organization. As a result of this distorted newspaper publicity, the hoodlum element in the Hough area adopted red robes as a symbol of terrorism and subsequently JFK House habitues were seen in public wearing various colored robes. 78

Reaping the Harvest

There is no question but that the national publicity accorded the reckless statements made by prominent people, together with the lurid treatment given by some segments of the news media concerning civil disorders while they were in progress, have had an infectious effect on people in other parts of the country. The stage is frequently set for an outbreak in one city by disorders which have occurred in other cities.

Unlawful activities under the guise of civil rights demonstrations have seriously jeopardized the struggle for civil rights. White resentment and retaliation are now manifesting themselves more and more--fed by such white racist rabble-rousers as George Lincoln Rockwell and the "Reverend" "Connie" Lynch--as a result of continually threatened and actual violence, particularly by the exponents of "black power."

This Nation has been reaping the harvest from the seeds of hate and violence that have been sown, a considerable amount of it by the actions of communist and other subversive and extremist elements intent on undermining and destroying the very fabric of American society.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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2. "The New York Times," 12/7/65, p. 1.
3. "Newsweek," 12/13/65, p. 29.
- 3A. "The Sunday Star," 9/4/66, p. A-6.
4. "The Worker," 2/13/66, p. 5.
- 4A. "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin," February, 1966, Introduction.
5. "The Worker," 7/21/64, pp 1-2.
6. "The Worker," 6/19/66, p. 3.
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8. PH LHM, 8/1/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," pp. 20, 21.
9. Ibid.
10. Monograph, "Racial Unrest and Violence Potential in the United States," P. 35.
11. Memo, Sullivan to DeLoach, 8/20/66, "Subversive Influence in Riots."
12. LA LHM, 8/15/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," pp. 7-8.
13. Memo, Sullivan to DeLoach, 8/20, 23/66, "Subversive Influence in Riots."
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15. Monograph, "Racial Unrest and Violence Potential in the United States," pp. 35-36.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-01 BY 60267 NLS/PTM

100-442521-

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17. Ibid., p. 18.
18. CG LHM, 8/12/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," p. 38.
19. Ibid., p. 37.
20. Memo, Sullivan to DeLoach, 8/23/66, "Subversive Influence in Riots."
21. CV LHM, 8/16/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," pp. 27-28.
- 21 A. Bureau LHM, 9/1/66, "Selected Racial Developments, Racial Matters."
- 21 B. CI teletype, 9/2/66, "Racial Disturbance, Dayton, Ohio, 9/1/66, Racial Matters."
22. "Current Intelligence Analysis," 4/28/65.
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- 25.. 100-432251-30, pp. 15-16.
26. Monograph, "Progressive Labor Party," pp. 19-20.
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28. LA LHM, 8/15/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," pp. 19, 35.
29. 100-442484-13, pp. 7, 8.
30. LA LHM, 8/15/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," p. 7.
31. Bureau LHM, 5/27/66, "Selected Racial Developments," p. 4.
32. LA LHM, 8/15/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," p. 18.
33. Memo, Sullivan to DeLoach, 8/20/66, "Subversive Influence in Riots."
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35. CG LHM, 8/12/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," pp. 14, 15.
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42. "Evening Star," 8/8/66.
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56. CV airtel, 7/29/66, "Disturbances by Negro Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, beginning 7/18/66, Racial Matters," p. 2.
57. ~~Ibid.~~
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- 58A. CV letter to Bureau, 8/13/66, "Disturbances by Negro Youths, Cleveland, Ohio, beginning 7/18/66, Racial Matters," p. 4.
59. Memo, Sullivan to DeLoach, 8/20, 23/66, "Subversive Influence in Riots."
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62. CG LHM, 8/12/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," p. 33.
63. Memo, Sullivan to DeLoach, 8/20, 23/66, "Subversive Influence in Riots."
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69. "The New York Times," 12/7/65, p. 1.
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75. "Evening Star," 8/8/66.
76. JK airtel, 8/12/66, "Racial Disturbances, Jacksonville, Florida, July 18-21, 1966," p. 13.
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78. CV LHM, 8/16/66, "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances," p. 34.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [] DATE: 9/23/66

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK [] (C)

SUBJECT: VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
IS - X

b3
b7E

Re Little Rock letter to Bureau dated 9/16/66.

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 12 copies of letterhead memorandum captioned as above, copies of which have been furnished locally to INTC and Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana; and NISO-NO, New Orleans, Louisiana. Also attached to the Bureau are two copies of FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D.C.

Two copies of enclosed letterhead memorandum are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case and to Atlanta as office of origin in the SNCC case.

In addition to the usual dissemination of this letterhead memorandum, it is requested that the Bureau disseminate this letterhead memorandum to Legat Mexico in view of the comment that subject is rumored to have gone to Mexico. In this regard it is noted that previous letterhead memorandum concerning CRUTCHFIELD have been furnished to Legat Mexico. Also being enclosed to the Bureau for forwarding to Legat Mexico are additional letterhead memorandums written concerning CRUTCHFIELD not designated for Legat Mexico previously as follows:

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
(2 - [] (1 - 100-439190 SNCC) (1 - 100-442529 CIRM)
(1 - Legat Mexico) (Enc. 4)
- 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-6488 SNCC) (1 - [] CRUTCHFIELD)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-147963 SNCC) (1 - 100-153735 CIRM)
- 3 - Little Rock (1 - [] (1 - 100-3506) (1 - 100-3564)
- EFM/ekc
(12)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED

47 OCT 5 1966

62 OCT 6 1966
236

FINAL FILED IN
b3
b7E

Letterhead memorandum dated 8/10/66, at
Little Rock;

Letterhead memorandum dated 8/17/66, at
New York;

Letterhead memorandum dated 9/16/66, at
Little Rock.

The Little Rock file on CRUTCHFIELD is being maintained in a closed status and the above is being furnished for the information of Legat, Mexico, in the event CRUTCHFIELD comes to the attention of that office.

LR T-1 mentioned in attached letterhead memorandum is Rev. WALTER B. CLANCY, President, Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and liaison source in groups sponsoring integration in the Little Rock Division.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
September 23, 1966

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to memorandum dated September 16, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD is no longer connected with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He is reported to have left the State of Arkansas and it is rumored that he may have gone to Mexico.

LR T-1, 9/21/66

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
September 23, 1966

Title VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
Character INTERNAL SECURITY - X
Reference Little Rock letterhead
memorandum dated September 23,
1966, captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

F B I

Date: 9/20/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-147372)

SUBJECT: PLP
IS - PLP
(OO:NY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a LHM reporting that WILLIAM MC ADOO, Negro PLP member in NYC, has been in Atlanta, Georgia, Detroit, Michigan and will travel to Cleveland, Ohio.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-437041-10

6-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
 (1-100-439190) (SNCC)
 (1-100-442529) (CIRM)
 (1-100-) (STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
2-Atlanta (100-6406) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 (1-100-) (STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
2-Cleveland (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Detroit (Encl. 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-147963) (SNCC)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1-New York (100-153751) (STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
1-New York () (WILLIAM MC ADOO)
1-New York (100-138651) (WILLIAM EPTON)
1-New York

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 26 1966

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JWR:bca
(19)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 SEP 28 1966

NY 100-147372

Two copies of the LHM are also enclosed for the information of Atlanta and one copy is enclosed for the information of Detroit and Cleveland.

The source is NY 4569-S*.

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" as data furnished by this source could result in the identification of this source of continuing value and impair the future effectiveness thereof and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the United States.

LEADS

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will contact appropriate sources to determine if information can be developed concerning MC ADOO's activities while he was in Atlanta.

CLEVELAND

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO. Will contact appropriate sources to determine if information can be developed concerning MC ADOO's activities while he was in Cleveland.

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN. Will contact appropriate sources to determine if information can be developed concerning MC ADOO's activities while he was in Detroit.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
September 20, 1966

Bureau file number
100-437041
New York file number
100-147372

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Progressive Labor Party

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is attached hereto, and source utilized therein has furnished reliable information in the past.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 15, 1966, that Bill Mc Adoo, a member of the PLP in New York City, was in Atlanta, Georgia and had contacted Bill Epton, Vice President of the PLP and Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club in New York City, in regard to helping the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) raise bail for Stokley Carmichael, National Chairman of SNCC.

According to the source, Mc Adoo advised Epton that Carmichael's bail had been reduced to \$1000.00 and SNCC needed \$75.00 more to make this bail. Epton advised Mc Adoo to give SNCC the \$75.00 and Epton would reimburse Mc Adoo at a later date.

The source further advised on September 16, 1966 that Bill Mc Adoo, who was then in Detroit, Michigan, had been in contact with Bill Epton in New York City and advised Epton that he had given the \$75.00 to Stokley Carmichael the previous night in Atlanta, Georgia. Mc Adoo further stated that he had instructed "them" to send the bond receipt to Epton in New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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100-142527-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Progressive Labor Party

Mc Adoo further advised Epton that Epton should send the \$75.00 to reimburse him to his brother, Leonard Mc Adoo. Mc Adoo stated that he had had a meeting in Detroit and everything turned out well and he was going to meet with "them" again Sunday; therefore, he would not be leaving for Cleveland, Ohio before Monday.

The source further advised that on September 17, 1966, Bill Epton had made the statement that Bill Mc Adoo's trip to Atlanta had been very good and "we" sent them "tons and tons of stuff" because "they" had requested a lot of literature as "they" want to set up study groups and things like that.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

9/16/66

b3
b7E

SAC, LITTLE ROCK [REDACTED]

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
IS - X

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau 8/10/66 and New York airtel to Bureau 8/17/66 captioned "COMMUNIST STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, IS - C."

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 12 copies of LHM captioned as above, copies of which have been furnished locally to INTC and Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.; and NISO-NO, New Orleans, La. Also attached to the Bureau are 2 copies of FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

Two copies of enclosed LHM are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case and to Atlanta as office of origin in the SNCC case.

A review of Little Rock file in captioned matter reveals that all logical investigation has been conducted and this case is being closed. Subject CRUTCHFIELD's activities will be followed and reported in the SNCC file.

LR T-1 mentioned in attached LHM is [REDACTED]

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
 (2 - [REDACTED] (1 - 100-439190 SNCC) (1 - 100-64252 CIRM)
 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
 (1 - 100-6488 SNCC) (1 - [REDACTED] CRUTCHFIELD)
 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
 (1 - 100-147963 SNCC) (1 - 100-153735 CIRM)
 3 - Little Rock: [REDACTED] (100-3506) (100-3564)
 EFM/jew
 (11)

b3
b7E
b7D
ORIGINAL FILED

100-442529-
 NOT RECORDED
 125 SEP 20 1966

54 SEP 28 1966



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building

P. O. Box 1111

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

September 16, 1966

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 10, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas, and memorandum dated August 17, 1966, at New York, New York.

As of July 30, 1966, VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, a field representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was the only SNCC representative assigned to the Crittenden County, Arkansas, area. CRUTCHFIELD continues to maintain his residence in North Little Rock, Arkansas, and does not stay any length of time in Crittenden County. CRUTCHFIELD advised that he and other unknown representatives of SNCC had made an all-expense-paid trip to Russia. CRUTCHFIELD claimed that while in Russia, he had been offered a free scholarship to attend a Russian school. CRUTCHFIELD's only comment as to what they did in Russia was that they "just looked around." CRUTCHFIELD did not elaborate on what kind of school he was offered a scholarship to attend in Russia.

LR T-1, 9/14/66

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100-442529-
ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building

P. O. Box 1111

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

September 16, 1966

Title VERNON CRUTCHFIELD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference Little Rock letterhead
memorandum dated September 16,
1966, captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 9/30/66

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO:NEW YORK)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office by any source reporting any Communist influence in racial matters as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.

Any information of a pertinent nature received in the future will be reported.

- 100-92497-D
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Info) (CIRM) (RM)
 - 1 - Memphis (100-4070) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Knoxville

TAS/pjw
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REC-16

EX-113

100-442529-1967
2 OCT 3 1966

57 OCT 7 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 30 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW YORK

437 P URGENT 9-30-66 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /11/ AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 3P

CIRM. BUFILE 100-442529 ATLANTA 100-6670 NEW YORK 100-153735

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE, SIXTYSIX, NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO -
S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED THAT LEVISON
AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE IN CONTACT ON THAT DATE. LEVISON
TOLD KING THAT DR. KENNETH CLARK /PROFESSOR AT CCNY AND ASSOCIATED WITH
HARYOU ACT/, WANTS TO TALK TO KING IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO TALK
ABOUT A MEETING HE HAD WITH STOKLEY CARMICHAEL /CHAIRMAN SNCC/. KING
MENTIONED THAT HE WOULD GET IN TOUCH WITH CLARK.

KING MENTIONED HE GOT "SICK" LAST NIGHT WHEN LESTER MADDOX WAS
CHOSEN AS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA, AND HE
MENTIONED THAT HE CAN SEE THIS SICKNESS DEVELOPING IN THE WHOLE NATION.
KING COMMENTED HE CAN SEE A TRAGIC DEVELOPMENT TAKING PLACE AND THAT
BLACK POWER IS AT ITS MOST POWERLESS POINT RIGHT NOW. KING STATED
HE WANTS TO HAVE A TWO OR THREE DAY MEETING TO DECIDE WHAT TO DO ABOUT
IT. KING MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT THE STAFF IS IN A STATE OF CON-
FUSION. *Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited*

61 OCT 1 1966
END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO A

11 OCT 6 1966

PAGE TWO

KING SAID WHITNEY ~~Y~~ YOUNG, /EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE URBAN LEAGUE/
CALLED HIM AND SAID THAT HE WAS UPSET ABOUT THE NATION AS A WHOLE
AND WITH THE WHITE AMERICA WHICH SENDS THEM TO WAR AGAINST POVERTY AND
DOES NOT GIVE THEM THE INSTRUMENTS. ACCORDING TO KING,
YOUNG BELIEVES SOMETHING MUST BE DONE TO SHOCK WHITE AMERICA AND
THAT YOUNG WAS SO DEPRESSED HE WAS THINKING ABOUT RESIGNING.
KING COMMENTED THAT HE WAS THINKING ABOUT DOING THE SAME THING.
LEVISON MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT RESIGNING WOULD NOT BE SHOCKING
ENOUGH TO WHITE AMERICA.

LEVISON SAID THE ODDS AGAINST THE POLICE REVIEW BOARD IN NEW YORK
ARE VERY MUCH AGAINST ITS BEING APPROVED. HE SAID THE KEY VOTE WILL
BE THE JEWISH VOTE AND HE SUGGESTED KING TALK WITH RABBIS ABOUT
THE REVIEW BOARD AND THE "BACKLASH."

KING SAID HE WOULD BE IN NEW YORK ON WEDNESDAY /OCTOBER FIVE,
SIXTYSIX/, BUT MERELY TO CHANGE PLANES TO GO TO RHODE ISLAND, AND THAT
HE HAS TO BE BACK IN ATLANTA ON THURSDAY.

END PAGETWO

↓ over

PAGE THREE

LEVISON SAID THAT "THEY" ARE GOING TO GET SENATOR JAVITS
AND/OR SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY TO TALK WITH THE RABBIS TO
STRENGTHEN THEIR STAND ON THE REVIEW BOARD.

END
EFH RELAY
FBI WASH DC

Xerox copies to : DE LOACH
SULLIVAN
BIGARDNER
D.M. Wells
P.T. BASHEN

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/30/66

Stanley Lévison is a long-time ~~secret~~ communist who is Martin Luther King's principal advisor.

Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited is a New York arm of the federal poverty program.

A civilian police review board which was set up by Mayor Lindsey of New York has been under attack and a petition has been circulated asking for a referendum.

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Information in attached will be disseminated to the White House and Attorney General.

PTB:TJS:ts

TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 1 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI NEW YORK

1020 PM URGENT 10-1-66 AWS

TO DIRECTOR ---4--- ATLANTA AND CHICAGO

ATLANTA AND CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

CIRM

BUFILE 100-442529

ATFILE 100-6670

NYFILE 100-153735

NY FIVE ONE EIGHT TWO DASH S ASTERISK (~~CLASSIFY SECRET~~)

ADVISED ON TEN ONE SIXTYSIX THAT CLARENCE JONES AND STANLEY

LEVISON WERE IN CONTACT ON THAT DATE. JONES STATED THAT HE

WAS GOING TO CHICAGO ON TEN ONE SIXTYSIX. JONES ADDED THAT

THE SAMMY DAVIS BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR SCLC WAS CANCELLED

BECAUSE DAVIS HAS PNEUMONIA, LEVISON SAID THAT MARTIN LUTHER

KING IS CURRENTLY IN ATLANTA AND THAT KING HAS BEEN VERY

DEPRESSED LATELY OVER EVENTS. LEVISON SAID KING STATED THAT HE HAS

BEEN TALKING AND MAKING SPEECHES AND DOESN'T REALLY KNOW WHAT HE

END PAGE ONE

77 OCT 1 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO AT, CG

PAGE TWO

IS SAYING, LEVISON SAID HE SUGGESTED A CONFERENCE WITH KING AND THAT KING IS PLANNING A THREE DAY CONFERENCE WITH THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE THE WEEK OF THE TENTH IN NEW YORK OR CHICAGO. JONES THEN STATED THE GREAT NEED FOR SUCH TALKS AND THAT THERE IS NO PERSON IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT WHO IS IDEOLOGICALLY "TAKING ON" STOKELY CARMICHAEL (CHAIRMAN OF SNCC) XXX SNCC). JM JONES SAID CARMICHAEL IS RE REAPING POLITICAL HAVOC AND MUST BE "ISOLATED LIKE A BLACK TROTSKYITE," THAT CARMICHAEL IS ABSOLUTELY INSANE AND THERE IS TOO MUCH TOLERATION OF HIM. LEVISON AND JONES AGREE THAT WHAT HAPPENED IN GEORGIA (NOMINATION OF LESTER MADDOX) WAS INCREDIBLE AND DIDN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN IF "THAT IDIOT STOKELY" DID NOT START A RIOT IN ATLANTA. THEY AGREED CARMICHAEL MUST BE POLITICALLY ISOLATED. LEVISON SAID HE VISITED CHICAGO THIS WEEK AND THEY (SCLC?) ARE WORKING VERY CLOSE WITH THE IUD(PHONETIC) WHICH FURNISHED THEM WITH TEN FULL TIME ORGAINIZERS TO ORGANIZE HOSPITAL WORKERS AND OTHER SERVICE

END PAGE TWOL

PAGE THREE

INDUSTRIES. JONES ASKED WHO WAS NOW RUNNING SCLC AND LEVISON STATED THAT RANDY (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL) AND HARRY WHITE WERE GONE AND IT IS NOW BEING RUN IN ATLANTA, HOSEA (HUDSON) IS IN CHARGE OF SOUTHERN DIRECT ACTION, (JIM) BEVEL (PHONETIC) OF NORTHERN DIRECT ACTION, DOROTHY COTTON OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING SCHOOL, FRED BENNETT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS. LEVISON SAID THAT WHILE IN CHICAGO HE MET GOULD MAYNARD (PHONETIC) WHO IS WORKING FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE AND THAT WHEN LEVISON TOLD MAYNARD " I ALWAYS HAD THE FEELING THAT RADIO FREE EUROPE IS A FAKE" , MAYNARD REPLIED, "OFF THE RECORD, I AGREE WITH YOU" AND THEN ILLUSTRATED HOW THEY DON'T TELL THE TRUTH ON RFE.

LEVISON SAID ANDY (YOUNG , EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SCLC) IS NOW RUNNING SCLC AND IN HIS OWN STYLE WHILE HOSEA (HUDSON) AND (JIM) BEVEL (PHONETIC) EACH IS DOING PRETTY MUCH WHAT HE WANTS. LEVISON SAID KING CITED A DESPERATE NEED FOR SOMEONE IN CHICAGO, POSSIBLY GEORGE (WILEY) THAT SCLC IS RUNNING SHORT OF MONEY AND THAT " WE SHOULD GET BUSY WITH BENEFITS AND FREEDOM RALLIES." LEVISON REPORTEDLY TOLD KING THAT MAIL WILL NOT BRING IN ANY MONEY UNTIL NEXT FEBRUARY. JONES STATED THAT KENNETH CLARK (ASSOCIATED WITH HARYOU) WAS TRYING TO REACH KING IN NEW YORK. LEVISON SAID CLARK

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

HAS BEEN WORKING ON TWO GRANTS, ONE FOR ESTABLISHING A PLACE, UNDER
THE GUISE OF A FELLOWSHIP, WHERE LEADERS CAN GO FOR REST,
REFLECTION AND MEETINGS. HONES STATES CLARK IS GETTING FUNDS
FROM THE FORD FOUNDATION. JONES SAID THAT DOUG PRUITT (PHONETIC)
WENT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION AND IS GOING TO BE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO
MC GEORGE BUNDY. PRUITT, HE ADDED, WANTS TO GET IN TOUCH
WITH MOST CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS TO GET THEIR IDEAS ON HOW THE
FORD FOUNDATION CAN BE MOST EFFECTIVE. LEVISON SUGGESTS A MEETING
WITH PRUITT(PHONETIC) . LEVISON SAID THAT PRUITT (PHONETIC)
TOLD HIM OF THE FORD FOUNDATION'S INTEREST IN DEALING WITH
POVERTY IN THE GHETTO AND LEVISON SUGGESTS THAT SCLC, AS AN
AGENCY, SHOULD DEVELOP SOME OUTLINES AND TRY FOR A RESPONSE FROM
END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THE FOUNDATION. JONES ASKS LEVISON TO EXPLAIN TO THE NEED
FOR AN IDEOLOGICAL VOICE TO GO AFTER STOKELY CARMICHAEL HAMMER
AND THONG AND POLITICALLY ISOLATE HIM.

END *long*

WA...EFH R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan *SD* _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

400PM URGENT 10-6-66 THW

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 061920

CIRM.

ON OCTOBER 5, 1966, [REDACTED] ADVISED REVEREND MARTIN

LUTHER KING, JR., PRESIDENT, SCLC, [REDACTED] OTHER Per Court Order

b7D

ANNOUNCED

REC 11

10 OCT 10 1966

1970

57 OCT 18 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM ATLANTA 061920

OTHER Per Court Order

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM ATLANTA 061920

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] SHOULD
BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN
[] AND DISSEMINATION
OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED
INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS
SECURITY.

b7D

RECEIVED: 5:25 PM MCS

FBI

Date: 10/7/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

83-1119
9/22/90 Garrow/Levison
Classified by 6972 SEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information regarding a meeting between STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL and possibly JOE OVERTON.

NY 3810-S*, a source close to LEVISON, was the source who furnished the information reported in LHM.

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in LHM were as follows:

[NY 694-S*] (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

CLARENCE JONES

b6
b7C
b7D

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
1-NY (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-91330) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)

JMK:rmv
(9)

REC 32

OCT 8 1966

EX-108

OCT 17 1966

ICC AT 4 LHM 924940

red:

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-153735

Special Agents F.J. MC LAUGHLIN, Jr. and [redacted]
[redacted] were the Agents who observed the activities at 1841
Broadway as set forth in LHM.

b6
b7c

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 694-S* [redacted] The first source furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the USA and the Communist infiltration thereof; and the last source, in furnishing the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON, furnished a concentration of information. It is for these reasons that the "~~Secret~~" classification is used.



~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Bureau 100-442529 New York, New York

October 7, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/RMS
83-1719 87,063

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On October 5, 1966, a ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information indicating that Stanley Levison planned to have a meeting on that date at 2:00 p.m., with Clarence Jones, Jack O'Dell and Joseph Overton (President of the Harlem Community Council). Levison, according to the information from the source, planned to hold the meeting in his office. The nature of the meeting was unknown to the source.

On October 5, 1966, at 1:47 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Stanley Levison enter the building at 1841 Broadway, New York, New York, wherein he has his office. He was followed by Jack O'Dell at 2:12 p.m., and by Clarence Jones at 2:17 p.m.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a ~~secret~~ member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not

83-1719
Garrow/Levison
9/22/90
Classified by 6973 FEP/RMS
Declassify on: OADR

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1971

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

[being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] (S) (U)

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The 1966 third quarter issue of the magazine, "Freedomways" lists J.H. O'Dell as its Associate Managing Editor.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of the magazine, "Freedomways" is set forth in the appendix.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

1. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson.

The Second Quarter, 1966 issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor
Esther Jackson, Managing Editor
J.H. O'Dell, Associate Managing Editor
John L. Devine, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that John Henrik Clarke attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that Clarke is an "Associate" of AIMS.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

APPENDIX (CONT'd)

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONT'd)

On March 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that James Jackson, accompanied by his wife, Esther Jackson, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. This source described James Jackson as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

This source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period, O'Dell was considered by the CPUSA, as being a member of its National Committee.

On January 30, 1961, Sylvia M. Brenner Devine, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, Jack Devine, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described John Devine as a CP member.

-4-
~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

1.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES (AIMS)

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 6, 1966, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 East 50th Street, New York City, New York.

-5-
~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
October 7, 1966

Title: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character:
Internal Security - C

Reference:
Letterhead memorandum at
New York, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 13

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Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 52 ~ Duplicate;
Page 73 ~ Duplicate;
Page 74 ~ Duplicate;
Page 108 ~ Duplicate;
Page 110 ~ Duplicate;
Page 111 ~ Duplicate;
Page 112 ~ Duplicate;
Page 113 ~ Duplicate;
Page 114 ~ Duplicate;
Page 115 ~ Duplicate;

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: PRELIMINARY INQUIRY INTO
POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL VIOLENCE BY THE HOUSE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 10/4/66

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

A copy of a press release has been received originating from the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, advising that Representative Edwin E. Willis, Louisiana (Democrat), Chairman, has directed the Committee staff to undertake a preliminary inquiry into "organized rioting, burning, looting and other tragic acts of violence." The purpose of the inquiry, according to Mr. Willis, "is to determine whether these acts of mass violence may have been planned and instigated by subversive elements, or to what extent, if any, such elements have succeeded in broadening and prolonging them after they have broken out."

We are following this matter closely for pertinent developments.

ACTION:

None, for information.

RLS:jav

(7) jav

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/3/94 BY sp-ty/er

OCT 13 1966

REC-24

EX 101

56 OCT 19 1966

OCT 12 1966

INT. SEC.

CORRED COPY FILED

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
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 Callahan _____
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DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

5:31 PM URGENT 10-11-66 MRB

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 112042

OCIRM.

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK OCTOBER 6 LAST
 CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

RETEL SETS FORTH INFORMATION THAT [REDACTED]

TO SOURCE [REDACTED]

ACCORDING

AS OF THIS DATE, ATLANTA HAS NO FURTHER INFORMATION
 REGARDING [REDACTED]

SURVEY OF [REDACTED] INDICATED IN RE TEL
 PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE EX-104 3 OCT 14 1966
 INDICATES ANY ~~FI~~ SUR ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CASUAL SPOT CHECK
 HIGHLY IMPRACTICAL.

ON OCTOBER 10 LAST THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, A DAILY

b7D

RELAYED TO

MR. [REDACTED] FOR THE DIRECTOR

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
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 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM ATLANTA 112042

ATLANTA NEWSPAPER, ON PAGE NINE, MORNING EDITION, PUBLISHED ARTICLE CAPTIONED "KING WEIGHS OPPOSING ALL BLACK POWER GROUPS", BYLINED GENE ROBERTS. THIS ARTICLE REFLECTED INTERVIEW OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., CONDUCTED OCTOBER 9 LAST REGARDING THE NECESSITY OF CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS TO COOPERATE TOWARD COMMON GOALS. THE ARTICLE INDICATED KING FEELS THERE IS PRESENTLY A NECESSITY TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT SCLC AND SO - CALLED BLACK POWER ORGANIZATIONS ARE SO "DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED" THAT THEY CANNOT COOPERATE. THE ARTICLE WENT ON TO POINT OUT THAT KING STATED "HE AND HIS TOP SIDES ^{WOULD} TRY TO REACH A DECISION ON THIS QUESTION ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK, WHEN HE HAS SCHEDULED A CLOSED DOOR MEETING TO DISCUSS WAYS OF COMBATING A NEW WAVE OF WHITE BACKLASH."

DEPENDANT UPON CIRCUMSTANCES DEVELOPED OCTOBER 13 AND 14 NEXT REGARDING THE AFOREMENTIONED MEETING, AND WITH FULL APPRECIATION OF THE NECESSITY TO PROTECT ATLANTA AND NEW YORK SOURCES, IT IS SUGGESTED EFFORT BE MADE TO CAPITALIZE UPON A POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE APPROACH REGARDING KING AND SCLC THROUGH THE MEDIA OF A RELIABLE ATLANTA NEWSPAPER SOURCE.

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DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM ATLANTA 112042

THIS WOULD BE PREDICATED UPON KING'S STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 9 LAST REGARDING A MEETING WITH HIS TOP AIDES, COUPLED WITH MATERIAL FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST ISSUE JULY 11 - 18, 1964 AND THE DAILY WORKER, FEBRUARY 11, 1957, REGARDING RUSTIN WHICH APPEARS IN THE FIRST TWO PARAGRAPHS OF CURRENT DOCUMENTATION OF RUSTIN.

ATLANTA WILL TAKE NO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION WITHOUT PRIOR CONTACT WITH BUREAU.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK REGARDING THE ABOVE SUGGESTION ARE SOLICITED.

RECEIVED 6:57 PM AKJ

RELAYED TO _____

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
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 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
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 Sullivan _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

10:50 PM URGENT 10-12-66 JDW

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON--ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 130315

CIRM.

RE MY TEL OCTOBER 11 LAST.

STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, HARRY WACHTEL, AND BAYARD RUSTIN ARRIVED ATLANTA 7:10 P.M. OCTOBER 12 INSTANT ON EASTERN AIR LINES FLIGHT 103. THEY ARE STAYING AT UNIVERSITY PLAZA APARTMENTS WHERE SCHEDULED MEETING OF SCLC STAFF WILL BE HELD.

WHILE AT ATLANTA AIRPORT, BAYARD RUSTIN WAS INTERVIEWED BY WSB NEWS. WSB IS ATLANTA NBC AFFILIATE.

DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERVIEW UNKNOWN; HOWEVER UNKNOWN WHITE MAN TALKED TO RUSTIN AS HE GOT OFF AIRPLANE AND THIS SAME INDIVIDUAL WAS PRESENT WITH RUSTIN WHILE INTERVIEWED.

ON OCTOBER 5, 1966 AND OCTOBER 11, 1966

OCT 14 1966

b7D

[CL]

RELAYED TO

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

54 OCT 19 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
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Sullivan _____
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DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE 2, FROM ATLANTA 130315

ADVISED

b7D

ATLANTA WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 12:01 AM (10-13-66) LRC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/10/66

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
OO:NY

Re San Juan letter to Bureau 7/21/66.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding the above captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 2/1/67.

100-442529-109
2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (RM) (Info)
1-San Juan
DCM:jkm
(4)

REC-15

100-442529-1975

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[Handwritten signature]
INTERCOM

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190) DATE: 10/5/66

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) P

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
IS - SNCC
OO: Atlanta
Bufile 100-439190

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CIRM

IS - C

OO: New York

Bufile 100-442529

3-3-87
Classified by SP1AC/3C
Declassify on: OADR @
252028

ReBuairtel to all offices dated 8/29/66 and Little Rock airtel to Bureau dated 9/22/66 captioned "STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), IS - SNCC."

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and eleven (11) copies of a LHM captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC," setting forth additional information developed concerning SNCC in Arkansas since the submission of referenced Little Rock airtel.

Two copies of this LHM are furnished to Atlanta as office of origin in the SNCC case, and two copies are furnished New York as office of origin in the CIRM case. This LHM has been disseminated locally to NISO-NO, New Orleans, La.; OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.; and INTC, Little Rock, Ark., in view of previous request made by these agencies because of their interest in SNCC activities.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(2 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564)

EFM/jew
(12)

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 JAN 28, 1971

ENCLOSURE

62 OCT 20 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 11 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-439190-839

LR 100-3506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL, GROUP 1~~" since it contains information from sensitive sources, such as [redacted] and NY 694-S* [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which could endanger the national security and hamper future investigation of the CP, USA. (U)

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant

File Where Located

LR T-1

LR 100-3506-283

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Instant LHM

LR T-2

Instant LHM

[redacted]
[redacted] Post Office Building,
Little Rock, Arkansas

LR T-3

[redacted] (C) (U)

LR T-4

SA 100-7232

SA 100-7232

LR T-5

NY 694-S* (C) (U)

LEAD:

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

Will continue to follow and report any pertinent information received concerning the activities of the SNCC in Arkansas in accordance with lead set forth in referenced Little Rock airtel.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 5, 1966

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2-3-87
Classified by SP1AC/JC
Declassify on: OADR
252028

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Reference memorandum dated September 22, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas, captioned "STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING (SNCC)."

On September 23, 1966, [REDACTED], McGehee, Arkansas, advised as follows:

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He is [REDACTED] in the Negro community at McGehee, Arkansas, and about ten or twelve times this year he has been visited by two Negroes at his shop, [REDACTED], wanting him to call a "mass meeting" of the Negro population to discuss voter registration. Since he did not consider voter registration for Negroes in McGehee a problem, he has ignored their request.

In early September, 1966, these same two individuals came to his shop and again tried to get him to call a "mass meeting." They remained in his [REDACTED] shop during the entire day talking with him between customers. One of the subjects they discussed was the meaning of "black power." When they left the shop, one of them handed him a newspaper, asked him to read it, and told him he could get a copy of it for him every two weeks if he wanted it. The paper left by this individual is described as the "Vietnam Courier," Issue Number 69, dated July 28, 1966, self described as an information

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
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declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 -

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

weekly published at 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi. This paper consists of nine pages, is printed in English, and consists of typical Communist and North Vietnamese propaganda concerning the war in Vietnam.

On September 26, 1966, [redacted], supra, identified photographs of ROBERT CABLETON and ROBERT LORENZO WHITFIELD as the two men who had been contacting him as mentioned above. He further identified CABLETON as the individual who gave him the copy of the "Vietnam Courier" mentioned above.

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There are only two paid SNCC field workers in the entire state of Arkansas and one of these individuals is ROBERT CABLETON who is located at [redacted], Arkansas.

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LR T-1, 9/20/66

On September 15, 1966, ROBERT WHITFIELD, [redacted], Arkansas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he was a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Arkansas.

R. E. BRIANS (NA), Chief of Police, Little Rock Police Department, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised on October 3, 1966, he has determined that certain individuals sympathetic with the SNCC had distributed material explaining "black power" in shopping centers in Little Rock, Arkansas, area on Saturday, October 1, 1966. The identity of the individuals distributing this material is not known, but it is believed that WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN, former Project Director of SNCC, MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN and HOWARD HIMMELBAUM, who were formerly Field Secretaries for SNCC, were the prime movers behind this dissemination.

HIMMELBAUM and ZIMMERMAN reside in an apartment at [redacted], and it has been reported to Chief BRIANS that there are "wild" parties going on at this apartment, participated in by members of both races.

Set forth hereinafter are Xerox copies of the material which was distributed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Arkansas Gazette.

From the People

JULY 13, 1966.

'Black Power'—Another Definition

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The charge of "black racism" is only another attack against the civil rights movement. But it is a very revealing attack, because it indicates something that civil rights militants have long known: That when the struggle turned from attacking the symbols of oppression to dealing with the institutions which have profited from racism, there would be no "overwhelming national consensus."

Perhaps the fundamental error is the belief that (in the words of the Gazette) "the more important of the needed civil rights measures (have) been won in Congress. This ignores two things.

First, what has been "won" in Congress has always been lost in the White House. Laws have become only another symbol, because no administration, Democratic or Republican, has been willing to enforce the laws in a manner which makes them a reality for the great majority of American Negroes.

School desegregation under the 1964 Civil Rights Act is typical. The enforcement of this law has been so token, so guileless, so inadequate that 23 persons in the section of the Office of Education responsible for equal education have resigned in frustration in the last year. Orders from "on high" prevented them from doing their jobs—and from enforcing the law. And those orders came from the same one who sent his boy Hubert to attack SNCC and CORE as racists!

What does it mean to say this law has produced "only tokenism"? It means that the high goal of the Office of Education for this fall, 12 years after *Brown v. Board of Education*, three years after the Civil Rights Act, is that only 85 per cent of Negro schoolchildren should go to inferior, segregated schools. And the enforcement of the rights of black people to equal education has probably received more attention than any other matter.

The second thing the Gazette editors ignore in their assumption that the battle has been won, is that the laws which

have been passed do not begin to face the problems of the black man who makes \$3 a day.

The solution to the problem on this level is one which attacks the interests of many within the "great consensus." The whole pitch of the New South for industrialization rests on the low wage scales which could not be maintained if the government saw to it that the third of the South that is black earned a living wage. Perhaps this is part of the reason LBJ considers Senators Eastland, Byrd, and McClellan more important members of his coalition than Walter Reuther and Dr. King. Perhaps this is why the illegally elected racist congressmen from Mississippi were seated. If the President has given only token enforcement to laws granting symbols, can we expect him to be serious about changing the substance of life for black people in America?

* * *

As for the idea that we're all moving toward a great, integrated society (with the exception of a few rednecks, in other states), perhaps your readers might ponder some of the results of the 1963 Lou Harris polls on white attitudes toward Negroes. (Of his "The Negro Revolution in America.") Thirty-nine percent of white Americans think Negroes have less native intelligence than whites. Sixty per cent think they smell different. Sixty-eight think Negroes laugh a lot. The world is not yet quite the way we would like it to be.

It is in recognition of this that SNCC has called for "black power." Black power does not mean hating white people—I am a white man and I feel no anomaly in working for black power. Nor does it mean the total exclusion of white persons from the struggle. Nor is it separatism.

The cry for black power is a cry of those who have always been powerless in our society—

and subject to the power of others. They now make the outrageous suggestion that they should use power themselves, not only be the objects of power—and that they will use their power to better their own lot. Where poor black people are in the majority, they can use their ballots to elect their own. All along, Negroes have been asked why they don't make their own way, like all the other ethnic groups. And now that they are doing it, they are racists. It is not racism, but realism to recognize that no white in a county 80 per cent Negro will work for poor black people. He is not excluded because of his color; he excludes himself.

The real racism, the real obsession with race is the belief that it is so important that there be white faces in government, that black people should allow racist plantation owners or their puppets to remain in government. The real racism is the belief that a government is bad just because it is black. The attempt to persuade Negroes that they can have pride in their color is seen as being anti-white. This is a new, more sophisticated racism, for it does sophisticated Negro inferiority—it only insists that whites define the terms of black self-pride.

Where is the real racism—in those who, recognizing the effects of American racism, would create the preconditions of an equalitarian, integrated society, or in those who, in the name of "integration," insist on maintaining the supremacy of whites over Negroes? And the new racism is no less virulent for being sponsored by the Texas president of the United States.

For Freedom,
Mitchell Zimmerman,
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee,
Little Rock.

Reprinted by ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Arkansas Project
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
P. O. Box 3523
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

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EDITOR: GEORGE CURRY

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Published by Student Voice, Inc.

Reprinted by Arkansas Project SNCC
P. O. Box 3523
Little Rock, Arkansas

ORIGINATION OF THE TERM BLACK POWER

The term "black power" has been familiar with me since I was small in the West Indies and when I first came to the U. S. at the age of ten. SNCC vocally started it among civils rights organizations on the Mississippi March. However, even prior to then Adam Clayton Powell had mentioned the term several times in a speech delivered at Howard University.

THE SUPPOSITION THAT BLACK POWER IS OBTAINED IN COUNTIES WHERE NEGROES OUTNUMBER RACIST WHITE.

Black power means that for once black people are going to have political power. You see, up to this point the black people in this country have had only a moral force. They repeatedly talked about moral power. They tried to get to the conscience of the people so that the so-called "white liberals", whatever that means, would then speak and say that the black poor people need this. It is a good thing morally, but black people themselves have not had the power to sit down and negotiate with whites. Now if in fact--black people in Mississippi have all the delta they can sit down with Paul Johnson, and they can say to him, "we represent x number of Votes. We want this." They don't have that now and that is what they have to get.

OBTAINING BLACK POWER

What I think we have to do to get black power is to organize ourselves politically, register to vote, and to form independent political bases which will then allow us the chance to carry out and make effective the changes we need to bring about decent lives. I am saying that in counties where black people out-number whites they have the right to organize themselves politically and to via the vote seize the power. Just like the Irish people did in Boston and like the Jewish people did in New York with LaGuardia.

THE FALSE ALARM OVER THE CRY OF BLACK POWER

Personally I don't see why the cry of black power should cause any false alarm. We are aware that the cry of the unions was, "Workers of the World Unite." And they were uniting themselves. The people worrying were their employers who exploited them. So when people say, "black power", it seems to me the only people who should be worried are the people who are exploiting and oppressing black people. However, black power as it is used by the press, I feel, is a creation of the press to destroy the black community.

HOW THE CONCEPT OF BLACK POWER INVOLVES COOPERATION WITH THE WHITE COMMUNITY

The concept "black power" does in fact involve cooperation with the white community. The question is when do you do that. We say that when you do it now, you do it from a point of weakness. You beg them. You say, "look, man it's morally wrong for you to treat us this way. We're marching and getting beat up. You should be ashamed of yourself." Rather from a point of strength you say, "we have x number of votes. We want this road fixed right away or else we won't vote for you." Now that seems to me to be a much different point.

GROSS MISCONCEPTION OF THE LOWNDES COUNTY FREEDOM ORGANIZATION AS THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The name of the organization in Lowndes County is not the "Black Panther Party." The symbol happens to be a black panther. The name is the Lowndes County Freedom Organization. I am very much concerned about that because Americans--particularly white Americans--have been referring to it as the Black Panther Party, and that is their problem with sex and color. They do not refer to the Alabama Democratic Party as the White Rooster Party, and that happens to be the emblem of that party.

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SHIFTING TREND IN LOWNDES COUNTY (ALABAMA)

Lowndes County is 80 per cent black and 20 per cent white. It has been ruled by that minority by force, by violence, and by every illegal trick that one can think of. Now the black people in Lowndes County have organized themselves around the question and the issue that they have been oppressed, which is their blackness. They have been oppressed simply because they are black. And, like any other group in the country, they have organized around the issue of oppression.

THE SUPPOSITION THAT THE LOWNDES COUNTY FREEDOM ORGANIZATION LOSES THE ELECTION IN LOWNDES COUNTY

If the people lose and it is the democratic process, then there is nothing that they can do. But if they are cheated out of the votes then it seems to me that there must be some means for them to achieve power.

BLACK U.S. SOLDIERS FIGHTING IN VIETNAM

I feel that Negroes now fighting in Vietnam should leave and come back here to fight for these elections. Of course that has to be an individual decision. My own feeling is that there is no reason why black people should be fighting for free elections in Vietnam for some other people to get free elections when they don't have it in their own country. I feel that first they should have free elections in their country and then decide whether or not in fact they want to participate in that war. Again, it is an individual decision based upon what the consequences are.

OUR REASONS FOR REJECTING AN INVITATION TO ATTEND THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

1) The foundations of racism are not rooted in the behavior on black Americans, yesterday or today. They are rooted in an attempt by Europeans and white Americans to exploit and dehumanize the descendants of Africa for monetary gain. This process of universal exploitation of Africa and her descendants continues today by the power elite of this country. In the process of exploiting black Americans, white Americans have tried to shift the responsibility for the degrading position in which blacks now find themselves away from the oppressors to the oppressed. The White House Conference, especially with its original focus on the Negro family as the main problem with which America must deal, accentuated this process of shifting the burden of the problem.

2) Regardless of the proposals which stemmed from the conference, we know that the Executive Department and the President are not serious about insuring constitutional rights to black Americans. For example, murders of Civil Rights workers and black citizens roam free in this country with the desire to kill more freedom fighters, and the national government claims it is impotent in many situations to bring about justice. Another example is the Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, and officials who have victimized, beaten and jailed black people and further suppressed our dignity are fully aware that they were in effect given a blank check by the Executive Department of this government to inflict these lawless acts upon Negroes, since it is common knowledge throughout the South that killing a "nigger" is like killing a coon.

3) We feel that the President called the conference within the U.S. at a time when U.S. prestige internationally, was at a low ebb due to our involvement in the Vietnam Civil War, the Dominican Republic, the Congo, South Africa and other parts of the third world. We could not be a party to attempts by the White House to use black Americans to recoup a loss of prestige internationally.

4) Our organization is opposed to the war in Vietnam and we cannot in good conscience meet with the chief policy maker of the Vietnam war to discuss human rights in this country when he flagrantly violates the human rights of colored people in Vietnam.

5) We reaffirmed our belief that people who suffer must make the decisions about how to change and direct their lives.

THE QUESTION OF FREE ELECTIONS

This country is fighting in Vietnam. We are dropping bombs in Vietnam around the whole question of free elections and the right for people to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. Now that is precisely the same thing we are doing in Lowndes County. We are fighting for people to have free elections and that this government and this country has a responsibility to the black people in Lowndes County, to insure them free elections. Now if this country neglects to do that then it seems to me that the responsibility of assuming free elections lies in the hands of the black people in Lowndes County and anybody else in the country who is willing to have free elections there. Whatever means to be decided are left up to them and they are completely justified if they have tried every legal means and this country does not respond.

CONFIDENTIAL

HYPOCRISY AND CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

I think that the fact that no federal registrars have been sent into the 600 counties and the fact that the U. S. has federal registrars indicates a certain degree of hypocrisy. Frankly, I don't go along with the feeling in this country that the government is doing so much. Instead I give the responsibility and all the credit to the black people in this country who stood up and started to rebel, that the rebellion brought the voting rights bill and the voting rights bill had to be passed because the government was aware of the fact that if they did not the black people would move to disrupt this country, and that internationally this country could not afford that. So it had to pass the voting rights bill.

It should be noted that the Voting Rights Bill is very tricky. To cite just one example, the literacy portion of that bill expires on August 6, 1970 and the literacy test can once again be used. Now what that means is that if federal registrars are not in Mississippi and black people do not vote, that Eastland can move to reinstitute literacy tests by 1970 and be elected again by 1970 too, because he will block black people from voting. And the government has not spoken to that issue and they will not because Eastland happens to be a very powerful figure.

COALITION

If people wanted to be really serious they would look at the Alabama primary on May 3, 1966. They would realize that there are no white moderates in Alabama. That state voted wholeheartedly for Wallace. If there are to be any white moderates and if there is to be any coalition, then people have to go into the white community and develop that base. What we are saying to the white workers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is that you have to get into that community and organize that base. So that when we talk about coalitions, we will have somebody we can have coalitions. Not the George Wallaces and not the "Dixies" in the South.

INTEGRATION -- AN INSIDIOUS SUBTERFUGE FOR WHITE SUPREMACY WHEN INITIATED BY BLACKS

Integration is an insidious subterfuge for white supremacy when initiated by Blacks. What I mean is that throughout this country since 1954 there has been a move for integration. That is all we talk about. Now what has been happening in this country is that you have poor black kids, for example, in the South that are told to go to white schools because they are good. They leave their black schools which they are told are bad. The problem is that during this process there is no one who speaks to the issue of that black school which now has in it the rest of the students.

In the North you take black kids out of the ghettos and you bus them to white neighborhoods, again to good white schools. This process definitely heightens the inferiority process in those children who are left there and who go there. White kids never initiate a move for integration. They only very rarely move into black schools. White people who believe in integration-- Westchester and in Hollywood-- never move into Watts or Harlem--if they truly believed in integration this would not be the case. And what I am saying is that what black people have to do is to, among themselves, develop their communities first. They must control their school boards and when they control their school boards they will have good schools. After this happens then you can talk about integration. Then you can send white kids to black schools and send black kids to white schools. Until you do that you have an insidious subterfuge for white supremacy, because you have black people being asked to forsake their neighborhood.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE WATTS RIOT

I think that the tragedy of the Watts riot was that it was romanticized by white people in their articles about "let's get whitey." Another tragic thing about it was that the black people of Watts have not been benefited. They were not able to use that riot to achieve anything at all, and that is tragic because what it means is that it leaves an atmosphere for more riots.

In regards to who is to decide what steps are taken to solve their problems. I will never say that the people who rioted had no right to riot or that is outside of the way to get whatever they want to get. They have the right to decide whatever means, they want to use to achieve that, and that is up to them entirely. They live in Watts with rats and roaches. They are the ones that live in Harlem, Chicago, and the delta of Mississippi. They are the people earning three dollars a day. They are the poverty stricken people and they have to speak to the ways to get out of it and I cannot and will not tell them that they must do it a certain way.

CONFIDENTIAL

THE USE OF VIOLENCE

I don't organize around violence or around nonviolence. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee organizes black people to get certain things that they have to get like decent houses, decent jobs, decent schooling, and a right to participate in decisions that affect their lives. The question of violence or nonviolence just happens to be tactical as far as we are concerned and we have made that clear since 1960.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

I think the civil rights movement has to not act as a buffer zone between the black community but to express the feeling of the black community in the tone of the black community.

SNCC's DIRECTION

As I see the problem in this country, it is an economic problem in terms of black people being forced and exploited. We are, mind you, propertyless people in this country. We are property-less and we have to seek to redress that and the only means open to us now are political means. So we grasp that political power now and then we see how we can work with that political power to then achieve economic power. It is quite true that we never received our forty acres and a mule.

If we had political power the Chief of Police of Indiana---who was the Chief of Police last year that beat up black people---and is now the C.A.P. director in Sunflower County, Mississippi---would not have had that power.

FINANCE

I think we are going to lose a lot of money from a number of whites who will be concerned that we are no longer acting the way they define that we should act and that now we're "acting out." When we took our Vietnam stand, against the war and in sympathy with draft resisters, we realized that it would mean a sharp cut in funds. However, it has always been our policy to never let funds decide for us what we will say.

MESSAGE TO WHITE AMERICANS

I think that whites have to realize is that psychologically the Negro has been in a box that he could not get out of and that what he wants to do now is to do what everybody else in the world has done. He wants to build something of his own; something built with his hands. And that is not anti-white. When you build your own house it does not mean that you tear down the house across the street. It just means that you're building your own house.

Whites in this country have to understand that black people don't want to have to look to Tom, Dick, and Harry. Negroes want something that they can own and control. That's what everybody in this world wants and if white people are sincere in this country about freedom they have to realize that.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

MITCHELL HARRIS ZIMMERMAN on June 29, 1966, rented Post Office Box 3523, identified himself as a SNCC representative, and listed a business address of 700 West 9th Street, telephone FR 5-9081, residence address of [REDACTED]. ZIMMERMAN paid the rent for this Post Office box for three months through September 30, 1966, and around September 20, 1966, he paid rent for this Post Office box for another three months, which will expire December 31, 1966.

LR T-2, 10/3/66

Although there are still only two paid SNCC workers in the state of Arkansas, namely MYRTLE GLASCOE, [REDACTED], Arkansas, and ROBERT CABLETON, [REDACTED], Arkansas, several of these Caucasian SNCC Field Secretaries who were formerly on the SNCC payroll continue to maintain their interest in the organization and continue to consider themselves the Arkansas Project of the SNCC. They consider themselves an autonomous organization since their funds have been cut off by the national organization of the SNCC. These individuals are HOWARD HIMMELBAUM, MITCHELL HARRIS ZIMMERMAN, and WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN. HIMMELBAUM is still trying to find other employment, ZIMMERMAN has indicated he is leaving Arkansas and returning to Princeton University to continue his education, and HANSEN was employed for a short time by the Opportunities Industrial Center but was recently dismissed from this employment and is now a student at Little Rock University. HIMMELBAUM and ZIMMERMAN reside in [REDACTED], and consider this the headquarters for the "Arkansas Project."

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On April 7, 1965, HOWARD LARRY HIMMELBAUM, SNCC Field Secretary, [REDACTED], Arkansas, was contacted by a Special Agent of the FBI at his request at his residence at [REDACTED]. During the course of the interview, a copy of "Freedomways - A Tribute to W. E. B. DU BOIS" was observed on the table. HIMMELBAUM explained this was sent to him, but he had not solicited it.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the appendix hereto.

On November 8, 1965, JOHN STANFORD, Executive Secretary, Communist Party of Texas, had in his possession a mailing list consisting of 15 typewritten pages of names and addresses. Included in this mailing list was the name of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HANSEN, [redacted], with a comment by their name "Sit-in, 11/62, wh., 23 yr." (C) (U)

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LR T-3, 11/8/65

JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its officers were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function, and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time. (C) (U)

LR T-4, 10/6/65

With respect to various CP mailing lists which JOHN STANFORD has compiled, or helped to compile, within the past few years, it is to be noted that these lists have contained several hundred names of individuals. It is believed the great majority of these individuals do not have knowledge their names are on this list, have not given their consent to have their names on this list, and, in all probability, would not agree with the aims and purposes of the CP. JOHN STANFORD (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

was recently in possession of such a CP mailing list
and commented the list includes certain law enforce-
ment agencies. (C) (U)

LR T-4, 4/16/64

As of January 7, 1960, JAMES E. JACKSON,
Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA,
identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National
Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas. (C) (U)

LR T-5, 1/7/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

October 5, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Reference Little Rock letterhead
memorandum dated October 5,
1966, captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

- 12 -

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AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

OCT 13 1966

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-63077)
RE: PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
IS-PLP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum(LHM), one copy for Bureau file 100-442527(CIRM).

Copies are being furnished Region II, 115th INTC, U. S. Army, Pasadena, OSI, Norton Air Force Base, FIO, U. S. Navy, San Diego, the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles.

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identity of confidential informants and sources of continuing value.

The sources described in the LHM are as follows:

1st Source

PSI [REDACTED]
orally to SA FRANCIS G. KAHL
10/12/66.

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

2nd Source

[REDACTED]

Close contact is being maintained with the above sources and the Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

- 4 - Bureau (3-100-437041) (PLP) (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1-100-442527) (CIRM)
5 - Los Angeles (1-100-63077) (PLP)

NOT RECORDED

(1-100-68853) (COMMITTEE TO DEFEND JOHN HARRIS)

b6
b7C

(1-100-66078) (CIRM)

352
Fuk/ajs

62 DEC 11 1967

OCT 25 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442527-1551



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California

OCT 13 1966

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY PLP

The following sources have furnished reliable information in the past:

On October 12, 1966, a source advised that SUE DOUGLAS stated that the Progressive Labor Party (see appendix) is going to pass out literature in the Watts area of Los Angeles this week concerning the recent arrest of JOHN HARRIS for Criminal Syndicalism by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. DOUGLAS commented that if HARRIS is not freed, "we will really get a riot going". It was also mentioned that at a meeting of the Committee to Defend John Harris (CDJH) held at 1169 Mullen Avenue, Los Angeles, on October 11, 1966 that PLP will attempt to pack the court room during the trial of HARRIS with PLP members and sympathizers. The trial is tentatively scheduled for October 21, 1966 in Los Angeles County Superior Court.

A second source advised on July 27, 1966, that JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, JR. and SUSAN TINA DOUGLAS were both members of the Los Angeles Club, PLP (see appendix).

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles as well as appropriate local military authorities. Local law enforcement agencies have been advised.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

442529-

FBI

Date: 10/5/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943)(P)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to the Director dated 9/22/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Bureau file 100-442529 (CIRM). An extra copy is designated in the event the Bureau desires to disseminate a copy of this LHM to the Office of Economic Opportunity (See Section IV regarding the Echo Park Teen Post).

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 12)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 - 3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078)
- Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

LDJ/rb
(6)

Date Forw. OCT 11 1966
How Forw. TR 5

By [signature]
RACIAL UNIT

Sent 11/12 M Per _____

62001-191966

Special Agent in Charge

99616-13029

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-26-1121

LA 157-943

Source

Identity

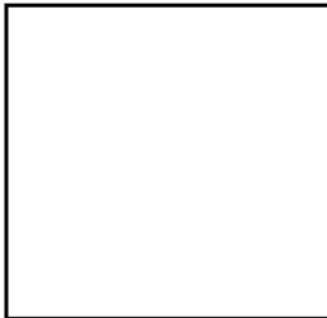
1

2

3

4

5



b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources 1 through 5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of a continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two week period from 9/18/66 through 10/2/66, 12 potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised, according to Bureau instructions, regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
October 5, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

- I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No Change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 19, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting that the Federally funded "Operation Cool-It" had transported 1,300 poverty area youths to Catalina Island as the final activity of the summer. The article reported that Louis Lomax, a Negro who heads a controversial type television program, had organized this group to operate swimming pools, hold beach parties, and various excursions throughout the summer. Some local anti-poverty officials indicated the \$262,000 received by Lomax might have been better spent on "Operation Headstart," however, others pointed out that the period between Labor Day and the opening of school was traditionally one of high delinquency, and this program might have helped avert such delinquency. Lomax stated he was approached by the Office of the Vice President of the United States to set up the program and he received \$1,250 per month while the project was in operation.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 20, 1966, II-12, was an article reporting that the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had asked for 8.5 million dollars to expand the Teen Post program in the Los Angeles area, since the original amount allocated was only 1.5 million dollars.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 22, 1966, II-8, was an article reporting that sponsors and administrators of nearly 150 Teen Posts in the Los Angeles area had planned a mass meeting to discuss their problems if they do not receive adequate funds to continue the Teen Post program.

Mexican - American Matters

On September 21, 1966, Reverend Antonio Hernandez, Executive Director of The Cleland House of Neighborly Service in Los Angeles, advised there are no signs of any planned racial disturbances in the Mexican - American communities

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

of Los Angeles. He pointed out, however, that the area had explosive possibilities, capable of being ignited by an incident which would probably involve young people in the 18 to 20 years of age category. He stated such an incident would probably involve young gangs in the area, and stated there was considerable resentment among Mexican-Americans over what they considered to be the inequality of the poverty program as between Negroes and Mexican-Americans.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 27, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel Yorty agreed with a delegation of Mexican-Americans who visited him that they were not receiving proper attention from the poverty program. He stated he believed Sargent Shriver, head of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), was making a mistake in allowing Congressman Augustus Hawkins to run the program, especially the Neighborhood Adult Participation Program (NAPP). Miss Irene Tovar, who resigned as head of the Pacoima NAPP Outpost, announced that 30 Mexican-Americans were to begin a 12 day prayer vigil to bring about a change in the administration of the NAPP.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 22, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting there was a meeting of nearly 400 corporation officials in Los Angeles, sponsored by the California Fair Employment Practices Commission. Speakers and officials agreed that old personnel procedures had to be abandoned and new tests developed to insure the tests relate to the "job" and to insure all races get "an equal break."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 26, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting that general contractors in the Southern California building industry had formulated plans for an assault on discrimination in employment, together with the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL - CIO) Building Trades Council.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 22, 1966, II-8, was an article reporting that "Operation Headstart" classes had started for 6,780 children in the Los Angeles area following allocation of 9.5 million dollars in Federal anti-poverty funds. The OEO also agreed to finance first-year costs of 100 portable classrooms to replace sub-standard buildings.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 24, 1966, III-5, was an article reporting that Mrs. Rena Frye, whose arrest was one of those which many people believed sparked the August, 1965 Watts riot, had been fined \$250.00, given a suspended 30 day jail sentence, and two years probation in Municipal Court, Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel," a Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of September 22, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting that Attorney Johnny Cochran had filed suit in behalf of Mrs. Leonard Deadwyler against the City of Los Angeles for the wrongful death of her husband, and for emotional distress, in the sum of \$3,000,000.

Leonard Deadwyler was shot and killed on May 7, 1966 by a Los Angeles Police Department officer while transporting his pregnant wife to the hospital.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE

Los Angeles, California

On September 19, 1966, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, National Committee member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), advised tensions between the Negro and white communities are definitely improving. He foresaw no possibility of a riot unless it was of a spontaneous nature, based upon an incident such as an arrest. He stated the feeling of the Negro community toward the Los Angeles Police Department had improved recently, since Acting Chief of Police Thad Brown had indicated an interest in improving the relationship of his department with the Negro community.

Dr. Hudson further advised the National Nominating Committee of the NAACP was in the hands of younger, more militant, members and he, together with older members of the National Committee, had not been renominated for office. He stated he and others plan to run for office independently, which is permitted under the bylaws of the NAACP.

Venice, California

Venice is an area of Los Angeles immediately adjacent to Santa Monica, California.

On September 26, 1966, the Venice Division, Los Angeles Police Department, advised that on September 25, 1966 at 11:30 p.m., a rock was thrown through the rear window of a police patrol car cruising in a predominantly Negro area. The incident occurred at 519 Indiana Avenue, Venice, and approximately 200 persons gathered at the scene. No injuries were sustained by the Los Angeles Police Department officers and no arrests were made.

On September 29, 1966, the Los Angeles Police Department advised that at 10:25 p.m. on September 28, 1966, a yellow Cab carrying three male Caucasian passengers

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

was stopped by a crowd of male Negroes in the 700 block of Indiana Avenue. The passengers became frightened and fled. Rocks were thrown in the cab and the driver called the police. When 17 police units arrived, a crowd of over 200 young Negroes of both sexes threw rocks and bottles at police. Obscene language and verbal abuse were directed towards the officers. Thirteen Negroes were arrested for rioting, lewd language, and failure to produce identification. No police officers were injured and two police vehicles were damaged. The Los Angeles Police Department advised that residents of the area attempted to assist police in dispersing the crowd and forcing rioters away. The Los Angeles Police Department considered the situation in Venice to be quiet but more tense than in the recent past.

In the "Santa Monica Evening Outlook" newspaper of Santa Monica, California, September 30, 1966, page 1, was an article reporting that Virgil Brown, president of the Santa Monica - Venice Branch, NAACP, announced his group was investigating complaints of police methods in the incident which occurred on September 28 - 29, 1966 and if their findings warrant it, they would support the defense of those arrested. He pointed out they wanted all the facts before they decided on a course of action. Brown was quoted as stating that "Venice tensions have reached the boiling point." He announced meetings had been called with Santa Monica and Venice police to discuss complaints by Negroes that they were being harassed.

In the same issue of the above newspaper was an eye witness article by Managing Editor R. D. Funk of a "routine" traffic arrest. Funk had been visiting the headquarters of Project Action at 1138 Washington Boulevard, Venice. This group is an organization of Negroes, the majority of whom are on probation or parole. The organization was established so the group could help each other find jobs and stay out of jail. The director, John Fleming, proceeded to the location of the arrest and talked to police.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

The article reported complaints of citizens that the area was a "concentration camp," that they were harassed, and that they missed the former captain in charge of the Venice Division, Los Angeles Police Department, who had been transferred.

San Pedro, California

San Pedro is a section of Los Angeles in the Long Beach Harbor area of Los Angeles, policed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

On September 25, 1966, the Los Angeles Police Department was dispatched to check a disturbance at a Mexican wedding reception at the American Legion Hall in San Pedro. When officers attempted to arrest one person, a crowd of more than 100 Mexican-Americans threw rocks and bottles at police. Eight arrests were made. The Los Angeles Police Department advised they did not consider the incident to be racial in nature.

Fresno, California

On September 23, 1966, Cecil C. Hinton, director of the "B" Street Community Center in Fresno, advised that considerable progress had been made by the administration of the City of Fresno to avoid any racial strife in the area. He advised he could not foresee any potential violence in that area within the next six months.

On September 23, 1966, Detective Jack A. Kelley, Fresno Police Department and member of the NAACP, advised the racial situation had not changed since he was last contacted. He stated the appointment of a Negro Director of Human Relations by the City of Fresno and the recent appointment of another Negro as Race Relations Director by the Fresno Redevelopment Agency had aided immeasurably in heading off any potential for violence.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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Indio, California

On September 23, 1966, Reverend Leroy Davis, president of the Indio Chapter, NAACP, and Jeraline Castleberry, current member of the Indio NAACP Board, advised the racial situation in Indio was calm and they knew of no incidents which might give rise to violence within the last six months.

Long Beach - San Pedro -
Wilmington, California, area

On September 26, 1966, Steve Edney, president of the San Pedro - Wilmington Chapter, NAACP, advised the racial situation appeared calm in his area and he knew of no situation which might trigger violence in the near future.

On September 28, 1966, Earnest B. Campbell, president of the Long Beach Chapter, NAACP, advised he considered the racial situation in that area to be calm, as he feels the majority of Negro people do not want violence and if violence arises, it will be spontaneous and precipitated by individual Negroes.

Ventura - Oxnard, California

On September 23, 1966, Fred Brown, member of the Ventura - Oxnard Chapter, NAACP, advised he had no information of any recent problems of a racial nature in the area in which he resides.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

United Klans of America, Inc.,
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
(See Appendix)

On September 13, 1966, Source 1 advised that during a meeting of the Peace Action Council (PAC) on September 12, 1966 at the Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church, Hollywood, California, it was announced that the Pacoima Congregational Church, 9988 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Pacoima, was planning a large motor caravan to a KKK rally to be held on September 17, 1966 in Soledad Canyon, Saugus, California. The individuals in the caravan expected to picket, demonstrate, and protest the holding of this rally.

The PAC was formed during the early summer of 1966 for the express purpose of protesting the war in Viet Nam during the National Governors' Conference in Los Angeles from July 4 - 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at a later date.

On September 13, 1966, Mr. Roger S. Fischer, Administrative Officer, United States Forestry Service, Angeles National Forest, Pasadena, California, advised that the land on which the rally was to be held is land of the United States Government and the person holding the lease has subleased the land for the rally. Fischer stated this information was furnished to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., so that it could be presented to the United States Department of Justice for a legal opinion regarding the right of the Klan to use the land.

On September 15, 1966, the United States Forestry Service stated the Klan had been advised they could not burn a 40 foot cross, since it was a fire hazard.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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On September 17, 1966, the above rally began at 7:45 p.m. in the open area of Soledad Canyon, Saugus, California. The delay was caused when the electrical generator to be used to light the 40 foot cross was inoperative. Approximately 200 persons were gathered at the rally, many of whom were newsmen and persons who came to heckle the Klan. Approximately 11 individuals were wearing KKK garb. The main speaker was William V. Fowler, chairman of the KKK, who made a speech in which he made derogatory remarks against Negro and Jewish people. Representatives of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) (See Appendix) shared the podium with Fowler.

Approximately 135 individuals carried signs and picketed the rally.

Approximately 100 deputies of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office covered the above rally to insure against violence, but there was no violence.

In the "People's World" of September 24, 1966, page 3, was an article reporting the opening of another American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Police Malpractice Complaint Center at 2222 East First Street, Los Angeles, in the Mexican-American section of Los Angeles. Arthur Garcia, director of the center, stated his office had been very busy receiving complaints, indicating the people in the area believed a police problem existed, whether it did or not.

On September 30, 1966, Source 5, [redacted] advised the Special Community Problems Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department had visited Teen Post Number 510, Echo Park Teen Post, 1903 North Echo Park Avenue, Los Angeles. The visit was on September 21, 1966. Officers visiting the post talked to the director, Mr. Leonard Potash. Potash stated that (James) Sager, his former assistant, had resigned to resume schooling. Potash stated the new assistant director would be Mario Romo, who was in charge of another program during the summer.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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On March 21, 1966, Source 2 advised that on March 20, 1966, Potash was present at a meeting of the newly formed Thomas Paine Club, 24th CD Section, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), at 825 North Benton Way, Los Angeles.

On July 5, 1966, Source 3 advised that Mario Romo was present at the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in New York City between June 22 and 26, 1966.

On September 6, 1966, Source 4 advised that on August 9, 1966, James Sager was present at a meeting of the Mexican Commission of the SCDCP at 4247 Woolwine Drive, Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 29, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting that defense witnesses would challenge the constitutionality of a "criminal syndicalism" indictment against John Wesley Harris, Jr., Negro member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) (See Appendix). Harris was indicted in connection with distributing anti-police, pro revolutionary literature during the inquest into the death of Leonard Deadwyler in May, 1966. The article also reported that a number of students representing various student groups were in court to show their support of Harris.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS
INVOLVED

The following individuals, referred to under
Section IV above, are involved in the local racial situation:

William V. Fowler
Chairman of the California KKK

Arthur Garcia
Director of the ACLU
Police Malpractice Complaint Center

Leonard Potash and
Mario Romo
Directors of the Echo Park Teen Post
Los Angeles

John Wesley Harris, Jr. of the PLP
Indicted for "criminal syndicalism"
in Los Angeles

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL
OFFICIALS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 22, 1966, page A-6, was an editorial by Colonel Leon H. Washington, Jr., commenting that it was very gratifying to notice that Acting Chief of Police Thad Brown appeared anxious to work with the Negro community. Colonel Washington approved of recent meetings between community leaders and officials of the Los Angeles Police Department and stated he was sure the majority of citizens were anxious to work with the police.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 20, 1966, II-12, was an article reporting the Los Angeles City Council had approved \$330,000 in planning funds for the Vernon - Central area of south Los Angeles and \$370,000 in funds for the Watts area, to revitalize these areas which were damaged in the riot of August, 1965.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 20, 1966, II-2, was an article reporting that a group of parents, calling themselves "Parents for Neighborhood Schools" in the Shadow Hills area of Los Angeles assailed the Los Angeles Board of Education for reallocating students from a predominantly integrated school to a predominantly Caucasian school. The group announced they would oppose a school tax override being requested for this area because of the attitude of the school board.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th INTC, United States Army, Pasadena, to the Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, to the Field Intelligence Office, Los Angeles, to the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, and to the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for their information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.
(NKKKK)

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the Klan's unity of effort and activities to establish a National Fund, and a National Secretary, and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Kyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

A second source advised in March, 1964, that several meetings of Klan groups were held during the period 1960 to 1963 in an effort to unite the Klan groups under a single leadership.

The organization was granted a charter in DeKalb County, Georgia, November 1, 1963, under the name National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., as a "patriotic, secret, social, and benevolent order".

A third source advised in December, 1963, that the organization had issued a statement of its program which indicated the organization to be anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, and anti-foreign born.

A third source advised in August, 1964, that the organization has a headquarters in Tucker, Georgia, and the day-to-day operations are under the direction of JAMES R. VENABLE, Chairman.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX
NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS
PARTY
(NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont", a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party, to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt", self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP), reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party", with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of Klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue No. 19, dated June, 1960, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue No. 69, dated July, 1965, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the new headquarters of the NSRP as Post Office Box 184, Augusta, Georgia.

On August 4, 1965, a source advised that Edward R. Fields, the Information Director of the NSRP and Editor of "The Thunderbolt," is the individual who actually controls the NSRP.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

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APPENDIX CONTINUEDNATIONAL STATES RIGHTS
PARTY
(NSRP)

Issue No. 72, dated November, 1965, of "The Thunderbolt", reflects Dr. Edward R. Fields to be National Director of the NSRP as well as Editor of "The Thunderbolt."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

APPENDIX

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

11:36 PM URGENT 10-12-66 JDW

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON -ENCODED-
FROM ATLANTA 130415

CCIRM.

REMYTEL OCTOBER 12 INSTANT.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK NEWS BROADCAST BY WSB TV, ATLANTA, SET FORTH INTERVIEW OF BAYARD RUSTIN AT ATLANTA AIRPORT. INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED RUSTIN WAS IN ATLANTA TO ATTEND SCLC CONFERENCE CONCERNING BLACK POWER. RUSTIN IN INTERVIEW MADE STATEMENTS OPPOSING ELECTION OF LESTER MADDOX FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA. NOTHING SAID BY RUSTIN ON TELECAST SIGNIFICANT TO SCLC CONFERENCE.

RECEIVED: 12:50 AM 10-13-66 LRA

EX-102

REC-57

3 OCT 17 1966

RELAYED TO NY

55 OCT 20 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 15 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Wick_____
Mr. Casper_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. Felt_____
Mr. Gale_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Tele. Room_____
Miss Holmes_____
Miss Gandy_____

S

FBI NEW YORK

10:53 PM URGENT 10/15/66 JJM

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

6P

CIRM

Communist Infiltration of Racial Matters

CIRM

Bureau File

New York File

BUFILE (100-442529), ATLANTA FILE (100-6670), NY FILE (100-

153735)

NY 3810-S*

ON OCTOBER FIFTEENTH SIXTYSIX, NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S
ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, FURNISHED INFORMATION
BAYARD RUSTIN AND STANLEY LEVISON WERE IN CONTACT ON THAT DATE.
LEVISON SAID WHEN HE ASKED THE REASON FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING'S
POSITIVE REPLY TO THE QUESTION "DO YOU ENDORSE STATEMENT ISSUED BY OTHER
CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS", HE REPLIED, "I THOUGHT WE AGREED THAT IS WHAT
I WOULD SAY" LEVISON ADDED HE THEN REMINDED KING OF WHAT HE HAD TOLD
HIM EARLIER SAYING HE SHOULD SAY HE FINDS NOTHING IN IT THAT HE DOES
END PAGE ONE

EX-117 REC 17

100-442529-1977
12 OCT 18 1966

OCT 18 8 43 AM '66

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFIED BY AT

OCT 24 1966

PAGE TWO

NOT AGREE WITH BUT HIS OWN STATEMENT TO THE PRESS WAS HIS FEELING ON THE MATTER. LEVISON EXPLAINED THAT THE STATEMENT IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM THE ENDORSEMENT.

LEVISON COMMENTED THAT "THE NEW YORK TIMES" ARTICLE BY GENE ROBERTS WAS PLACED IN THE PAPER INTENTIONALLY FOR THEY APPARENTLY WANT HIM TO TAKE THAT POSITION.

RUSTIN SAID KING STILL HAS TO MAKE UP HIS MIND PUBLICLY AND STATE WHETHER HE ENDORSES THE STATEMENT OR NOT. LEVISON EXPLAINED WITH REGARD TO KING'S POSITION THAT IT COULD BE THAT THERE IS ONLY A CERTAIN MARGIN OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN KING AND THE OTHERS, AND KING DIFFERS ONLY IN THE FACT THAT HE DOES NOT WANT TO IGNORE OR ISOLATE THOSE WHO HAVE AN ERRONEOUS SLOGAN AT THE PRESENT TIME.

RUSTIN MENTIONED HE HAD TALKED TO FLOYD MC KISSICK, DIRECTOR OF *Committee on Racial Equality* CORE, THAT MORNING AND HIS POSITION IS THAT HE JUST DOES NOT KNOW WHY THE GAME OF TELLING WHITE FOLKS WHAT THE PURPOSES ARE HAS TO BE PLAYED AND THAT THEY HAVE BEEN TELLING THE WHITES FOR TOO LONG WHAT THEY BELIEVE.

RUSTIN MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT KING WILL BE IN A JAM WHEN
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

HUNDREDS OF NEGROES IN THE COUNTRY WILL BE ENDORSING AND SIGNING A STATEMENT OF THIS NATURE IF HIS NAME IS NOT ON IT. RUSTIN SAID IN HIS OPINION IT IS A VERY SERIOUS MISTAKE FOR KING. LEVISON EXPLAINED THAT IT IS HIS FEELING THAT KING WILL NOT SIGN THE STATEMENT NO MATTER HOW MANY WERE GOING TO SIGN IT. RUSTIN COMMENTED THAT ONE CANNOT CONTINUOUSLY PUT HIMSELF IN THE MIDDLE THIS WAY AND THAT IS WHAT KING HAS DONE AGAIN. RUSTIN SAID THIS IS BAD WITH A LARGE SEGMENT OF WHITE LIBERALS AND IT IS ALSO BAD WITH THE NEGRO MIDDLE CLASS. LEVISON STATED HE WAS NOT CONVINCED OF THAT BUT ADDED IT MAY BE BAD WITH SOME WHITE LIBERALS.

LEVISON SUGGESTED THAT RUSTIN SHOULD WRITE TO KING ABOUT THIS SITUATION. LEVISON MENTIONED HE HAD TALKED ABOUT ARRANGING A TRIP FOR KING AND HIS WIFE TO AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND PLACE EMPHASIS ON THE THEME OF KING'S INTEREST IN THE POOR OF BOTH WHITE AND BLACK. IN ORDER THAT WHEN HE RETURNS HE CAN BE THE SPOKESMAN FOR BOTH WHITE AND BLACK POOR.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

NY 3810-S*

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ALSO FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH ANDY YOUNG ON THAT SAME DATE. LEVISON ACQUAINTED YOUNG WITH THE STORY IN "THE NEW YORK TIMES" THAT "DOCTOR KING ENDORSES RACIAL STATEMENT, BACKS NEGRO REPUDIATION OF BLACK POWER CONCEPT." LEVISON SUGGESTED THAT KING HAS TO WRITE A LETTER TO THE TIMES IN WHICH HE CLEARLY DEFINES WHERE HE STANDS. YOUNG MADE THE SUGGESTION THAT THEY NEED TO SAY THAT THE PRESS CAME OUT AND DEFINED THE CONTEXT OF THE STATEMENT IN THE PRESS AND GAVE A MISLEADING EFFECT TO IT AND THE PRESS SHOULD NOT CONTINUE TO DO THIS. LEVISON SAID THAT RUSTIN FEELS KING CANNOT STAY IN THE MIDDLE; IT COULD DO HIM TREMENDOUS HARM; LEVISON SAID HE TOLD RUSTIN THAT IS WHERE KING WANTS TO BE. LEVISON ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THEY COULD ALSO SAY THAT KING IS ENDORSING THE FOUR PRINCIPLES IN THAT STATEMENT.

YOUNG EXPLAINED HE FEELS THAT KING IN HIS STATEMENT SHOULD SAY THAT WHILE HE REALIZED THE ROLE OF URBAN LEAGUE AND NAACP, HE NEVER THOUGHT HIS ROLE TO BE SYNONYMOUS WITH THEIRS, AND THAT WHILE HE UNDERSTANDS THE FRUSTRATIONS OF THE BLACK PEOPLE AND THEIR DISILLUSIONMENT WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, HE IS NOT READY TO GIVE UP.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

LEVISON AGREED WITH THIS. YOUNG INDICATED THAT HE BELIEVES THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS TRYING TO DIVIDE "US", BUT HE ADDED THAT KING IS NOT READY TO SAY THIS. LEVISON INDICATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO GET SOMETHING INTO THE TIMES BY MONDAY.

NY 3810-5*
NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ALSO FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ON THAT SAME DATE. LEVISON MENTIONED THE ARTICLE IN THE TIMES ABOUT KING'S ENDORSEMENT OF THE STATEMENT AND KING REPLIED, "THAT JUST SHOWS YOU HOW YOU CAN GET INTO A BIND". LEVISON STATED HE IS CONVINCED THAT RUSTIN DID THIS; AND HE THINKS THAT RUSTIN WANTS TO BOX KING IN. LEVISON SUGGESTS THAT THE WAY TO HANDLE THIS IS TO SEND A LETTER TO "THE TIMES" ACKNOWLEDGING THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE STATEMENT BUT ADDING THAT THE ENDORSEMENT WAS OF THE FOUR PRINCIPLES THAT KING HAD ALWAYS ACCEPTED, HOWEVER, THE PRESS HAS CHOSEN TO READ THIS ACT AS A REJECTION OF BLACK POWER CONCEPTS AND THE ORGANIZATIONS AND THIS YOU CANNOT ACCEPT AND MUST CLARIFY WHAT YOUR POSITION IS - REJECTING BLACK POWER AS A SLOGAN AND ANY INJURY IT MAY CAUSE BUT
END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

NOT REJECTING THE NEED FOR PARTICIPATION AND POWER OF NEGROES. KING SAID HE THOUGHT THAT THIS WOULD BE THE ONLY WAY OUT, AND HE ADDED THAT WHAT BOTHERS HIM IS THAT WHEN HE MAKES TACTICAL ERRORS IT IS USUALLY WHEN HE IS TRYING TO DEAL WITH RUSTIN. LEVISON COMMENTED THAT KING WILL HAVE "TO RETHINK" THIS BUSINESS OF TREATING RUSTIN AS AN ADVISER. KING INDICATED THAT IT MAKES HIM LOOK AS IF HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY INTEGRITY ESPECIALLY AFTER HE TOLD MC KISSICK THAT HE DID NOT SIGN THE PETITION. KING SAID HE MUST BE IN A POSITION WHERE HE WILL NOT BE LUMPED IN WITH ROY WILKENS AND WHITNEY YOUNG.

KING MENTIONED THAT HE WILL BE GOING TO DETROIT IN THE MORNING.

END

WA FMSE R RELAY

FBI WASH-DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10-15-66

FROM : *CND*
MC SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) P*

SUBJECT: *O* CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

Re Columbia letter to Bureau 7-29-66.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of
a quarterly report in absence of any pertinent information.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153753) (RM)
- 1 - Columbia

MBM:bam
(4)

ICC 944 9A4D

EX-114

REC-65

100-442529-1978

15 OCT 1966

300000
INT. SEC.

COPIES 3 23 BH:22

70 OCT 24 1966



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/17/66

FROM : *Y. P. [signature]* SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) P*

SUBJECT:

CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

78 Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and
Kansas City letter to Bureau, dated 7/22/66.

No information has been developed in captioned
matter within the Kansas City Division since date of
referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is
being submitted in this matter.

2 Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Kansas City
GAA:nks
(5)

REC-9

EX-114

100-442529-1979
12 OCT 18 1966

Becker
INT. SEC.



5010-108-01

100-442529
OCT 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

SEE PERMANENT TOP
SERIAL FOR DRIF

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 10/13/66

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Classified by 215 ~~SECRET~~
Declassify on: OADR 9/12/89
Garrows/Levison 82-1652

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM 9-22-87
Classified by ~~SECRET~~
Declassify on: OADR 10-25-84

Classified by SP6 BJA/140
Declassify on: OADR 10-25-84

Re Atlanta teletypes to Bureau 10/6, 11, 12/66,
captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies and for New York 6 copies of LHM.

b6
b7C
b7D

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]
Source utilized to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted]

[redacted] Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*
Sources utilized to characterize RUSTIN are NY 2359-S* and
NY 4212-S*. Source utilized to characterize DAVIS is
[redacted] Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are
NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of
SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

ICCAT4 LHM 924940

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 6 - New York (Enc. 6) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
 - (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

EX-114

REC-52

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

100-442529-1980

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 10-22-80

11 OCT 14 1966

- (1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
- (1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
- (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

AGS:cmp
(18)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 [redacted]
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-13-86

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]

54 000 36 1966

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/13/91
Appeal #82-1652 CN81,863

100-407018-
100-398452-
100-158790-
100-437828-

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agents making observations referred to in the enclosed LHM are SAS [redacted], CHARLES S. HARDING, and [redacted].

b6
b7C

The news broadcast referred to was monitored by SA HARDING.

Interview of RUSTIN at the Atlanta Airport was observed from a most discreet distance. RUSTIN was approached by personnel of station WSB within moments of alighting from his flight. He appeared to display no objection to this interview which was conducted in public view. JONES, LEVISON, WACHTEL and the Negro male who met them stood nearby during this interview. News media personnel appeared to display no interest whatsoever in JONES, LEVISON or WACHTEL.

This interview negates possible counterintelligence consideration referred to in my tel 10/11/66.

In connection with the meeting 10/13, 14/66 referred to in the enclosed LHM, the following is of interest. (u)

On 10/12/66, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

The foregoing has not been included in the enclosed LHM in view of informant's security since only one other person was present at the time [redacted] made his comments. (u)

b6
b7C
b7D

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY. (u)

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (S) (U) because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*, NY 4212-S*, [NY 2359-S*, [] and NY 1190-S*] (R) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

b7D

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
October 13, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by ~~SP-1/ELG/NA~~
Declassify on: OADR
253760

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 10/22/88

On October 5, 1966, a confidential source advised that during the forepart of October, 1966, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern-Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), informed ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Director, SCLC, that he had scheduled a "special program" meeting to be held October 13, 14, 1966 in the executive suite of the University Plaza Apartments, Atlanta. He said this meeting would review existing programs of SCLC and discuss some future programs. If possible, consideration would be afforded methods of raising sorely needed income for SCLC. (u)

According to Reverend KING, in addition to himself and YOUNG, the following officers of SCLC would attend the meeting to which he referred. (u)

Negro - Ga.
JUNIUS GRIFFIN, Director of Public Relations and Office Administrator, SCLC.

Mrs. DOROTHY F. COTTON, Director of Citizenship, SCLC.

RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC.

HOSEA L. WILLIAMS, Director of Voter-Registration and Political Education, SCLC.

Reverend KING said CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL would also attend this meeting. (u)

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~SP-1/ELG/NA~~
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/23/88

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-23-77 ED/HR

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ 60-442529-1980

OCT 18 1966
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3-14-77 GDI/ed

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 5/13/91 8423 TRC/DOO 8/7/91
Append #82-1652 CN 87728

Garwood Levison 82-1652
Classified by 215000/DOO
Declassify on: OADR 1/1/00

Classified by SP-1/ELG/NA
Declassify on: OADR
10-23-88

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~SECRET~~

On October 10, 1966, the Atlanta Constitution, a daily Atlanta newspaper, on page 9 of its morning edition, published an article captioned "King Weighs Opposing All Black Power Groups" bylined GENE ROBERTS. This article referred to an interview of Reverend KING on October 9, 1966 regarding divergence of policy among various civil rights organizations and the need for unification thereof. The article credited Reverend KING with saying he felt there was now a need for SCLC to decide " - - whether the philosophies of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the black power organizations are so diametrically opposed we can't get together." In this connection the article continued "He added that he and his top aides would try to reach a decision on this question on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, when he has scheduled a closed door meeting to discuss ways of combating a new wave of white backlash."

Special Agents of the FBI, on October 12, 1966, observed CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN, and HARRY WACHTEL arrive at the Atlanta Airport at 7:10 p.m., via Eastern Airlines flight number 103. These individuals were met by a male Negro (identity not known) driving a 1965 Ford country sedan bearing 1966 Georgia registration 1J-45510. They shortly thereafter proceeded in the aforementioned automobile to University Plaza Apartments, Inc., 635 Fair Street, S. W., Atlanta, which they entered at 7:58 p.m.

In a news broadcast commencing at 11:00 p.m., October 12, 1966, station WSB TV, Atlanta presented a brief interview of BAYARD RUSTIN conducted October 12, 1966 at the Atlanta Airport. Introductory comments to this interview stated RUSTIN was in Atlanta to attend an SCLC conference pertaining to "black power." The interview of RUSTIN was essentially limited to several comments by him in opposition to the qualifications of Georgia Gubernatorial candidate LESTER G. MADDOX of Atlanta.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Records of the Georgia State Motor Vehicle Bureau, Atlanta, on October 12, 1966, revealed 1966 Georgia registration 1J-45510 was currently issued to SCLC.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CLARENCE JONES

~~SECRET~~

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League. *4*

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. [In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.]

(S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

BAYARD RUSTIN

~~SECRET~~

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA) held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (S) (A) u

A confidential source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak. (S) u

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HARRY WACHTEL

~~SECRET~~

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (u)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (u)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. (u)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

October 13, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FD 323

~~SECRET~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS SECRET
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 10/17/65

b6
b7c

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL 80,513 Garrow/KING ⁸⁷⁻⁰⁵⁴
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY (Priority) 4-22-87
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) Classified by SP6 BJA/14
DATE 11-19-64 64-22-87 11-19-64 Declassify on: OADR
TO: 11-31-41 3-13-41 9-11-41 9-11-41 9-11-41
8-17-41 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) # 53,760
7-10-42

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-G
(OO: NY)

~~SECRET~~

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reporting information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON.

The delay in submitting this information was due to the fact that source's information was checked in great detail in order that a complete report could be furnished.

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

[NY 694-S*] (U)

STANLEY LEVISON
ROY BENNETT

CLARENCE JONES

- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

Classified by SP6 BJA/14
Declassify on: OADR
10-25-81
87-054
LEVISON

Classified by SP6 BJA/14
Declassify on: OADR
10-25-81
87-054
LEVISON

JMK:gmd
(12)

REC 40

EX-108

16 OCT 18 1966

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

DATE FORW: 10/20/66

HOW FORW: RIS

BY: OmW/ci

54 OCT 26 1966

1 CC AT + LHM 924940

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

(U) ~~SECRET~~
[NY 2359-S*]
[NY 4212-S*]
[] (U)

BAYARD RUSTIN

b7D

(U) This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the United States and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (U) ~~(S)~~

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~b6
b7c

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
October 17, 1966Classified by 3042 PWT/DCS
Declassify on: OADR 4/4/89
Garrow/King 87-0540 82-1719Classified by 2/25/86
Declassify on: OADR
#253760ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Re:

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - ~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY~~
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/97 EEP/LNS

On October 12, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Stanley Levison and his brother, Roy Bennett, were in contact on that date. According to the source, they discussed in length the civil rights picture. Their comments were in substance as follows:

Levison said he would go to Atlanta, Georgia, on October 13, 1966, to attend a meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's advisers. In that regard, he referred to a statement which recently appeared in "The New York Times" indicating that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) advisers would vote to expell the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) (from the family of recognized civil rights organizations). He said the question of expulsion would be discussed since it was on the agenda, and had been placed there after Bayard (Bayard Rustin), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the director of Jewish agencies had placed the statement in the newspaper. Levison said, however, he did not feel that King and his advisers would join with the NAACP in a move to expell SNCC and CORE, since to join with the NAACP against these organizations would be suicidal for King.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

Classified by SP6 BIA/KC
Declassify on: OADR
10-25-84COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

100-442529-1981

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

In emphasizing that a difference exists between CORE and SNCC, Levison said CORE was trying to break away and be more responsible, but that Stokely Carmichael (director of SNCC) was not. In view of his attitude, Levison said he should be isolated while at the same time, an effort should be made to keep some of the elements that follow SNCC. Actually, Levison said, "What you're contending for is a substantial number of Negroes who are attracted to the slogan (black power). That's who you don't want to alienate because they are the young upcoming activist groups", Levison commented. He said, "It's almost like in the Soviet Union. There is an age breakdown here". USA

Levison said he and Clarence Jones agree that the slogan (black power) has to be done away with. The word "black", Levison commented, is fine and King should have used it much more in the past. "Black consciousness", "black unity" and the word "power" are good, according to Levison.

Levison said the words "black power" could not be used together because now black power has been associated with riots, violence, and that it was silly to hold on to a slogan that is not terribly good anyway. Levison then said, "The analogy I make is, the Communist Party for many years urged armed revolt - then when they decided to charge, no matter how many times they put it in their Constitution, and no matter how many times they said it, nobody ever accepted it". He pointed out that he was referring to the general press when he said nobody ever accepted it. "They" (the Party) were still divided leftists, into those who believed in violence and those who did not, Levison observed.

Bennett inquired of Levison if he had drawn an analogy between the emergence of the slogan with "self-determination in the black belt". Levison replied negatively and added, that self-determination had existed long before the slogan black power. Bennett agreed, but said after the "San Francisco Conference of the 'New Politics Movement', they came out with two things, both of which ^{were} discarded by the Communist Party". In enumerating, Bennett said one was the Third Party, and the other was the question of self-determination in the black belt. The last item, according to Bennett, really means separatism. Levison concurred, cautioning not to say that black power had

- 2 -

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

brought it forward, because it had come forward quite a bit before. When SNCC went into Mississippi, he said, they were talking about parallel institutions, control and the black country.

Levison then told Bennett of having recently talked to Mike Miller, whom he described as a new employee of the Ford Foundation. He said Miller had indicated a desire of the Foundation to give a grant to the SCLC. Bennett said it was very obvious why the Foundation wanted to help the SCLC, because they were fearful of CORE, therefore, wanted to give to the SCLC instead.

Miller, according to Levison, was formerly a professor at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, before joining the Ford Foundation about two months ago. He is also a member of the SCLC Board, according to Levison.

Their next topic of concern was the matter of voter registrations in the South. In that regard, Levison said the SCLC must concentrate on getting every eligible Negro registered. He cited the state of Georgia as a prime example of a situation where unregistered Negroes could have turned the election of Lester Maddox into defeat if they had been on the rolls. He said there were 250,000 unregistered Negroes at the time of the primary, and had they voted, they could have changed the entire picture.

Levison asked Bennett what he thought about "white backlash", and how serious he thought it was. Bennett answered that in the non-liberal community like West Orange, New Jersey, it was very nasty and would have an effect. In the liberal community, he said, it would have a neutral kind of effect and would slow down some people. He said the white liberal community was paralyzed and did not know what to do; that they felt the entire Negro community did not want them but on the other hand, felt that something should be done for the Negroes.

Levison, in commenting on America's attitude toward integration, said white America accepted readily certain forms of desegregation: lunch counters, right to vote, and never accepted anything else.

- 3 -

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4/27/72

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

In delving deeper into the white community's attitude, Levison said this summer was the first time the Negro community impinged on the white liberals and the whites said no to Negro demands. The white liberal had no intention that he would have to accept change that would involve housing, schools, equal employment, and higher taxes to reorganize the cities and to dissolve the slums. Bennett asked if Levison was attributing the whites' madness to that. Levison said he was not, but said that was the cause of black power.

Bennett said if the scare of black power is what is wrong with the white community, such fear could be removed by eradicating slums and inequalities. He said the necessary funds for eradicating slum conditions could be provided if the war in Vietnam could be halted. He said American whites must be convinced of the need to spend the necessary funds to help Negroes. The same people who urge black power say the causes of inequality cannot be eradicated because there is insufficient money to spend on such causes.

Levison said those who talk of black power contend that changes will not take place because a prejudiced white America will not spend that kind of money on Negroes.

Levison, in expressing his opinion on methods to end segregation, said the only real way is to have a matching of classes. In explaining what he meant, Levison said the only place where integration had worked was where the same economic groups were involved.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] (S) (U)

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~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 16, 1966, that Roy Bennett was, at that time, a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). (S)u

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 5 -

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (S) (u)

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. (S) u

- 7 -

~~SECRET~~

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F B I

Date: 10/17/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE 3-14-96 BY 6972 ECR/SL 4/13/90
(P) 10/18/80 513 Annual 8/2/91

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Classified by 2/25/84

Declassify on: 1-6-89

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 11/10/77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Re New York teletype dated 10/15/66, reporting contact
between STANLEY LEVISON and BAYARD RUSTIN.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum
(LHM) incorporating information from NY 3810-S*, a source close
to STANLEY LEVISON, and NY 5182-S*. Two copies are enclosed
for the information of the Atlanta Office since that office
is origin in the KING and SCLC cases.

Sources used to characterize individuals in the LHM
are as follows:

[NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York [redacted] (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

JMK:gmd
(13)

REC 5

100-442529-7982
4 OCT 18 1966

D. E. MICH

Approved: [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M P

INT/SEC

55 OCT 24 1966

Secret

Ex-108
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11/7/77

No dissemination rec.
Sfo submitted in
White House let 4 AG
10/17/66 JMK

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-106670

~~Secret~~

NY 100-153735

NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

BAYARD RUSTIN

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b7C
b7D

CLARENCE JONES

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 5182-S*, sources who furnish information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the USA and the Communist influence thereof. It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [NY 694-S*] ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~Secret~~

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.**

Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
October 17, 1966

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES~~

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF *Subscription*

DATE 11/30/71 1 PD/100

83-1719

Classified by 277mcc

Declassify on: ~~OADR~~ *47*

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on October 15, 1966, which disclosed that Stanley Levison and Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington, 1963), were in contact on that date. Their contact was in regard to the question of black power and a statement which appeared in "The New York Times" on October 14, 1955, concerning this issue. The following is in substance what Levison and Rustin said: V U

Levison said that when he asked Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (SCLC) the reason for his positive reply to the question "Do you endorse the statement issued by other civil rights leaders", he replied, "I thought we agreed that this is what I would say". Levison added he then reminded King of what he had told him earlier saying he should say he found nothing in it that he did not agree with, but his own statement to the press was his feeling on the matter. Levison explained that the statement was different from the endorsement. VU

Levison commented that "The New York Times" article by Gene Roberts was placed in the paper intentionally for they apparently wanted him (King) to take that position. VV

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

Classified by 16070
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/30/77

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-1982

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rustin said King had to make up his mind publicly and state whether he endorses the statement or not. Levison explained with regard to King's position that it could be that there was only a certain margin of difference between King and the others, and King differs only in the fact that he did not want to ignore or isolate those who have an erroneous slogan at the present time.

Rustin mentioned that he had talked to Floyd ^{USA} McKissick, Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), that morning and his position was that he just did not know why they continue telling "white folks" what their purposes are and they have been telling the whites for too long what they believe.

Rustin made the observation that King would be in a jam when hundreds of Negroes in the country would be endorsing and signing a statement of this nature if his name was not on it. He said in his opinion that it was a very serious mistake for King. Levison explained that it was his feeling that King would not sign the statement no matter how many were going to sign it. Rustin commented that one cannot continuously put himself in the middle this way and that was what King had done again. Rustin said that was bad with a large segment of white liberals and it was also bad with the Negro middle class. Levison said he was not convinced of that but added that it may be bad with some white liberals.

Levison suggested that Rustin should write to King about this situation. Levison mentioned that he had talked about arranging a trip for King and his wife to Africa and Latin America and place emphasis on the theme of King's interest in the poor of both white and black., in order that when he returned he could be the spokesman for both white and black poor.

The same source also advised on October 15, 1966, that Levison was in contact with Andrew Young (Executive Director, SCLC), on that date. Levison acquainted Young with the story in "The New York Times" that "Doctor King Endorses Racial Statement, Eacks Negro Repudiation of Black Power

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Concept". Levison suggested that King had to write a letter to "The Times" in which he could clearly define where he stood. Young made the suggestion that they needed to say that the press came out and defined the context of the statement in the press and gave a misleading effect to it and the press should not continue to do this. Levison said that Rustin felt that King could not stay in the middle; it could do him tremendous harm. Levison said he told Rustin that King wanted to be in the middle. Levison also suggested that they could also say that King was endorsing the four principles in that statement.

With regard to the statement to which reference is made, on October 14, 1966, "The New York Times" on page 27, carried an article which was captioned "7 Negro Leaders Issue a Statement of Principles Repudiating 'Black Power' Concepts". Although King was not one of the signers of the declaration, the statement quoted Dr. John Morsell, Assistant National Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), as having said that the absence of King's name was not a rejection by King of the statement.

The four principles in the statement to which Levison referred are:

"We are committed to the attainment of racial justice by democratic process".

"We repudiate any strategies of violence, reprisal or vigilantism, and we condemn both rioting and the demagoguery that feeds it".

"We are committed to integration, by which we mean an end to every barrier which segregation and other forms of discrimination have raised against the enjoyment by Negro Americans of their human constitutional rights".

- 3 -

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~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

"As we are committed to the goal of integration into every aspect of the national life, we are equally committed to the common responsibility of all Americans, both white and black, for bringing integration to pass".

Young explained that he felt that King in his statement should say that while he realized the role of the Urban League and the NAACP, he never thought his role to be synonymous with theirs, and that while he understood the frustrations of the black people and their disillusionment with the administration, he was not ready to give up. Levison agreed with Young. Young indicated that he believed that the administration was trying to divide "us", but that King was not ready to say so. Levison indicated that he would like to get something in "The Times" by Monday.

"The New York Times", Monday, October 17, 1966, on page 42, carried an article captioned "Dr. King Clarifies His Stand". In it King is reported to have endorsed the four principles contained in the October 14, 1966 statement of the seven Negro leaders. He said, however, that he did not endorse the manifesto because he feared it might be interpreted by the press and public as an attempt to "excommunicate" from the civil rights movement such black power-oriented organizations as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

On October 15, 1966, the same source advised that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King were in contact on that date. Levison mentioned the article in "The Times" about King's endorsement of the statement and King replied, "That just shows you how you can get into a bind". Levison said he was convinced that Rustin did that; and he thought that Rustin wanted to box King in. Levison suggested that the way to handle the matter was to send a letter to "The Times" acknowledging the endorsement of the statement, but adding that

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

the endorsement was of the four principles that King had always accepted; however, the press had chosen to read this act as a rejection of the black power concepts and the organizations and this he could not accept and must clarify what his position was, rejecting black power as a slogan and any injury it might cause, but not rejecting the need for participation and power of Negroes.

King said he thought that that would be the only way out, and he added that what bothered him was that ^{when} he made tactical errors, it was usually when he was trying to deal with Rustin. Levison commented that King would have to rethink the business of treating Rustin as an adviser. King indicated that it made him look as if he did not have any integrity especially after he told Floyd McKissick of CORE that he did not sign the petition. King said he must be in a position where he would not be lumped in with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Whitney Young of the Urban League. ~~XU~~ 11A

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 15, 1966, that on that date, Clarence Jones made the following observations:

Martin Luther King not only refused to sign the statement (the statement condemning Black Power by civil rights leaders), but Bayard Rustin was the one who played the role. What happened was that the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) working through Rustin, and the Administration working through Whitney Young (Head of the Urban League), tried to come up with this kind of statement. Rustin was prepared to present it to King but King would not sign it.

King said he did not agree with Stokely Carmichael on everything but Carmichael does articulate what many of the young people feel. King asked Rustin how he, King, could have their respect and continue to have a dialogue with them if he signed some statement "by some Mickey Mouse Negroes". 11A

Floyd McKissick had contacted King and said he was grateful that King did not sign the statement.

- 5 -

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

King does not want to be cut off from the young people. King has been working with (youth) gangs in Chicago and he knows these gangs reflect the way Carmichael feels. King knows he can go into a room with these gangs and carry on a discussion with them.

The source also advised on October 15, 1966, that Clarence Jones introduced ~~Douglas Pugh~~ to Martin Luther King. Jones described Pugh as the person who has a substantive role in the planning of the (Ford) foundation concerning poverty and civil rights. Jones said he felt it was important for King to talk with Pugh. USA

USA Pugh told King that he had spoken to Jones about McGeorge Bundy (Head of the Ford Foundation), who is ready to move in the civil rights field. King noted that he was scheduled to meet with Bundy on Tuesday (October 18, 1966), after which he wants to work out a proposal which will be helpful to the (Ford) foundation. Pugh suggested that in King's meeting with Bundy the conversation should be broad and imaginative and that King should talk in terms of big money. Pugh noted the White House Conference (on civil rights) had suggested a ten year program which has to be financed.

King suggested that he meet with Pugh after his discussion with Bundy. Pugh stated that King could reach him at the Ford Foundation which he recently joined after having worked with Haryou-Act and the anti-poverty program.

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

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- 7 -

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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- 9 -

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/18/66

FROM : *WMA* SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT:

0 CIRM

OO: New York

78
Remylet, 7/22/66.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

100-442529-10
② - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

EX-102

100-442529-1983

REC 33

12 OCT 20 1966

OCT 31 6 30 AM '66

INDEXED



OCT 26 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

October 19, 1966

REC- 47 100- 442529 - 1984

EX-114

CIRM

Mrs. Norman M. ~~X~~ Appelget

[Redacted Address]

b6
b7c

Dear Mrs. ~~X~~ Appelget:

Eleanor B.

ms N.M. ~~X~~ Appelget

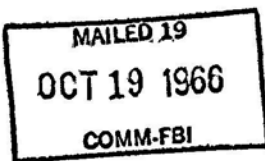
I have received your letter of October 14th, with enclosure, and understand the concern which prompted you to write.

While I certainly wish it were possible for me to be of assistance to you, I must advise the files of this Bureau are maintained as ~~confidential~~ pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice; therefore, I cannot be of help to you in this instance.

I am returning the statement you forwarded in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.
RESCRU

Oct 19 2 16 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent and no derogatory information concerning the ~~X~~ Episcopal Society For Cultural And Racial Unity. The Bureau has not investigated this organization. No effort was made to review files regarding the individuals who signed the statement furnished by correspondent in view of the number of people involved.

HRH:mjb

31 OCT 1966 myb

edm

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

10/19
Mrs. Norman M. Appelget

b6
b7C

10/14/66

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Enc 1
The enclosed form letter, "A Statement on the Death of Jonathan Daniels and the Prosecution of Justice" was read to the congregation of our church St. Mary's (Episcopal), Sunday, August 21, 1966, by the rector of the Church. My husband and I were present that morning and were especially concerned and annoyed when the part "Signed By--" was read. Who could help but be irritated and upset by the reading of names of people who, it appears, continue to incite and create terrible trouble in this, our country.

After the service I asked the rector if the Bishop had asked him to read the letter and he replied in the negative. My question was prompted by the desire to know whether the letter was being read in all the churches in the diocese. He stated, that is, our rector, that he is a member of the ESCRU. I asked that he give me the copy of this communication (enclosed) which he did. I have thought about the matter of writing to you all the intervening weeks and so am at last writing to ask if you can help, with any information, to clarify the questions which appear in the enclosed letter. What do you know of the ESCRU, and why would that organization want to publicize the names of S. Carmichael, Bayard Rustin, J. Rauh, and others as those who signed the statement? Would it be possible for you to send me information as to the background of the non-clerical group who signed the statement? CORRESPONDENCE

Your reply will be deeply appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely, Eleanor B. Appelget
(Mrs. N.M.)

nm
ack
10-19-66
HRH:mjb
EX-114

REC-47

100-442529-1984

1 OCT 20 1966

*Please
return
to me.
Thank you.*

A STATEMENT ON THE DEATH OF JONATHAN DANIELS AND THE PROSECUTION OF JUSTICE

One year ago today, Jonathan Daniels was murdered by race hatred in Hayneville, Alabama. He was an Episcopal seminarian and civil rights worker for the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. The hand that held the murder weapon is still free a year later to strike again, for the assailant has been no more restrained by those of his community who mocked justice than by the routine investigation of Federal authorities.

As fellow workers with Jonathan Daniels in the struggle for racial equality, and as friends of ESCRU, we mourn his loss, and we fear for our country.

State and local law enforcement agencies did not prevent his murder and, indeed, there were strong indications that some of them were implicated. Federal officials have not acted to bring the murderer to justice through the means open to them. Now we are about to enact more Federal civil rights law; but we have seen too many murders, too much brutality, and too much flouting of existing law to be confident that more laws will make much difference if there is not also a greater determination to uphold and enforce these laws.

The Department of Justice claims that its file on Jonathan Daniels is still open, but they admit that no present investigative activity is proceeding. What has happened to the likelihood that there was a conspiracy of local officials in this crime? What of the standing of the assailant as a law officer insofar as Federal intervention is concerned? What of the 1965 Civil Rights Act with its provisions regarding physical harassment of those associated with voter registration efforts? The file may still be open, but, sadly, it appears that it is largely empty because of inaction or disinterest?

The alienation, the disappointment, the bitterness and the hostility which are emerging this year from some sectors of the Negro community must be seen as the inevitable response to a society that murders a Jonathan Daniels, that kills many more black men and women whose names are not even remembered, and which then hides behind unenforced laws and meaningless open files.

It is time for the Department of Justice and the FBI to stop merely collecting reports and maintaining files and get on with the business of acting vigorously on the basis of existing laws. Without such determination, the new legislation will be a hollow symbol.

SIGNED BY:

The Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director, Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, Executive Director, Commission on Religion and Race, National Council of Churches

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Mr. Whitney M. Young, Executive Director, National Urban League

Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., General Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. John deJ. Pemberton, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union

Mr. Floyd McKissick, National Director, Congress on Racial Equality

Mr. Charles E. Silberman, Chairman, Commission on Religion and Race, Synagogue Council of America

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild, Executive Director, Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee

Mr. Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr., Chairman, The Delta Ministry Commission

Mr. Bayard Rustin, Director, A. Philip Randolph Institute

Mr. John Wheeler, President, Southern Regional Council

Mr. Matthew Ahmann, Executive Director, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

The Rev. Richard Morrisroe, Assistant Pastor, Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago
(Fr. Morrisroe was critically wounded at the time Mr. Daniels was shot.)

ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS GIVEN FOR PURPOSES OF IDENTIFICATION ONLY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/19/66

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter 8/1/66.

Albuquerque's report for the third quarter of 1966 is as follows:

- I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY
No information available.
- II. COMMUNIST TACTICS
No information available.
- III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

On 10/3/66, [] advised PAT BLAU BLAWIS in early July, 1966, on her return from attending the 18th National Convention of the CP, indicated she planned to establish a CP, USA, State Organization and hold regularly scheduled CP, USA, formal meetings in the State of New Mexico. In the middle of August, 1966, the mother of BLAWIS became ill. BLAWIS went East to care for her mother and no further action was taken to establish a CP organization in the State of New Mexico. Informants have stated that PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the CP, USA, Committee at the 18th National Convention. [] has advised there were three sporadically scheduled CP meetings held in the State of New Mexico during July and August, 1966.

[] in July, 1965, furnished information reflecting that as of that time, there was no CP group or organization operating in the State of New Mexico and that Los Angeles (CP, USA) had the responsibility for New Mexico.

All available information has been reviewed by the

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM) EX-108

56 OCT 28 1966

RJW/sa

4)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

10 OCT 21 1966

TNT:SEC

AQ 100-2744

Albuquerque Office and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of New Mexico during the third quarter of 1966.

This review of information reflects that the State of New Mexico has little, if any, racial problems and all action taken in connection with racial matters appears to be on a legitimate basis.

Sources and informants have been re-alerted to immediately report to the Albuquerque Office any information coming to their attention indicating that there is a Communist influence in racial movements in the State of New Mexico.

Albuquerque's investigation of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and, accordingly, no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87-C, Page 12 C, Manual of Instructions.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 11-21-91 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Date: 10/14/66

Transmit the following in [redacted]
831114 7-10-62

Via AIRTEL

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

NO. 80,513

10/25/84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM [redacted]

Classified by [redacted]

Declassify on: OADR

above.

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM, 10/13/66, captioned as

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies, for Chicago 2 copies, and for New York 6 copies
of LHM.

Source used to characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS is [redacted]
are [redacted], CG 5824-S* [redacted]

used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted] (by request). Source

to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* [redacted] Source used
to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN are NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*.
Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are anonymous
source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50,
at WFO re "NLG; IS-C [redacted] NY 1190-S*."

- ENCLOSURE
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) (AMSD) (RM) EX 101
 - 2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - JAMES BEVEL)
 - 6 - New York (2 - 100-153735) (Enc. 6) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
 - (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
 - 6 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6730)
 - (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

REC-57

12 OCT 17 1966

b6
b7C

67 OCT 27 1966 57-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)

(17)

Approved: [redacted]

Sent

M

Per

~~SECRET~~

NO. 80,513

AGENCY: ACIS, ONI, OSI, S, [redacted]
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*~~(U)~~ NY 4212-S*, NY 2359-S*, , and NY 1190-S*~~(U)~~. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of these informants in furnishing information of this nature. ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

b7D

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 14, 1966

Classified by *SP7mof/r*
Declassify on: OADR
10/53/60

~~SECRET~~

Classified by *SP6 BJA/140*
Declassify on: OADR
10-20-84

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On October 13, 1966, the "Atlanta Journal," a daily Atlanta newspaper, on page 25 of its final edition, published an article entitled "King, Aides Confer, Discuss Black Power." There was no by-line accompanying this article.

The article reflected Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., (President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)) had called a meeting in Atlanta of "top SCLC leaders" to discuss the topic of "Black Power" and future programs of SCLC. This meeting commenced on the evening of October 12, 1966 and was expected to terminate late in the afternoon of October 13, 1966 or early October 14, 1966, according to JUNIUS GRIFFIN (Director of Public Relations and Office Administrator, SCLC), and "involved eight members of the SCLC's research committee."

The article reflected GRIFFIN named the following individuals as being in attendance at this meeting:

RALPH D. ABERNATHY (Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC)

JAMES BEVEL (Administrator of Chicago Project and in charge of Chicago Field Staff, SCLC)

Mrs. DOROTHY COTTON (Director of Citizenship, SCLC)

"New York City Attorneys" CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

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*6972 LEVISON 834719
S-22855 EPL/ONS 9/22/90
Classified by SP7mof/r
Declassify on: OADR
10/53/60*

*CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINAL
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMPLETION DATE
DATE: 11-2-91 & 12-4-91 9803 R00708/110
83-1119 7-10-92*

*NO. 8,513
SP6 BJA/140
10-20-84*

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

C.P. Member *5406 South Blackstone Ave*
Chicago, Ill.
RALPH HELSTEIN, "International President of the
Packinghouse Workers"

C.P. Member
N.Y.
BAYARD RUSTIN.

C-9.
This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to
be distributed outside your agency.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RALPH HELSTEIN

A confidential source advised on June 16, 1964, that RALPH HELSTEIN resides at 5806 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, and is the International President of the United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO, with offices at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A confidential source advised in November, 1953, that he was recently advised that HELSTEIN was registered in the Communist Party about 1946, that he (HELSTEIN) joined under pressure and remained in the Party organizationally only a few months. (S)X (A) (U)

A confidential source advised on June 20, 1956, that RALPH HELSTEIN, 603 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 14, 1966

FD 323

~~SECRET~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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~~SECRET~~